"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and probably Friday, rising temperature; light, variable Winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,235. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HERE IS THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Full Text of Federal Reserve Plan as Proposed by the Administration.

TO CONGRESS NEXT WEEK

Wilson, McAdoo, and Others Hold Night Conference at the White House.

PRESIDENT DENIES FRICTION

Not a Shred of Truth in Reports of Dissension, he Says—Bryan Supports Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Owen of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and Chairman Glass of the corresponding commitee in the House, held a conference at the White House to-night and tentatively decided upon some changes in the Administration bill for a revision of the banking and currency laws. The introduction of the measure, which was to have taken place on Friday of this week, has been postponed to next week to enable those concerned to give consideration to the changes discussed at to-night's conference.

President Wilson now plans to read his currency message to Congress next Monday and the currency bill will be introduced soon thereafter. By postponing presentation of the bill a few days the President hopes to obtain absolute harmony. During the next few days members of the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses will have an opportunity to see the bill and be consulted by the President.

The President took occasion to-day to deny that Secretary Bryan had interjected a note of opposition to the currency bill. Mr. Wilson said there was no disagreement in the Cabinet and "not a shred of truth" in any report of friction elsewhere.

Not a Bryan Bill.

Reports that Mr. Bryan authorized the bill and that his attitude was responsible for the decision to make changes in the measure also were denied. Mr. Bryan did make certain suggestions, but he regards this as an Administration measure, and holds that it is his business to support the Administration even at the expense of seeming to be inconsistent in his belief that the Federal Government should have complete authority over the issue of currency and the national banks should have no part whatever in putting out circulating medium.

Bryan had what he said was his first long talk on the question to-day when h emet Secretary McAdoo just outside the Executive offices. For nearly an hour they stood leaning against the iron fence along Executive Avenue, while sightseeing automobiles halted and permitted their passengers to gaze upon what Secretary Garrison, who happened along, called "a sub-committee of the Cabinet." It was said that Mr. Bryan had not offered any objection to the bill, but had helped it along in a general way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the full text of the bill as it stood up to to-night's conference. The measure was drafted by Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Owen, and Representative Glass. It provides for the establishment of Fedral reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper and the establishment of what its authors regard as a more effective supervision of banking. It is described, for short, as a "Federal Reserve Act."

It carries radical changes in the national banking system in connection with the creation of a Federal Reserve Board of nine members. This board would have control and supervision over not fewer than twelve Federal reserve banks, to be established and conducted by Federal reserve banking associations geographically arranged so as to cover the entire continental territory of the United States. All national banks will be compelled to join these Federal reserve associations, but State banks and trust companies fulfilling specific requirements enumerated in the measure likewise will be permitted to become shareholders in the proposed Federal reserve banks. The number of Federal reserve banks may be increased at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal reserve banks, in addition to acting as fiscal agencies for the Federal Government, would be allowed to receive deposits from all banks belonging to the Federal reserve banking associations. The Federal reserve banks would be allowed to do for member banks a rediscount business on notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions issued and drawn for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes.

Pass on Discount Paper.

The Federal Reserve Board would have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount. But such definition would not include notes or bills issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except notes having a maturity of not exceeding four months issued by States, counties, or municipalities.

A striking feature of the measure is its provision that all money in the general fund of the United States Treasury shall be deposited in the Federal reserve banks within twelve months after

Continued on Page 4.

TRAFFIC POLICE LIFE SAVERS

Swim Their Horses in Surf, Rescuing Children and Towing a Boat.

Michael Faraca of 670 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, took a party of four adults and two children in his motorboat from Staten Island to Rockaway Beach yesterday. On their way back last night at 7 o'clock they were about 300 feet out from shore at Coney Island when, passing the foot of Ocean Boulevard, the engine stalled. The boat began to drift toward the stone jetty that extends out 200 feet from the boulevard, and, as there was a fairly choppy sea, it began to look serious for those in the boat.

Helpless ones on shore were wondering what was going to happen when they saw Mounted Policemen Cody and McDonald of the Coney Island Station galloping down the beach. They put their horses to the water and before any one knew what was happening they had splashed through the line of breakers and their mounts were swimming out to the launch. When they got there Cody took Mary, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antony Justa of 153 Grand Street, Manhattan, on the pommel of his saddle, and McDonald did likewise with Frank Musco, 10 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Musco of 57 Kenmare Street, Manhattan.

They brought the frightened children through the surf and then started back. The hores did not find it easy going as the waves were high and every one went over them. When the policemen reached the boat again they offered to take the mothers of the two children, but they refused, saying there must be some safer way to save them. The policemen found it by taking the launch's painter and towing it away from the jetty. When they had got it near shore the crowds on the beach helped. The whole party was dried out at the Parkway Baths and started for home overland.

DIX FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Urged by O'Gorman, Admits He Said Post "Might Tempt Me."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator O'Gorman recommended to President Wilson to-day that John A. Dix, ex-Governor of New York, be appointed Governor General of the Philippines. Mr. O'Gorman expressed the opinion that Mr. Dix's experience in the Gubernatorial chair at Albany made him well qualified to perform the duties of Governor General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Ex-Gov. John A. Dix said over the telephone from his home in Thomson to-night that the news that Senator O'Gorman had recommended him for Governor General of the Philippines had come to him as a complete surprise and that he was not in any sense a candidate for political office.

"I was asked some time ago," said Mr. Dix, "if there was any appointment I desired. I replied, 'The Philippines might tempt me.' Naturally, I am gratified at the present information. The post is a very important one. There is much constructive work to be done. There is much to be done for the advancement of the Filipinos. The problems which will confront the next Governor of the Philippines will be of such tremendous importance and magnitude that I should have to consider the matter very thoroughly before accepting the task. That is all I care to say at present."

FIGHTS $1,250,000 POLICIES.

Company Stops Relatives from Obtaining Painter's Organs.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—An injunction was issued by Judge Duffy this afternoon restraining Dr. Charles Glaser, a Baltimore chemist, from disposing of part of the body of Edward O. Painter of Jacksonville, Fla. Painter was drowned after falling from a ferryboat near Jacksonville on May 22. It is said the action is the first step taken by insurance companies in their protest against paying $1,250,000 in policies Painter took out shortly before his death.

The Jacksonville Coroner sent the dead man's vital organs to Baltimore for an analysis, which was made by Dr. Glaser and Dr. Standish McCleary. They submitted reports to the Jacksonville authorities, and these cited that no trace of poisoning could be found.

Application for the injunction was made in Circuit Court by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which contended that it had the right of autopsy. The company said it wanted an independent examination made, and had been advised that Mr. Painter's family had made a demand for the internal organs sent to the Baltimore doctors.

CROP EXPERT SUSPENDED.

Olmsted Out While Agriculture Heads Investigate His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—As a result of an investigation the head officials of the Department of Agriculture have been making recently, Victor H. Olmsted, Statistician of the Department, has been suspended pending a complete inquiry into the conduct of his office. It was said at the Department that none of the charges reflected on the integrity of Mr. Olmsted, but that the discipline of the Statistician's office had not been satisfactory, and that it was contemplated to make changes in the personnel of the division with a view to obtaining better administration.

There has been no scandal connected with the Statistician's office since Mr. Olmsted took charge of it. Prior to his appointment there had been allegations that the crop reporting methods of the office had not been conducted in a proper manner, and as a result of the agitation of this subject the then Statistician was dismissed and others were indicted on the charge of attempting to doctor the cotton crop returns.

Considerable surprise was expressed here over the suspension of Mr. Olmsted. He was regarded as a very capable official and had been appointed on account of his long experience in statistical and administrative work.

Poughkeepsie Boat Race Specials. Fast steamers "ALBANY" and "ROBERT FULTON." Hudson River Day Line. See adv.—Adv.

EXPERT CONDEMNS NEW HAVEN WAYS

Wreck Engineer Too Green, Air Pump Dirt-Filled, Signal Blocks Too Short.

CAR BRAKES DIDN'T WORK

More Testimony on Stamford Wreck—Manager Admits Laxity and Promises Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, June 18.—C. L. Bardo, General Manager, and other principal operating officials of the New Haven Railroad heard their methods criticised to-day before the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Board of Inquiry, sitting in joint session with the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut. The New Haven officials listened to statements from men who appeared as railroad experts that Charles J. Dougherty, engineer, who ran the train which caused the fatal Stamford wreck of last Thursday, never could have entered the cab of a well-ordered road; that cars hauled in Dougherty's train never could have got out of the station under the rules of most Eastern lines, and that the signal blocks of the New Haven road were set nearer together than good railroad usage would permit.

The chief critic of New Haven methods was Patrick J. Langdon, for twenty-seven years a locomotive engineer on the Lackawanna, and now chief air brake Inspector for that road. He began an investigation of the Stamford wreck on the invitation of President Mellen of the New Haven.

Langdon in Breakaway Test.

Langdon rode in Locomotive 1,338, "the death engine," yesterday when Dougherty's run was reproduced, and the air brakes failed to stop the train until it had passed the place of the wreck by four car lengths. He also was in the cab this morning when the engine was put through a "breakaway" test, in which the cars were separated from the locomotive when going sixty miles an hour.

Before starting with No. 1,338, Mr. Langdon examined the engine, while the air brake experts of the Pennsylvania Road and the Westinghouse Company inspected the cars which had made up the second section of the Boston express on the day of the wreck. Langdon's testimony was called for to bring out the result of the "breakaway" test. It will be followed tomorrow by evidence from the other experts invited by President Mellen to test the train Dougherty drove into the wooden Pullman car Gladiator, killing six persons.

The Lackawanna expert's findings, which were solidly against the New Haven management and operating rules, stirred Mr. Bardo so much that he arose as Mr. Langdon was about to leave the stand and obtained permission to cross-examine him. Mr. Bardo attempted to defend the New Haven's methods.

The General Manager admitted that on the unfitness of Dougherty for the passenger service Mr. Langdon had given irrefutable evidence. He announced his intention to revise at the earliest possible moment the rules under which Dougherty was qualified. He said he purposed to make it impossible for an engineer to qualify in the passenger service until he had at least three years of experience in through freight service. At present, engineers on the New Haven qualify for through passenger service after a single year's experience, that rule, according to Mr. Bardo, being peculiar to the New Haven and the Boston and Maine roads. The standard period for preliminary training in the freight service on other roads is from three to five years.

Finds Brakes the Finest Type.

Mr. Langdon testified he found the brakes of Engine 1,338 to be the finest type on the market.

"I first looked over Engine 1,338 in the New Haven roundhouse," he continued. "I checked up all the levers and found them in first-class shape. I examined the feed valves, air gauges, and reducing valves, and found them placed ideally for the convenience of the engineer. I found the air brake equipment in first-class shape.

"But that statement I wish to qualify. When I examined the air pump, which was of an excellent type, I found it very dirty inside. The pump refused to work at first, and as we have to have it working before taking the engine out for a test I repaired it. I found the pump valve was erratic, and I found that this was due to dirt under the diaphragm."

Q.—And how did that dirt get there? A.—Well, it oughtn't to be there. After finding the valve was erratic, I supposed the dirt was due to packing used in the construction of the pump cylinder. That is, I supposed the sulphur which is used and such matters had found their way to the diaphragm. I made a test to ascertain if my conclusion was correct, and I found a good deal of dirt. I removed it and placed the pump in working condition.

Q.—And what did you next do? A.—I ordered a ten-pound reduction made to test the air brakes. When the air valve had been opened I walked back along the line of cars to see how each of them was taking the air. The Pullman car Centerdale was not responding to the brakes at all, I found.

Q.—And how were the other cars? A.—I went back to the engine after observing the Centerdale and ordered five pounds more of air reduction. As I received a signal indicating that the brakes still refused to work on this car I ordered still another five pounds. Then the Centerdale's brakes took hold.

Q.—And the air reduction in a usual braking operation on the road would not be sufficient to set this car's brakes? A—No, it would not.

Brakeless Car a Peril.

Mr. Langdon testified that this one heavy Pullman car, if in the middle of a heavy train and left to drive the train forward without any brakes on, would push the train from 200 to 300 feet beyond the point where it would stop if the car's brakes were operating. He said that in his opinion the Pullman car, Centerdale, which was the fourth car back from the engine in the death train, had run without brakes until Dougherty turned on the emergency, and that then the brakes caught with such force that they broke the train in two. It had been testified by Dougherty that his train parted at the fourth car shortly before the wreck occurred.

The expert was asked if in his opinion it would have been possible to set the brakes of the Centerdale by any reduction of air of the degree engineers used in service. He answered that the brakes could be induced "to do no braking whatever" under such conditions.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner McChord handed to the expert a volume containing testimony given by Dougherty at the Coroner's inquest.

"I wish to ask you," the Commissioner said, "after you have time to read Dougherty's record, as given by himself, what you think of his qualifications to run a passenger express train?"

Mr. Langdon studied the page of testimony.

"Why, such an engineer," he replied, "never could get into a Lackawanna cab. I consider him entirely unfit."

Q.—And what would have happened to

Continued on Page 2.

Working for a Reunion of Christendom
The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, one of the leaders in this tremendous religious movement, tells what has been accomplished in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WIN ENEMY'S CHEERS IN MARCONI DEBATE

Lloyd-George and Isaacs Move a Silent House of Commons —Vote on Censure To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 19.—In an atmosphere of suppressed emotion the great Marconi debate opened in the House of Commons yesterday and will be continued to-day, when Premier Asquith, A. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, will speak.

In view of the attitude of the Opposition there is certain to be a party vote when the division takes place to-night.

To George Cave, member for the Kingston Division of Surrey, fell the onerous task of moving the modified vote of censure on the Ministers concorned in the Marconi deals, as the official spokesman of the Opposition. Mr. Cave's motion expressed "regret at the transactions in shares of the Marconi Company of America and at the want of frankness displayed by Ministers in communications on the subject to the House." This motion was a very subdued pronouncement compared with the startling accusations originally hurled at the Ministers.

Mr. Cave at the outset abandoned the earlier critics and handsomely acknowledged that there was no trace of corruption. This pronouncement, although it was expected, considerably moderated the tone of the debate. Mr. Cave, who is a successful Chancery barrister, in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, as the distinguished head of his profession. His charge was that certain wholesome traditions of public life had been violated. He ranged his remarks under three heads—first, the transactions of Ministers in American Marconis; second, their reticence in the House of Commons last October; third, the proceedings in the Select Committee.

One of Mr. Cave's observations, that no Minister ought to place himself in a position where private interest might conflict with public duty, was warmly cheered by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Cave commented on the fact that the disclosure of the purchase of American Marconis was only made at the Matin trial in March. If, he said, the disclosure was relevant, then it was equally relevant in October. Mr. Cave argued that Sir Rufus Isaacs had, through the favor of his brother, Godfrey Isaacs, managing Director of the English Marconi Company, been placed in a preferential position to purchase American Marconi shares, and that by a man who was in a contractual capacity to the Government. No conflict, in fact, arose between duty and interest, but it might have arisen. Mr. Cave in his concluding remarks, addressing the Liberals, asked:

"Are you going to say the Ministers are without blame? Are you going to say you would take the same course?"

Cave's Speech Moderate.

The whole speech was well balanced and of moderate tone and temper. It was the address of a barrister making a reasoned statement with a desire to be just, but with sufficient bias to make his own case appear strong.

Lord Helmsley, who seconded the motion, was not quite so successful in avoiding the appearance of strong partisanship. He frankly admitted, however, that the "gross charges" made at the outset had been disproved, and he disclaimed responsibility for them on behalf of himself and his party.

When Sir Rufus Isaacs rose to speak he was received with loud and prolonged cheering by the Ministerialists. He looked worn and wrought up, but he confronted the expectant House with courage. His first remark was that the Speaker had ruled that the two Ministers involved should, after their speeches, retire from the House until it had reached a decision.

The Attorney General placed himself at once on good terms with his audience by his frank acceptance of the main share of responsibility. The blame, he said, should rest on him. He followed this up by an admission that his failure to disclose the facts to the House on Oct. 11 was a mistaken course, but he passionately asserted that there was no intention whatever to deceive the House. Nevertheless, he remarked, the Opposition's motion was so worded that, if placed on the journal of the House, it would imply that there had been intentional concealment on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself.

They felt, said Sir Rufus, that it would be better to reserve their statements for the Select Committee. He

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SENATORS TO SIFT LOVETT CHARGES

Unanimous Vote to Investigate Alleged Blackmail Efforts in Pacifics' Dissolution Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—After a brief debate and without a dissenting vote, the Senate directed the Lobby Committee this afternoon to investigate charges of blackmail made yesterday by ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in connection with the settlement of the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. The resolution ordering the investigation was introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Progressive Republican. Attorney General McReynolds, as well as Judge Lovett, will be called as witnesses.

"These charges," said Mr. Norris, after reading a newspaper account of what Judge Lovett said, "are directed at members of Congress and members of the Cabinet. If lobbyists have interfered with the Cabinet or with Congress in this matter it is the worst and most disreputable and most dishonest sort of lobby. It seems to me that it is something the Senate cannot pass by."

Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the Lobby Inquiry Committee, in objecting to the resolution said he regretted that more work should be thrown on his committee. There were, he said, doubtless lobbies of many kinds around Washington, and if his committee were instructed to pursue them all he would never complete the task already assigned to him. In response to a question from Mr. Norris, however, he admitted that if the charges were true they constituted as serious a situation as had yet been presented to the committee. Mr. Overman then withdrew his objection and the passage of the resolution was made certain.

Before a vote was taken, however, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader of the Senate, deprecated the whole subject. He said that he doubted if Mr. Norris had ascertained whether Judge Lovett really had said the things attributed to him, and he suggested that the whole report might turn out to be a newspaper fake.

Mr. Norris assured him that the account was not of what Judge Lovett was rumored to have said, but was a direct quotation of his remarks.

Attorney General McReynolds excused himself from making any comment on the statement made public by Mr. Lovett. The only remark Mr. McReynolds would make was that Judge Lovett was a man of high standing and spoke with authority.

While the Attorney General would not discuss the pending proposal that $38,000,000 of the $126,500,000 stock of the Southern Pacific held by the Union Pacific be exchanged for $42,000,000 stock of the Baltimore & Ohio, it was learned on the best authority that his mind was still not made up as to the wisdom of such a transaction. He is engaged in a study of how the proposal would work out and what the consequences would be in the readjustment of corporate control and possible traffic alliances. It was said that the first question for the Attorney General to decide was whether or not such a disposition of Southern Pacific stock would be in accord with the decision of the court and effectually bring about the dissolution of the merger.

In the meantime there remain, over and above the suggestion of accomplishing new transcontinental combinations, the two plans for the disposition of the remainder of the stock held by the Union Pacific. Neither has yet been put this stock up at auction, nor to place it in the hands of a receiver, who should issue certificates, eliminate the voting rights of the stock and ultimately dispose of it at sale, has yet met with the Attorney General's approval. All parties are seemingly as far as ever from the actual consummation of the purpose of the Supreme Court's decision.

The Attorney General and the Department of Justice are represented to be gratified at the suggestion that there should be an investigation not only of alleged attempts at bribery and blackmail, but of the whole history of the successive moves to obtain the approval of a plan of dissolution that would permit the sale of the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific Company to Union Pacific stockholders.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific board, whose charges resulted in the passage of Senator Norris's resolution, declined yesterday to add anything to his statement of the day previous.

"I think I have said enough; perhaps too much," he said with a smile, when pressed for the names of the men who had offered to use their influence at Washington in behalf of the Harriman dissolution plan.

Judge Lovett said that he had already learned that he was to be summoned to Washington. His information for the committee investigating lobby influences would depend upon the questions put to him, he vouchsafed, in answer to a question as to what he would tell the Senate.

TWICE CONVICTED, MUST DIE

Capital Penalty Ordered for Henwood, Who Killed Copeland.

DENVER, July 18. — The jury in the second trial of Harold F. Henwood for the killing of George E. Copeland returned a verdict of first degree murder late this afternoon and prescribed the death penalty. Henwood shot Copeland, Sylvester Von Phul of St. Louis, and James W. Atkinson in the barroom of a hotel on the night of May 24, 1911. Copeland and Atkinson were bystanders and were hit by stray bullets. Copeland and Von Phul died.

In the first trial Henwood was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Supreme Court on Feb. 21, 1913, reversed the decision, and remanded the case for a new trial.

Henwood pleaded self-defense. He testified his quarrel with Von Phul resulted from an attempt he made to recover letters which had been written to Von Phul by Mrs. John W. Springer, a Denver society woman and wife of a banker and stock raiser. Mrs. Springer was divorced by her husband after the shooting. Springer took the stand in behalf of Henwood.

Earthquake in Martinique.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, June 18.—A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 12:30 A. M. It caused considerable excitement, but no damage or loss of life has been reported.

IMPERATOR, BIGGEST OF LINERS, IN PORT

Completes Her Maiden Voyage from Cherbourg in 6 Days, 5 Hours, 12 Minutes.

BEST DAY'S RUN, 556 MILES

Ten-Story Palace of Luxury Is a Steady Boat in a Storm and as Comfortable as a Hotel.

The new Hamburg-American liner Imperator, the largest ship afloat, passed the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 9:42 o'clock last night, having made the voyage from Cherbourg in 6 days 5 hours and 12 minutes. On this, her maiden voyage, she carried 250 first-class, 330 second class, 1,000 third class, and 1,600 steerage passengers. She anchored in Quarantine at 11:30 o'clock, and is expected to dock at Pier 1 in Hoboken this morning after 10 o'clock, when the Amerika sails.

According to dispatches sent to this city by Capt. Ruser, the Imperator was delayed by fog on the other side after leaving Cherbourg, and again on Tuesday. Her best day's run was from Sunday to Monday noon, when she made 556 miles. Her best run for one hour was 23 miles.

Among her passengers were Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Story, Admiral von Truppel, M. von Statewski, Russian Minister to Mexico, and Alexander M. Carlisle of the Harland & Wolff Shipyard, Belfast.

The Captain's dinner, as the last dinner upon entering port is called on German ships, was served last night while the liner was speeding toward Sandy Hook and was followed by a concert in the ballroom. Julius P. Meyer, vice director and general passenger manager of the line in the United States, boarded the Imperator after she anchored last night at Quarantine.

Four Captains and 83 Lifeboats.

The Imperator, the largest ship in the world, measures 919 feet in length over all, 98 feet beam and has a gross tonnage of 50,000. Her quadruple turbines have developed 63,000 horse power which has driven her great hull through the waters of the Atlantic at an average speed of 22½ knots an hour for a part of the voyage. The object of the Hamburg-American Line in building the Imperator was to give her sufficient speed to land her passengers in London or Paris on the sixth day and Hamburg and Berlin on the seventh day from New York.

Some idea can be gained of her towering height when it is known that the bridge is 90 feet above the water, while the three funnels extend 60 feet above the upper deck with openings 22 feet in length and 18 feet in width. Her two tapering masts measure 246 feet from keel to truck. In order to insure the safety of her passengers and crew in time of need at sea the Imperator has 83 lifeboats and two motor launches on her boat deck, with davits to swing out to launch the boats from either side of the ship. The launches have sufficient power to tow all the lifeboats and are equipped with a wireless apparatus having a range of 200 miles.

Of her complement of four Captains one is on deck all day and is responsible for the efficiency of the ship and the other three take charge of the watches on the bridge, one of them being always on duty with Commodore Ruser in supreme command over all.

As a further add to safety the Imperator has a gyroscopic compass, the latest practical nautical instrument, which is not affected by the magnetic disturbances so prevalent on iron and steel ships. She is also equipped with a wireless apparatus capable of transmitting messages 1,500 miles, and carries three operators, who take four hour watches on duty similar to those of the deck officers.

To hold her safely at anchorage in bad weather the Imperator carries five anchors on her forward deck, a main bower weighing 28,455 pounds, two additional anchors weighing 17,636 pounds each, a stream of 11,465 pounds, and a kedge anchor of 4,960 pounds. The anchors are secured by big steel cables having a total length of 640 fathoms.

A Ten-Story Floating Hotel.

Of her ten decks seven are devoted to the use of the first cabin passengers, and the chief feature that strikes the eye of the visitor going on board is the space that has been lavished in every direction. Looking down from the balcony into the grand dining saloon or gazing up at the lofty ceiling of the ballroom, it is difficult to imagine yourself on board a steamship. There is little of the touch of the old-fashioned steamer equipments to be found on the Imperator except the round brass ports in the staterooms and the striking of the big ship's bell at the half hour, which is still the method of keeping time at sea.

The staircases, alleyways, decks and saloons are remarkable for their spaciousness. The entrance hall is 85 feet wide and 60 feet long, and the three grand staircases in the main cabin are 57 feet high. On the entrance halls are situated the offices of the Chief Steward, Purser, information bureau, baggage master, surgeon's office, with waiting room and dispensary, book store, and florist shop. Four electric elevators convey passengers from Deck G to the upper deck, and there are five freight elevators for carrying baggage and provisions.

Another feature of the Imperator which astonishes the visitor is the Roman bath, situated on deck F and deck G, which is two stories in height and carried out in marble and bronze. The bath measures 65 feet in length and 41 in width, while the pool itself is 39 feet long, 21 feet wide, with a maximum depth of 9 feet. Directly connected with the Roman bath is a well-appointed Turkish bath, and electric bath, mineral bath, needle baths, a chiropodist, a barber, and a manicurist.

Opening from the promenade deck there is a spacious gymansium equipped with all the latest electrically driven Zander apparatus under charge of experienced attendants. Close by the gymnasium is a large dark room for passengers who wish to develop photographic films. The ship's printing office, where the daily newspaper is printed, is also on the promenade deck, and so are the dog kennels where passengers may leave their pet canines under the care of experienced attendants and a veterinary surgeon.

Above the sun deck of the Imperator, which is nine decks above the waterline, is devoted to promenading and steamer chairs. In fine weather the lifeboats are swung outboard to give additional space so that passengers can have ample room to play the usual deck games of shuffleboard, quoits, &c.

There is a broad companionway leading to the sun deck, as well as four elevators each with a capacity for nine persons. The smoking room on this deck is one of the largest public rooms in the ship.

B deck is occupied almost entirely by the public rooms which are large and luxuriously appointed. The deck is completely surrounded by a broad promenade similar to the one on A deck. The

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TELL WARFIELD TO RESIGN.

Lafayette Students Support Professor Who Quit in College Row.

EASTON, Penn., June 18.—A sensation was caused at the closing exercises of Lafayette College commencement today by the announcement of the resignation of John M. Mecklin, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, whose teachings are said to have not been in accord with the views of President Warfield. The latter presented the case to the Trustees of the institution and is said to have declared that either the resignation of Mecklin or that of himself would have to be accepted.

Upon the announcement of Prof. Mecklin's resignation the graduating class proceeded to his residence, where they cheered the professor and adopted a resolution demanding a change in the Presidency of the college.

The Board of Trustees immediately appointed a committee to look into the internal affairs of the institution, and it is stated that the administration of President Warfield will be investigated.

The resolution adopted by the graduating class said that President Warfield had "demonstrated his incapacity" to fill his position and that his continuance in office was "against the best interests of the college."

I. W. W. DELEGATES BARRED.

Police of Lodi Escort Them Out of Town—Meeting Permit Refused.

LODI, N. J., June 18.—Chief of Police Thomas Davis and seven private detectives escorted Carlo Tresca, Frank Lotci and Hannah Silverman, of the I. W. W. across the Passaic River and out of Lodi yesterday morning. They came to Lodi to hold a mass meeting with a view to persuading the 3,500 dye workers here to go on strike out of sympathy for the Paterson strikers. Chief Davis and the detectives met them as they stepped off a trolley car from Paterson, and informed them they would not be permitted to hold the meeting.

Tresca promised to return in the evening for a talk with Mayor Geoghgan, but sent Lotci instead. Lotci showed the Mayor a deed for three lots which the I. W. W. purchased here recently. Lotci demanded a permit to hold a mass meeting on the lots on Labor Day. Mayor Geoghgan told Lotci there was no sentiment for a strike among the dye workers. He said he was opposed to outsiders coming to the town to stir up agitation, and refused to give the permit.

FOR FIRST HUSBAND'S LOSS.

Mrs. Wildersinn-Jung Sues for $100,000, Although Remarried.

Trial of an action brought by Mrs. Isabella Wildersinn-Jung of Smithville, L. I., to recover $100,000 from Harrison P. Wallis of 23 Pierrepont Street, on the Heights, Brooklyn, for the death of her first husband was begun yesterday before Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Although married again she saw no reason for refraining from suing for so large a judgment.

Ernest H. Wildersinn, the first husband of the plaintiff, died on May 24, 1911, from injuries received a few days previous in a collision between an automobile in which he was riding and another automobile owned by Mr. Wallis. Wildersinn was the guest of his wife's second husband at the time.

Attorneys for the plaintiff opposed the efforts of counsel for the defendants to introduce testimony relating to the second marriage of Mrs. Wildersinn-Jung. The defense held that her second matrimonial venture should mitigate the amount of the damages she sought. Justice Morschauser decided to admit this testimony. The trial will be resumed to-day.

HINMAN, COLLEGE HEAD.

Former Editor of The Chicago Inter-Ocean Elected President of Marietta

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 18.—George Wheeler Hinman was elected President of Marietta College to-day to succeed the late Alfred T. Perry, and probably will assume his new duties next September. Mr. Hinman, who is 49, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1884, and studied further at Berlin, Leipsic and Heidelberg Universities. For nine years he was on The New York Sun. In 1898 he became editor of The Chicago Inter-Ocean and six years ago became its owner. Recently he disposed of the property to H. H. Kohlsaat.

NICHOLSON NAMED AS ENVOY

Wilson Nominates Hoosier as Minister to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson sent to the Senate late to-day a long list of nominations, including Meredith Nicholson of Indiana as Minister to Portugal.

The nominations of Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, as Ambassador to Italy; Edward J. Hale of North Carolina, as Minister to Costa Rica; Pleasant H. Stovall of Georgia, as Minister to Switzerland, and William E. Gonzales of South Carolina, as Minister to Cuba, were favorably reported to-day by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

PASTOR DRINKS IN SALOONS.

Cleric Defends Practice in Stopping Flock from Ousting Him.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 18.—Alleging that the action of his congregation in attempting to depose him was illegal, the Rev. Christian F. Rittman, pastor of the German Lutheran Church here, obtained a temporary injunction against members of his flock, who by a small majority had so voted.

The dissatisfied members of the church having agreed to-day to reconsider their action their pastor made no opposition to their motion to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Rittman is now expected to resign as pastor on or before Aug. 15.

According to Mr. Rittman, the charges made against him were that he conversed with an infidel, that he put his feet on his desk, and smoked a cigar, thereby exhibiting himself as a "sport"; that he refused to interfere and prevent the expulsion of a woman who was in arrears in the Daughters of Zion, and that he drank beer in saloons.

Mr. Rittman denies none of the allegations, not even the beer drinking.

"Yes," he said, "I do take a glass of beer in a saloon whenever I want one. There is no sin in that. If it is wrong for me to do so then it is wrong for my accusers. I do it openly and don't care in particular who knows it. My worst enemy, however, cannot truthfully say that I drink to excess."

SUGAR LOBBYING WAS NATION WIDE

Letters Show Beet Men Coddled Lawmakers of Both Parties and Bought Publicity.

EFFORT TO STOP READING

Committee Refuses, and Oxnard and Palmer May Appeal to the Senate.

TRIED TO LINE UP TAFT

Reluctantly Accepted Him as Candidate in 1908—"Pressure" on Cannon Through Littauer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Further details of the far-reaching campaign of the beet sugar interests to influence legislators and mold public opinion were disclosed to-day when additional letters from the files of officials of the beet sugar organization were read into the record of the Senate Lobby Committee. The reluctance of the sugar men to have the correspondence taken in evidence was apparent when John W. Yerkes, counsel for Henry T. Oxnard and Truman G. Palmer, high officials of the sugar organization, now in Washington, objected to the reading of letters antedating the present session of Congress on the ground that the committee was authorized only to investigate if a lobby threatened legislation now pending.

After the committee had considered the objection in executive session Chairman Overman announced that all Oxnard and Palmer letters would be admitted, on the ground that they were corroborative evidence to oral testimony already heard. Oxnard and Palmer thereupon took steps to have the Senate asked to restrain the committee from examining their private correspondence dated prior to the present session. It was said that a resolution to that effect would be introduced. Meanwhile the committee worked on.

The correspondence made public today shows that the sugar interests realized years ago the danger threatening their monopoly of the American market from the granting of a tariff privilege to the Philippines and Porto Rico and from the preferential tariff with Cuba. A frequent exchange of letters in 1907 between Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Palmer showed their efforts to fill vacancies on the Philippines Committee of the Senate with men hostile to free sugar from the Islands.

Later attention was directed to ex-Representative Littauer of New York, campaign manager for Speaker Cannon in his Presidential race, to influence him in the interest of sugar. Still later, according to the correspondence, fearing that tariff revision would follow the line of free trade with the Philippines, an effort was made to have Speaker Cannon make up a Ways and Means Committee that would oppose anything of the sort.

The farsightedness of the officials directing this propaganda is apparent in their discussion of the Philippine situation. They foresaw that they could not prevent the practical abolition of tariffs between the United States and the Philippines in the committee's report of the Tariff bill. But they reasoned that the greater strength they could develop for their position within the committee the stronger would be their fight on the floor. What they overlooked was the perfect discipline of the Republicans. Though Representative Fordney of Michigan, a standpatter, did go on the committee, as they wished, he showed no intention of opposing the committee findings when practical free trade with the islands was reported.

Playing Both Parties.

Evidence that Mr. Oxnard and his associates were playing both parties in the interest of sugar came out in a letter in which Mr. Oxnard told Mr. Palmer that he thought he (Mr. Oxnard) would not go to the Democratic Convention of 1908 at Denver for fear of hurting his standing with "our Republican friends" at Washington. He suggested that certain of his subordinates go in his stead and try to influence the drafting of the platform.

But throughout all the correspondence there runs the confession of the inability of the sugar representatives to control Congressmen. Many Senators and Representatives were mentioned as friendly to the tariff policy advocated by the sugar interests, but in no case did this sympathy amount to a surrender of individual volition on the part of the Congressmen.

In this way, just as Mr. Fordney and others, long known as standpatters of the most pronounced kind, failed to fight on the floor against closer customs relations with the Philippines, so the Senators pushed by the sugar interests as candidates for vacancies on the committee on the Philippines could not be induced to withdraw when it became evident that there was an overabundance of candidates.

Ex-Senator Teller of Colorado and Senators Newlands of Nevada and Foster of Louisiana—all Democrats—were asked to be candidates for two vacancies on the committee. Mr. Teller at first refused on account of his health, and Mr. Newlands was urged to stand for the place as a representative of the mountain States. After Mr. Teller consented to run, and Mr. Newlands could not be induced to withdraw. They both failed to get the place. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, is mentioned as friendly, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, at that time the leader of the Senate, was quoted as saying he would do what he could for the sugar people, but would not imperil party harmony in their behalf.

In the campaign of publicity waged by the sugar people use was made of every possible assist

that danger to the different localities would follow free sugar.

50,000 Lines a Month.

One of the unsigned letters in the Hamlin correspondence addressed to Sidney Ballou, an active figure in the Hawaiian sugar organization, said the beet sugar men had made a contract with the Press Service Company at $2,500 a month for publicity.

"They guarantee the publication of 50,000 lines a month of matter pertaining to the sugar industry," the letter added.

Mr. Oxnard wrote to Mr. Palmer July 15, 1907, congratulating him on obtaining the services of Aaron Gove of the Great Western Sugar Company of Denver to "educate Congressman" as to sugar. In that same month Mr. Oxnard received a letter expressing doubt of William H. Taft's ability to carry California, Colorado, and Michigan, and suggesting that a "Mr. Collins" had proposed that assurances be obtained from Mr. Taft as to sugar and tobacco.

A letter addressed to H. T. Oxnard and dated Chicago in April, 1907, said in part:

Major Gove is showing anxiety about either buying or starting a paper, as well as securing the columns of an influential Eastern daily and a large line of "patent insides."

Mr. Collings is very anxious about the Taft situation and hopes that there will be some way to make it known that there will be great doubt about his ability to carry such States as California, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and that we can't head him off, we might be able to get a promise relative to the sugar and tobacco industries.

A letter from Oxnard to Palmer, July 16, 1908, said:

I spent a day with Mr. Thomas recently on his yacht, and he seems to think we had better stand in with Taft if possible.

A letter from Palmer attacked Taft for his stand on Philippine legislation; another said he had given some assurance to the sugar men but would give no pledges that they could rely on. A letter from Palmer to Oxnard, July 3, 1908, in part said:

When Taft was nominated I sent him a congratulatory telegram, and this morning received his thanks. On the 29th I sent him a letter recalling my last interview with him, and inclose copy herewith. I hope that he will not convey a verbal reply through some third party. I think my letter is as diplomatic as the facts would warrant, and that he will have to fall either into our industry or on the other side.

Palmer wrote Hamlin, Aug. 8, 1911:

I have found Bristow a hard man to handle, for once he gets an idea into his head, he does not seem to be willing to consider the various angles of the situation; rather is inclined to look straight through the telescope with big end toward him.

Oxnard wrote from Washington, Dec. 26, 1907, to Palmer, then in Chicago:

I have seen Col. Edwards and got him to agree with me that it is poor politics for Taft to push this measure this Winter, and he is going to try and bring him to that way of thinking. I also saw Loeb, who agrees with me that the whole subject had better be postponed, and will talk with the President. While I have little hope of success, I shall keep at it on those lines.

The correspondence about the Philippines begins with a letter under date of July 29, 1907, addressed to Mr. Oxnard. The committee had an unsigned carbon found in the Hamlin files. It said in part:

Major Gove wrote me some time ago in regard to the formation of the Philippine Commission, (evidently the Senate Committee on the Philippines,) and I wrote him that the matter was fixed last Winter. He replied that he had been talking to Senator Teller and he had said it was impossible to fix it until next Winter. I know that you saw Senator Teller, and hence I concluded that I have misunderstood the other party.

How the sugar people tried to influence new Congressmen was set forth in a letter from Clarence C. Hamlin of Colorado to F. A. Gillespie of Garden City, Kan.

"Write me fully," said Mr. Hamlin, "about your new Congressman and how he can best be reached. Would get up new petition, not only at Garden City, but also at Sylvia and other places. Also have as many letters written as possible. Letters to your new Representative from substantial Democrats very important."

Regarding the vacancies on the Philippines Commission, it is true that nothing can be done until next Winter, but I spoke to Foster and Newlands, (he told me he was O. K.,) and asked them to apply for the vacancies made by the Idaho and Tennessee Senators. They told me they would, and there the matter stands. I understood from Teller that he did not want the position owing to his health, and to the necessity of fighting. I wanted him, but after that I spoke to Newlands.

Mr. Hamlin wrote to Mr. Oxnard Oct. 1, 1907:

In Denver I saw Senators Teller and Patterson, (of Colorado.) Patterson told me that Lodge had admitted to him that the Philippine matter was not one of philanthropy, and stated to him that we had those islands for the purpose of exploiting them with American capital. Teller told me that Aldrich told him that he and his crowd would stand by us and try to keep the bill in committee, but if it got on to the floor of the Senate they would have to stay with their party and vote for the passage of the bill.

The correspondence purported to show that the beet sugar men furnished the sugar tariff arguments contained in the Republican National campaign textbook of 1912.

A. D. Baldwin, a farmer from near New Haven, Conn., came before the committee bearing a telegram directing him to appear. The commitee discovered that the telegram was intended for A. D. Baldwin of Cleveland, a Hawaiian sugar man; had been forwarded to New Haven, where he was attending a meeting of the Yale Corporation, and had been delivered to the farmer.

The committee to-night granted the request of Melville E. Stone of New York, General Manager of The Associated Press, who asked to be allowed to testify to-morrow regarding claims made in some of the Hamlin letters, produced yesterday, as to the publicity the beet sugar interests hoped to secure through The Associated Press.

A summons was sent to-day to Charles B. Warren of Detroit, President of the Michigan Sugar Company, one of the men to whom many of the Hamlin letters, produced yesterday, were addressed. Mr. Warren was asked to appear before the committee to-morrow.

Take Up Free Sugar Side.

The committee late in the afternoon abandoned temporarily the sugar-protection lobby and took up the free sugar side, calling Frank C. Lowry of New York, who directed much of the free sugar publicity under the name, "Committee of Wholesale Grocers." Mr. Lowry admitted he was employed by the Federal Sugar Refining Company and agreed that free sugar would benefit the cane sugar refiners.

The free sugar forces which fought Oxnard, Palmer, Hamlin, and other anti-free sugar men for many years got their first innings when Lowry took the stand. He testified that he was general sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refining Company; that his salary was $10,000 a year, and that commissions brought his total earnings close up to $17,000.

He said he really was employed by Smith & Shipper of New York, a firm which acts as agent for the refining company. He thought that the refiners paid $5,000 of his salary and the agent the remainder. Senator Cummins, who conducted his cross-examination, brought out that Lowry was connected with the "Committee of Wholesale Grocers," which had figured largely in the fight for free sugar or a reduction in duty on that article.

"I have never received any money for any tariff work at all," said Lowry. The witness said he couldn't remember whether he went into the sugar fight at the suggestion of C. A. Spreckels, President of the refining company, or whether he suggested that Spreckels go into the fight. He said the refiners were interested in free sugar or reduced duties because it meant an increased consumption of refined sugar. After many questions by Senator Cummins he admitted that the refineries would get more business if the duty were removed and beet sugar production and refining in this country curtailed.

"Sugar at a Glance."

Other witnesses to-day were Harry A. Austin, clerk to Palmer; Charles Bentheim, a draughtsman and interpreter in Palmer's office, and Benjamin S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the Senate. Through these witnesses the committee endeavored to find out who was responible for what it believes was a bogus order of the Senate incorporated in the much-discussed document "Sugar at a Glance." About the only definite information it got, however, was that Platt had been connected with the Senate for twenty-six or twenty-eight years, that he had never seen the order, and that Palmer had sent a special copy of the pamphlet to a prominent man in Germany, including Emperor William.

Austin testified that "Sugar at a Glance" had cost the United States beet industry $24,820.20, of which $1,942.90 had gone to the Government Printing Office. In examination of Palmer several days ago Senator Reed brought out that the postage saved to the beet men by sending the pamphlet out under Senator Lodge's frank amounted to about $28,000.

STONE TO TESTIFY TO-DAY.

Will Then Explain Hamlin-Morey Sugar Correspondence, He Says.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, was quoted in an evening newspaper yesterday as denying that he had entered into an agreement to exploit the beet sugar interests in the manner described in correspondence produced Tuesday before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee.

Mr. Stone said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that he would appear before the committee in Washington to-day, his request for a hearing having been granted. He said he then would explain fully whatever dealings he had had with C. C. Hamlin of the American Beet Sugar Association or G. W. Morey, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, and produce letters that passed between them.

CONSTITUTION VOTE URGED.

Governor Asks for Bill Submitting Question to Voters Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—In a special message to the Legislature to-day, Gov. Sulzer urged the passage of a bill, providing for the submission to the voters next Fall of the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?"

If the Legislature complies with the Governor's request and an affirmative answer is given by the voters in November, an election of delegates to the Constitutional convention will be held in November, 1914, and the Constitutional convention will be held in April, 1915. If the plan should fail, there will be no Constitutional convention before 1918, the time provided in the Constitution.

All the parties pledged themselves to the calling of a Constitutional convention at the earliest time after the expiration of twenty years following the adoption of the present Constitution, which was in 1894. Notwithstanding this, the feeling of the leaders in the Legislature is that the framing of a Constitution at the present time would be unfortunate. It is the belief of experienced legislators that the radical ideas, which are now popular, would creep into a Constitution framed by delegates chosen at the present time and would be harmful to public interests.

There is no indication, however, that any obstacle will be thrown in the way of a convention to revise the organic law of the State in 1915. Bills were introduced in both houses to-day to carry out the suggestion of the Governor, and were advanced to final passage and referred to the Judiciary Committees. Senator Robert F. Wagner, majority leader of the Senate and the organization spokesman, criticised the Governor for vetoing the Tammany Constitutional Convention bill, but indicated that the majority would support the bill to carry out the Governor's request.

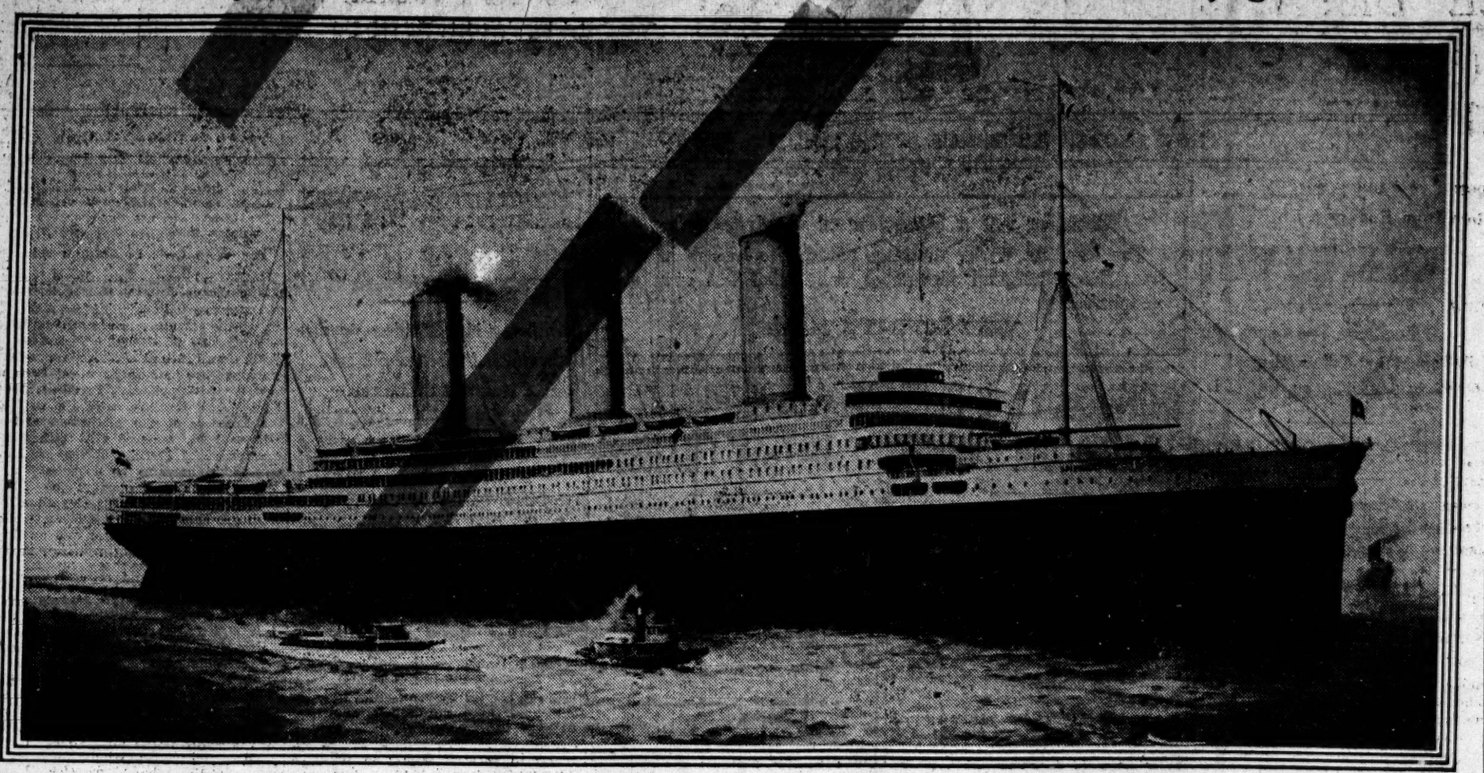
Following the reading of the Governor's message, Senator Wagner accused him of violating the pledge of the Democratic Party in vetoing the Tammany bill of the regular session, and referred to a report that the bill was vetoed to obtain the support of the Progressive Party for the Governor's Direct Primary bill. Senator Wagner said that in vetoing the Tammany bill the Governor ignored the judgment of his party leaders.

In his message to-day Gov. Sulzer said he had vetoed the Tammany bill because it would involve an expense of at least a million dollars to hold a special election, while the time allowed in the bill for preparation for a vote was too short. He expressed the belief that party pledges would be kept if the Legislature should provide for a submission of the question to the voters next Fall.

Senator Wagner said that if the Governor had signed the bill when he received it, last month, there would have been time enough to prepare for the election and a Constitutional Convention could be held next year. In the judgment of the Senator the expense of a special election would be only about $150,000.

The bill will be supported by practically the entire Legislature.

Imperator, Colossus of the Seas, Here on Her Maiden Voyage.



IMPERATOR, BIGGEST OF LINERS, IN PORT

Continued from Page 1.

social hall is situated well forward, lighted by broad windows extending to the deck, and sumptuously furnished, the walls being hung with Gobelin tapestry.

An attractive feature of B deck is the sun parlor and palm court. Adjoining this salon is the Ritz-Carlton restaurant, where epicures who wish to eat at their own hours and select their own dishes can have their meals served by a special staff of chefs and waiters from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London. In addition, on this deck there is a grill room, a veranda café, and private dining rooms that seat ten persons.

On the Imperator there are eight kitchens equipped with the latest culinary appliances and superintended by two head chefs, assisted by 116 cooks. Altogether there are more than 500 persons employed in the serving personnel of the big liner.

The C, or promenade deck, is devoted to staterooms and the larger private suites, the finest of which, the Imperial suite, comprises twelve rooms and a veranda deck. This private deck is inclosed and serves as a sun parlor in the Winter season. The suite includes two large bedrooms with private baths, trunk rooms, breakfast room, and pantry, a salon, and two servants' rooms. The cost of this suite for a voyage across the Atlantic for two persons and three servants is $5,000.

On D, the deck below, there are a number of large staterooms, with private baths, of which there are 146 in the first cabin. There are 220 regular baths and showers for general use. There are also a large number of single cabins on D deck, and each stateroom is equipped with a marble basin and running hot and cold water. The old familiar wooden berths are unknown on the Imperator, where the staterooms are equipped with comfortable brass bedsteads of artistic design. Special pains have been taken in the staterooms on the Imperator to arrange the dressing tables and mirrors at convenient height so that the light falls upon them at the proper angle.

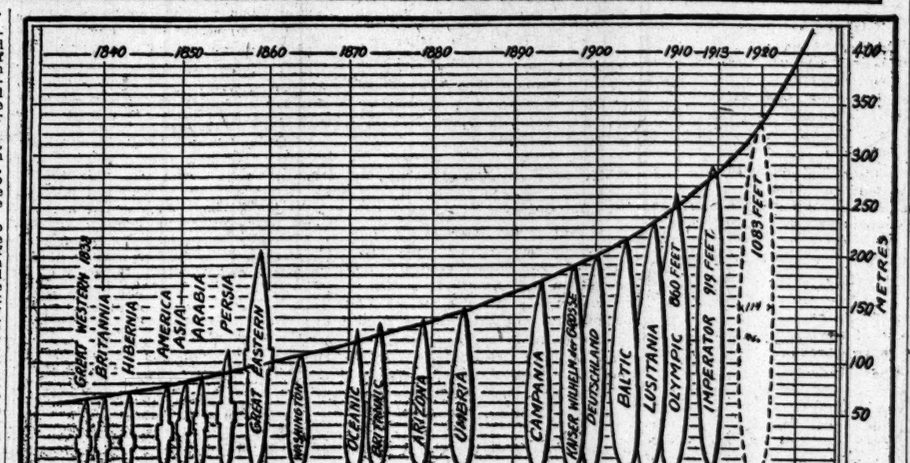
The main dining saloon is on Deck F, and has accommodation for more than 600 at small tables to seat two, four, five, or six persons. Light is given to the saloon by windows of unusual size and an elaborate, lofty glass dome above the gallery on Deck D.

First-class passengers who wish to eat their meals during the voyage in the Ritz-Carlton saloon can get a rebate of $25 from the purser for their meals in the public dining saloon. By careful manipulation, it was said yesterday, one could eat in the Ritz-Carlton for that amount during the six days. That is, by taking two meals a day and confining the menu to coffee, eggs and bouilion, and an occasional apple or an orange. The time used on the voyage is valued at $50,000.

Like all modern big liners, the Imperator is very steady. In fairly bad weather on this voyage there was very little motion, the passengers said. The Imperator is equipped with the Frahm anti-rolling tanks, which are built in U shape and are worked by compressed air. They were first tried on the Cunard liner Laconia in the Mediterranean service and proved successful.

The Imperator has an inner hull above the waterline similar to that of the Mauretania, Lusitania, and Olympic. She has thirty-six water-tight compartments, and was built according to the regulations laid down by the German Lloyd for first-class passenger steamships. In her construction 1,800 workmen were occupied for three years. The contract was given to the Vulcan Works at Hamburg on June 18, 1910, and the ship was christened by the German Emperor and launched on May 23, 1912.

Taking her by and large, as the nautical expression goes, the latest addition to the great fleet of ocean greyhounds is a magnificent specimen of the marine engineering skill of the twentieth century.



HOW OCEAN LINERS HAVE GROWN SINCE 1836.

The above chart, which shows in a striking manner the marvelous expansion in the size of ocean steamers in the past seventy-five years, is the work of Julio F. Soranze, member of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and other societies.

Commencing with the wooden side-wheel steamer Great Western in 1838, the diagram shows the line of growth in the size of ocean steamers to the Imperator in 1913. The chart is also interesting, as showing the development from wood to iron, and likewise the evolution from side wheels to one screw, to twin screws, to the era of four screws and turbines.

A curious fact brought out in the chart is that, so far as size is concerned, the Great Eastern was a generation ahead of her time.

ROOSEVELT ASSURES WHITMAN SUPPORT

No Announcement Yet, but One Is Expected to Follow a Late Oyster Bay Conference.

WOODRUFF NOT RECONCILED

Fusion Committee, However, Gets Much Whitman Sentiment from Bronx and Richmond Progressives.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman went to Oyster Bay yesterday and had a long conference with Col. Roosevelt. It was assumed to be all about Mr. Whitman's chances for the Mayoralty nomination. Upon his return to New York Mr. Whitman would say nothing of his conversation with the Colonel, but it was understood that the Colonel assured him that he would have the support of the Progressives this Fall. In taking this stand the Colonel places himself in direct opposition to the Bull Moose organizations in both New York and Kings Counties, both of which have gone on record in opposition to the District Attorney's candidacy.

It was said last night on good authority that Col. Roosevelt believed that Mr. Whitman was the most logical candidate for Mayor and that the Progressives could do no better than accept him. The Colonel is said to have told Mr. Whitman that the Progressives would make a great mistake if they nominated either Mayor Gaynor or Collector John Purroy Mitchel.

"My visit to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay was the result of an invitation extended by the Colonel over a week ago," Mr. Whitman remarked last night when urged to make known the result of his visit. He would say no more.

Both Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the New York Progressive County Committee, and Timothy L. Woodruff, head of the Progressive Party in Kings, said yesterday that they could find little sentiment for Mr. Whitman, and that the Progressives would make a mistake if they nominated an organization Republican, but Progressives are not wanting who declare Whitman to be the only available candidate.

It is understood that Col. Roosevelt told Mr. Whitman last night that the Progressives could not stand for Mayor Gaynor under any condition; that Borough President McAneny was not strong enough as a candidate, and that Mr. Mitchel could not be considered, as he could not obtain the support of enough Republicans or Progressives to make him a serious factor in the campaign.

The announcement of Col. Roosevelt, it was said last night, will widen the breech which has already split the Progressive Party in two. Within a day or two Col. Roosevelt is expected to make a statement setting forth his views. He is expected to advise the Progressives to get together on Whitman and nominate him, regardless of what the Republicans or even the Fusionists might do. The test will come when the Progressives will met to act upon this advice. It was even suggested that the Colonel would back up his belief regarding Whitman as the only available candidate by taking the stump and advocating his election.

The Nominating Committee of the Fusionists held another session yesterday and last night to determine what candidate it should support. Progressives from Queens County, headed by Lucien Knapp, told the committee that they favored Mr. Whitman for Mayor and that they were opposed to the views of Mr. Bird and Mr. Woodruff.

"Both Mr. Bird and Mr. Woodruff are talking through their hats," said Mr. Knapp.

Progressives from the Bronx and from Richmond also had a session with the Nominating Committee of the Fusionists, and told it that the sentiment in their counties was entirely in accord with what Mr. Woodruf had said. A. F. Schwarzler represented the Bronx contingent, and William Wirt Mills the Richmondites. They told the Nominating Committee that there was a great deal of sentiment for Whitman in their counties and that, in their opinion, the Progressives could not do better than nominate him.

Representatives of the Republican organizations of Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond took up the night session with the Nominating Committee of the Fusionists. The Queens Republicans told the committee that there was a strong Whitman sentiment throughout their organization, and that they would consider it a mistake if anybody except Mr. Whitman were nominated. They said that many Independents had assured them that Mr. Whitman was their candidate, and that they would vote for nobody else.

Representatives of the Republicans in both the Bronx and Richmond told the committee that the feeling in their counties was practically the same. No other candidate except Whitman was being talked of, they said.

Republicans of New York County talked the situation over to-day with County Chairman Samuel Koenig. From every district came the unanimous opinion that District Attorney Whitman was the only logical candidate of the organization. Every district leader told the County Chairman that the prevailing sentiment in their districts was that Mr. Whitman should be nominated. The Fusionists will hold several more meetings before deciding just what candidate their organization will support.

JOLO FIGHT COST 14 LIVES.

Capt. Nichols, Eleven Scouts, and Two Privates Slain.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Fourteen American soldiers were killed in the recent four days' fighting on Jolo Island, when Gen. Pershing's command finally subdued and disarmed the rebellious Moros, according to a report received by the War Department to-day.

On the list of dead were Capt. Taylor A. Nichols of the Philippine Scouts, eleven scouts, and two privates of the regular army.

Capt. Nichols, who was 34 years old, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts in 1905 and received a Captain's commission in March, 1912.

He was the son of John Nichols of Durham, Cal. The two privates, both of whom were killed in the first day's action, were Oliver Villiard, Company M, Eighth Infantry, whose sister, Miss Anna Villard, lives in Arctic, R. I., and Luther Gerhart of the same company, whose father is Henry R. Gerhart of Reading, Penn.

COURT ASSAILS DR. RUSSELL

Justice Gerard Grants a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt to Anhut.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard granted yesterday a certificate of reasonable doubt to John N. Anhut, the lawyer who was convicted of having attempted to bribe Dr. J. W. Russell, former Superintendent of the Matteawan Asylum, to say in writing that Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, was sane. Anhut was sentenced by Justice Seabury to imprisonment of not less than two years and not more than four years and six months.

The certificate will enable Anhut to give bail instead of going to prison pending an appeal from his conviction.

"It is plain that without the testimony of Dr. Russell there could be no conviction for the defendant," Justice Gerard said in his decision. "Dr. Russell, it plainly appears, either perjured himself at this trial or at another proceeding involving the same issue. I think that the witness, Dr. Russell, who, as I said, perjured himself, should not have been allowed to advertise his alleged probity to the jury by self-serving assertions admitted to the court testimony."

ROOT SEES PERIL IN LACK OF CIVILITY

Peace Is Maintained by Governments, Not by People, He Says.

WARNS AGAINST "INSULTS"

Chamber of Commerce Dines Dr. Mueller—Mayor Gaynor Compliments the Brazilian Envoy.

The first night dinner ever held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall was given last night by some 200 members of the Chamber, representing the leaders of American commerce and industry, to Dr. Lauro Müller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and Special Ambassador from that country to this.

Dr. Müller and his staff, escorted by Third Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone, left this city at midnight to go to Boston and thence to travel through the principal cities of the United States from coast to coast.

Senator Elihu Root, whose visit to Brazil as Secretary of State in 1906 Dr. Müller is now repaying, expressed the sentiments of the gathering when he told the Brazilian envoy that it was intended to impress upon him the cordial frendship felt for his country by the people of America itself, not merely by the Government of the United States whose guest he was.

"We hear much of peace to-day," said Senator Root, "but let me tell you the peace of the world is maintained by the great Governments of the world. It is not the Governments, but the peoples, from whom the danger of war comes to-day, and will always come so long as they fail to exercise proper self-restraint and the courtesy that the peace of the world demands.

"We in America must learn that we cannot continue a policy of peace with insult. We must learn civility. We must learn that when an American sovereign speaks of the affairs of a foreign nation he must observe those rules of courtesy by which alone the peace of the world can be maintained.

"You see here to-night assembled the leaders of this metropolis. Dr. Müller, eager to extend to you the right hand of friendship of the people of the United States, a better and warmer expression than anything the Government of the United States itself could give.

"Thank heaven, the need for the protection that came from the Monroe Doctrine is growing less and less. Some of them still need it, but other South American nations, as they become more powerful and their commerce and industry progress—for these the Monroe Doctrine has done its work. Thank heaven that doctrine does not carry any corollary of domination or oppression nor of might, but of equal friendship among all the American republics."

At the speakers' table with Dr. Müller were: John Claflin, Toastmaster, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mayor Gaynor; John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union; Major-Gen. T. H. Barry, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University; Capt. Le Vert Coleman, U. S. A.; the Brazilian Consul General Jacintho F. da Cunha; Robert W. de Forest; the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Lloyd C. Griscom, President of the Pan-American Society of New York and former Minister to Brazil; Dr. Helio Lobo, secretary to Dr. Müller; Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission; Third Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church; R. Regis Olivera, Minister of Brazil to Cuba; Alton B. Parker, Dr. Jose C. Rodriguez, Senator Elihu Root, Capt. Antonio Sampayo, Frederick D. Underwood, and Daniel Willard.

Among the diners were Robert Adamson, Lieut. Commander R. de Aquino, Collin Armstrong, John Aspegren, Robert Bacon, William D. Baldwin, Francis S. Bangs, T. A. Beall, James G. Cannon, Robert C. Clowry, W. C. Demorest, W. C. Estes, James A. Farrell, Frank A. Ferris, Dr. John H. Finley, Charles R. Flint, Capt. Antonio da Fonseca, Lieut. Euclides Hermes da Fonseca, Colgate Hoyt, W. H. Knox, Jefferson M. Levy, R. V. Lindabury, Frederick J. Lovatt, A. A. Low, Jr., Alberto de Ipanema, Lieut. Leopold N. Moreira, M. de Moreira, Lauro Müller, Jr., de Barros Pimentel, Sereno S. Pratt, Herman Ridder, Isaac N. Seligman, John A. Sleicher, Elbridge G. Snow, James Speyer, Willard D. Straight, Percy S. Straus, R. A. C. Smith, Richard Sutro, Silas D. Webb, James D. White, and George A. Zabriskie.

Mr. Claflin told how, thirty-seven years ago, when he traveled in Brazil, he was impressed chiefly by the vastness of the country. In thirty-seven years more, he prophesied, Brazil, owing to the increase in population and the development of its commerce and industries, would come into prosperity as brilliant perhaps as that of the United States itself.

"It is a good omen," he said, "that the two great countries of the Western hemisphere are cementing their old-time friendship, and it is well that their representatives come together to learn of each other."

Dr. Müller in responding expressed the pleasure the reception by the leaders of the commercial metropolis of the Western continent afforded him, and thanked the members of the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of himself and of his Government.

Assistant Secretary of State Malone said that he could not refrain from paying tribute to Senator Root, though he was of opposite political faith, for the services which he had rendered both to this country and to Brazil seven years ago. The results of Mr. Root's visit, he said, would cause Mr. Root to go down in history in both countries as one of the greatest Secretaries of State this country had ever had—on a level with Thomas Jefferson and John Hay. Dr. Müller and his party were obliged to leave the hall early to catch the train for Boston.

"Everybody's leaving to catch the train," remarked Mayor Gaynor, who was just then beginning to speak. "Before they all go, however, I want to express to Dr. Müller the great pleasure the people of this city have had in his visit here. His name and fame came ahead of him, and I take special pleasure in honoring him personally as a man and a student and scholar in politics. Heretofore when such men have tried to appear in politics in this country they have been called 'literary fellows' as a term of reproach.

"It was a very great pleasure for me to hear from John Barrett that you people from Brazil found this city one of the most orderly and decent cities in America, and especially that you found it a city of polite police. Some little members of the Board of Aldermen may not think so, but you and I we are wholly impartial know it's so; and now that the delegation from Brazil also says so, we're absolutely sure it's so."

Dr. Müller was taken up to West Point yesterday morning on the destroyer McCall from the navy yard. He reviewed the cadet corps, and at luncheon in the Officers' Club made the assembled officers and instructors a graceful speech. The party motored along the Hudson in the afternoon, and returned to New York at 6:15 o'clock.

GOMPERS RESTING WELL.

Denied at Washington Hospital That He Is Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It was said at the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital to-night that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was resting well and was not critically ill. He took an airing in a near-by park to-day.

Mr. Gompers underwent an operation for mastoiditis at the hospital about a week ago.

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Rock Island

EXPERT CONDEMNS NEW HAVEN WAYS

Continued from Page 1.

such an engineer on your road? A.—I would have kept him on the freight service for at least two more years. I never permit an engineer to qualify until he has been three years in the freight service.

Q.—Would you have permitted a green engineer to take out an express train on almost his first passenger run? A.—No. I never permit an engineer to take out an engine until he has been over the run three or four times in the cab as an observer. On his first run I require that an old engineer accompany the new man and tell him all the points about the run. I ride with the new engineer myself whenever I can, and when I cannot do so a foreman of engineers rides with him.

Criticises New Haven Cars.

"Some of those cars," Mr. Langdon said, referring to the fatal second section, "never could have got out of a Lackawanna station. We never would have permitted a car requiring a twenty-pound pressure to set the brakes to go out on the road.

Mr. Langdon told about the long distances required by the Boston express to stop in yesterday's brake tests.

Q.—Could the train have been stopped more quickly if the cars had had good brakes? A.—Yes.

The questions turned to the signal blocks. H. W. Belnap, Chief Inspector of the Commerce Commission, attacked the New Haven system of blocks.

"How far is it from the distance or warning signal outside Stamford to the home signal, where a train ought to stop if both signals should be set against it?" Mr. Belnap asked.

"It is exactly 1,800 feet," Mr. Langdon responded, "and in every test we made, except one, it required a greater distance than that to bring the train to a stop."

Q.—In other words, if you had been running in service and had been warned of danger ahead only when you were close to the danger signals—a condition you would meet in foggy and rainy weather—you couldn't have stopped your train before running into a car in the position of the Skylark? A.—No, we couldn't have stopped. There wasn't enough distance.

Thinks Signal Blocks Too Short.

Q.—Do you think the New Haven's block signals are too close together and that good railroading would require a longer distance between them? A.—A block signal system to be efficient always should allow more than ample distance between a distance signal and a home signal for a train to come to a full stop on an ordinary application of the brake.

Q.—And what distance would that be? A.—I should say not less than 2,500 feet—from 2,500 to 2,600 feet.

Q.—That is more than 700 feet greater distance than the New Haven block at Stamford contains? A.—Yes. It would be a good, safe practice to operate at the greater distance, and safety is what we want. Safety is the first consideration in deciding about signals.

Q.—Which should you prefer in actual railroading, a good engineer and poor brakes or an engineer with poor judgment and good brakes? A.—I'd take the engineer with good judgment and the bad brakes. An engineer with good judgment can get a lot of results, even with bad brakes, while a bad engineer is bound to get into trouble, no matter how good his brakes are.

Commissioner McChord expressed curiosity about the pin from the brake lever which became detached in yesterday's eighth test. He asked if it had been found or if any one knew when it was lost. Mr. Langdon said he didn't know it was gone until the engine ran 1,628 feet after the "breakaway test" of yesterday.

A.—And what happened when you broke the engine loose from the cars after replacing the pin this morning? A.—The cars stopped more rapidly than the engine. They stopped from 61 miles an hour in 28.4 seconds. The engine ran 27 seconds, and made a gap of 196 feet between itself and the cars.

Tries to Clear the Company.

General Manager Bardo asked questions intended to exculpate the New Haven as to its signal system.

Q.—Don't you know, Mr. Langdon, that an engineer familiar with his run ought to know how to make a scheduled stop without any reference to signals? A.—Yes; that is so. An experienced engineer ought to know his landscape and tracks well enough to come into any known station under complete control, regardless of signals.

Q.—Then isn't it all right to place a warning signal close enough to a home signal so that a stop can be made after it is seen; that is, in the distance from the point beyond it at which it can be seen to the home? A.—Well, an engineer with good judgment and good brakes could operate under such a system, but good judgment and good brakes don't always come in pairs.

Q.—Don't you think a prudent manager would trust an engineer of Dougherty's experience with a passenger train? A.—No; I do not.

Mr. Langdon brought out that Dougherty, on his fatal run, set his brakes at the emergency 1,971 feet before his train stopped, and that this run carried him the entire distance between the distance signal and the home signal and 171 feet beyond the home signal.

Next to Mr. Langdon, the chief witness was Dougherty. He faced 100 men, most of whom were railroad operators, and many of whom were his direct superiors in the New Haven system. There was none of the sympathetic treatment such as was given to him in the inquest. Dougherty trembled when he faced the lawyers for the New Haven road. He told substantially the same story of the wreck he had related to the Coroner, but added a phrase to the instructions given to him by John Francis Carroll, the traveling engineer, who coached him before he first drove 1,338.

"Carroll said to me," Dougherty testified, "For heaven's sake look out. The brakes are not holding, and Harmon got it yesterday for going past South Norwalk. And watch the water valves. They're out of order, and Bardo's raising holy hell."

Dougherty was too nervous to talk at length. After trying in vain to hold his quivering knees still with his hands, he was excused for the day.

Swears To Crossed Signals.

John Harmon, the suspended engineer, who ran past a stop with 1,338 on the Monday before the wreck, testified that he had encountered a distance signal reading "Go ahead," only to find himself rushing at full speed on a home signal set at "Stop." Although New Haven officials had asserted that condition was mechanically impossible, Harmon insisted he had encountered the same crossed signals last Winter and had turned in a complaint about them.

Charles N. Joy, airbrake expert of the New Haven road, questioned as to the signals, admitted for the first time since the wreck that the condition Harmon described was possible theoretically. Records kept by tower men at Stamford and Glen Brook, east of Stamford, were introduced to show that Dougherty approached Stamford at ninety miles an hour. Dougherty insisted that the clocks from which his time was taken had no second hands. That finally was admitted by the tower men, who explained the records were made roughly as trains passed and were not meant to show the exact running time.

Jerry O'Connell, a New Haven engineer, called for the company, testified he had driven Train 53, the Boston Express second section, on the day of the wreck, from Boston to New Haven, and there had turned it over to Dougherty. He said the engine worked perfectly. Dougherty whispered to Mr. Doherty of the Commerce Commission's counsel. The lawyer asked what engine the witness was describing.

"Number 1,345," O'Connell answered. "I brought the train to New Haven, but I had another locomotive. Dougherty was the first man that day to use 1,338."

It was 1,338 that smashed the Skylark. P. Stuart Waite, New Haven engineer, testified he looked over the brake equipment of Dougherty's train right after the wreck.

"I found two cars with good brakes," he said, "and three with bad brakes, but not any worse than we usually get. You can't have perfect brakes in this business, you know. I found one car with the brakes not working at all."

Waite admitted he'd hate to stake his life on stopping any train between the distance signal at Stamford and the home signal.

The commission's hearing will be continued to-morrow. Coroner Phelan's inquest is to be resumed on Friday.

FATAL MICHIGAN WRECK.

Engineer Killed and 12 Injured—Misunderstanding of Orders.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 18.—A northbound Lake Shore passenger train struck a work train head on, a mile north of this city this forenoon. The passenger engineer, Charles Honeyacker, of Elkhart, Ind., was instantly killed. Twelve persons were injured, three of them probably fatally. A misunderstanding of orders is blamed for the wreck.

Nine of the injured were passengers. Among them were Bradley Fuller, Mrs. Rebecca Didalf, C. Van Gurdy and Mrs. H. Arthur, all of Cleveland. The three whose injuries are critical are Michigan residents. The engineer of the work train, Charles Holenberg, of Elkhart, sustained a broken leg. Mrs. John Minus, Mrs. Ray Minus, and Mrs. Carl Powers, all of Elkhart, were severely bruised.

BAR HARBOR TRAIN WRECKED.

All but One Car Derailed, but Passengers Escape Unhurt.

LOWELL, Mass., June 18.—A special train of Pullman cars, bound from New York for Bar Harbor, Me., was wrecked half a mile south of the Graniteville Station, on the Boston & Maine Railroad near here, early to-day. The seventy-five passengers were shaken up, but no one was injured. All but one of the nine cars left the rails.

According to C. W. Goodfield, the engineer, the train was rounding a curve at a speed of about forty miles an hour when all but the locomotive and the rear car left the rails and bumped over the ties several hundred yards before being stopped.

The baggage and mail cars broke away from the rest of the train and rolled along the edge of an embankment. The buffet smoker took a fifteen-foot plunge down the bank, but the porter, who was the only occupant at the time, escaped with a few bruises.

The private car of Mrs. G. F. Boardman of New York, the rear car of the train, remained on the rails.

The fact that an accident had occurred did not become known to many passengers until some time after the train had been brought to a standstill.

The train left New York at 8:01 last night, half an hour in advance of the regular Bar Harbor express. The regular train was notified of the wreck and proceeded to the Graniteville Station by way of Nashua, N. H.

The passengers from the wrecked train were transferred to the express, which proceeded after an hour's delay.

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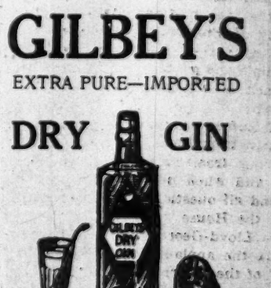

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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

JUBILEE HONORS DELIGHT CARNEGIE

He Describes State Dinner as "The Most Glittering Function of My Life."

DISTINGUISHED BY KAISER

Viewed Students' Procession from the Imperial Balcony—Leaves Berlin for Swiss Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 18.—Delighted beyond words with his impressions of the Kaiser and Berlin, Andrew Carnegie left the city this afternoon for Switzerland. He is breaking his journey by a stop at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the night. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie are taking their 16-year-old daughter Margaret for a ten days' trip through the Alps over the identical route traversed by Mrs. Carnegie when she was a girl of the same age. The party will reach Paris on June 30, where Mr. Carnegie has an engagement to deliver a peace speech at a dinner organized by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. Then the family will proceed to Skibo for the rest of the Summer, returning to the United States early in October.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found Mr. Carnegie up and around his apartments in the Adlon bright and early this morning, none the worse for what he described as "the most glittering function of my life" at the Castle last night. The American philanthropist was the only guest at the jubilee State dinner in plain evening clothes, and he confesses that he felt just a bit out of place in the midst of such a kaleidoscopic whirlpool of gems, gold braid, decorations, and pageantry. His place was at the end of one of the long tables opposite the places occupied by the Kaiser's bejeweled fellow-sovereigns. Mr. Carnegie was so seated that his back was toward the Emperor, but the white-haired little man in sombre black was the cynosure of all eyes. Everybody wanted him pointed out. He was taken in tow after the dinner by the Kaiser's chief aid de camps, Gens. von Plessen and Loewenfeld, both of whom had been in the United States, and they led him to the balcony where the Kaiser's own party was assembled to watch the university students' torchlight procession.

The Kaiserin as well as the Crown Prince asked to have Mr. Carnegie presented to them, and engaged him in conversation for several minutes. The Kaiser, too, found time to say several pleasant things to him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent gave Mr. Carnegie unmistakable pleasure this morning by handing him a copy of THE TIMES's Jubilee Number, which had just arrived with the latest American mail from Bremen. "The trip to Frankfort won't be tedious after all," was his smiling comment, as he ran down the list of distinguished contributors to the jubilee symposium.

Mr. Carnegie's last act before leaving Berlin was to instruct his Secretary to send copies of a reprint of his own TIMES article to a large number of distinguished Germans. A specially autographed copy was mailed to-day to Albert Ballin, the General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, whose intimate relations with the Kaiser were mentioned by Mr. Carnegie in THE TIMES.

OFFERS CHILDREN FOR SALE

German Divorcee Asks $750 Apiece —Authorities Take Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 18.—For several days past various newspapers of Thuringia and elsewhere in Central Germany have contained an advertisement stating that a mother offers to sell "a beautiful girl of 14, a handsome girl of 5, and a bonny baby boy aged 1" for $750 apiece.

An investigation shows that the woman is a divorcée, who, despairing of making a livelihood for herself or her children, conceived the idea of selling them. Only the eldest girl is a child of her divorced husband, the two younger children having been born since she has lived apart from him.

The authorities have decided to withdraw the children from their mother's care and to place them in institutions.

TWO GERMAN FAILURES.

Suspended Firm at Frankfort Has Liabilities of $4,500,000.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 18.—The real estate and banking firm of Wiesbaden & Bauer, suspended today with liabilities of $4,500,000 and assets of $3,750,000.

The firm had been negotiating with its creditors for several days without result, and the creditors asked that bankruptcy proceedings be begun.

MAGDEBURG, June 18.—The firm of Felix & Foerster suspended to-day.

It operated extensively in Canadian Pacifics and American securities in London.

SAVED A FRENCHMAN'S LIFE.

Intervention of Our Consul at Last Moment Successful.

PARIS, June 18.—The life of a Frenchman taken prisoner by Federal troops in Mexico was saved by the intervention of Jesse H. Johnson, American Consul at Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, according to information which reached the Foreign Office here to-day.

Pierre Barnetche, who was suspected of favoring the revolutionists, had been arrested and was about to be executed summarily by the Federal military authorities when Mr. Johnson protested and obtained the man's release on his own recognizance.

BATTLESHIP STILL STICKS.

Another Attempt to Launch the Derfflinger Is a Failure.

HAMBURG, June 18.—A further unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to launch the German battleship-cruiser Derfflinger.

After she had refused to move from the stocks on Saturday, when she was named, the constructors installed additional hydraulic jacks, but these proved ineffective, and the vessel still remains on the ways.

TOKIO MASS MEETING TO-DAY

Anti-American Agitators Quote Patrick Henry on Posters.

TOKIO, June 18. — Posters calling a mass meeting for to-morrow and bearing the headline, "Give me liberty or give me death.—Patrick Henry," were pasted to-day by agitators on walls in the vicinity of the United States Embassy and at other points in this capital.

The organizers of the meeting declare that their object is to obtain a more determined diplomatic attitude toward the United States.

$1,068,920 REALIZED AT DE NEMES SALE

Dispersal of Famous Art Collection from Budapest Ended in Paris.

$34,600 FOR AN EL GRECO

One Painting Unsold Because It Is Claimed by Spain, Having Been Stolen in 1869.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—When the sale of the collection of paintings owned by Marczell de Nemes of Budapest was brought to an end to-day at the galleries of Manzi, Joyant & Co., the grand total realized was $1,068,920. To-day's receipts amounted to $444,820. The deep interest taken in the sale and the spirited bidding which attended the appearance under the hammer of many of the pictures were shown by the fact that the prices paid averaged above the valuations placed on the paintings by the official experts.

The highest price of the day, $34,600, was brought by El Greco's painting of "The Holy Family With the Fruit Basket."

An interesting sale was that for $1,000 of a modern painting, "Paysage," by Alfred Sisley. The artist died of poverty not so long ago, unable to sell any of his pictures.

One painting remained unsold because it was claimed by the Spanish Government on the charge that it was stolen from the museum in Madrid in 1869. This was a picture of four dwarfs at play by Goya, which was painted for reproduction in tapestry in 1788.

Some of the highest prices of the sale were brought by El Greco's paintings, of which the collection contained a dozen. His "Magdalen" brought $13,000; his portrait of Saint Louis de Gonzague, $9,300; "Christ Carrying the Cross," $7,020; a portrait of the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, $20,000; "The Holy Family," $16,200; "The Annunciation," $9,600; "Jesus on the Mount of Olives," $25,000, and "Saint Andrew," $6,600. The sum of $19,000 was paid for El Greco's "Christ Scoffed at by the Soldiers," and $31,000 was paid for his "Immaculate Conception." One portrait of an unnamed man sold for $11,000. It is supposed to have been painted from a friend or relative of the artist, for the face recurs in many of his pictures.

Three paintings by Goya were disposed of at good figures. One, a portrait of Gasparini, went for $5,800. A carnival scene brought $11,000, and $5,000 was paid for a picture of two men in their cups.

The high prices were by no means confined to the old masters. A Paul Cezanne still-life brought $9,600 and Camille Corot's portrait of Mme. Gambrey $25,420. The highest price paid for a Cezanne was $11,220 for his "Boy with a Red Waistcoat." His "Apples" brought $8,000 and "Buffet" a similar sum. A dealer paid $8,000 for his "Bath," and a landscape of his brought $8,900.

Several paintings by Courbet were sold. "Le Reveil" went for $16,600 and a landscape brought $10,000.

"The Ballet Dancers," by Degas, was sold for $7,700, and a still life by Van Gogh brought $6,400, while Manet's "Rue de Berne" was sold for $14,000.

A portrait of a woman by Renoir brought $5,430, and a dealer gave $15,090 for the same artist's "La Famille Henriot."

$47,000 FOR TAPESTRIES.

Two Sets from Wrest Park Sold for That Figure in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—At Christie's to-day tapestry belonging to Lord Lucas was sold. Two sets from Wrest Pork were offered. One of ten panels with episodes from the Trojan war, signed "FVD Borght" and "JVD Borght," fetched $30,500. The second set of four oblong Beauvais panels brought $16,500.

Among other tapestries sold was a fifteenth century Burgundian panel, which belonged to the late Lady Layard. It represents Ahasuerus receiving Esthre, and brought $3,400. Another panel of later date was sold for $3,900. An oblong Flemish panel, the property of Mrs. John Astor, went for $2,100.

The scale also included a pair of old Worcester hexagonal vases painted with birds in landscapes, 16½ inches high, which brought $,000. A Sevres oval jardiniere with two peasants drinking, by Dodin, bearing date of 1759, 5½ inches by 19½ inches, went for $,100. A famille rose pair of Chinese cisterns of the Kien-lung period, 17 inches high, brought $3,000. A reliquary of rock crystal with enamelled gold and silvergilt mounts (Italian, sixteenth century) was sold for $2,000.

PARIS ART THIEVES BUSY.

Get $20,000 in Treasures from Residence in Champs Elysees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—There is great excitement in the Champs Elysées quarter over a big burglary which is believed to have been carried out by the clever gang of thieves who some time ago committed a series of art thefts in the same neighborhood.

The present theft occurred in the residence of M. and Mme. Hippolyte Panhard, near the American Embassy. In this last raid the gang made a haul of objects of art and bric-a-brac valued at $20,000.

A man named Ready, who is either an Englishman or an American and is believed to be the leader of the gang, is now in prison awaiting trial on another charge of burglary.

ENGAGED BY HAMMERSTEIN.

Daroni, the Conductor; Melba, and Victoria Fer Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—Oscar Hammerstein announced to-day that he had engaged the most expensive conductor in the world, Giuseppe Daroni, on a three years' contract for over $1,500 a week to conduct Italian, German, and French operas. He added that he had obtained the exclusive rights to Massenet's opera "Thérèse," in which the leading part will be taken by Renaud.

Mr. Hammerstein stated that he had engaged Melba for a limited number of performances, as well as the soprano Victoria Fer.

MRS. PANKHURST IS NOW VERY LOW

Doctors Declare That a Further Term in Prison Would Certainly Kill Her.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED

Village Building Near Dudley Destroyed—Suffragette Leaders Begin Hunger Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—The doctors who are attending Mrs. Pankhurst say she is suffering from valvular heart disease caused by forcible feeding. She now needs food more than anything else, but is able to take only water. Another term of imprisonment would surely kill her.

Mrs. Ayrton, an intimate friend of Mrs. Pankhurst, said to-night:

"She is extremely ill at this hour, though the doctor says she may possibly pass the night successfully. He says he does not see how she can stand another imprisonment, as each time she comes back from jail she is weaker and more prostrate than on former occasions, her vitality is less and she recuperates more slowly.

"But her will has not weakened. I am confident that she will maintain her iron attitude with her last breath if she feels it necessary to make such a heroic sacrifice."

LONDON, June 18.—The parish church at Rowley Regis, near Dudley, was destroyed by fire to-night.

The damage is estimated at $30,000. The fire is attributed to suffragettes.

The six suffragette leaders who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment on charges of conspiracy at the Central Criminal Court yesterday began a "hunger strike" immediately after reaching the jail. The prisoners, Harriet Kerr, Agnes Lake, Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Annie Kenney, and Laura Luzman, declared when sentences were pronounced that they would refuse to eat and would compel the authorities to release them.

Two militant suffragettes, Mrs. Marianne Clarendon Hyde and Miss Bunting of the Women's Freedom League, were to-day sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment on their refusal to pay fines of $10 each inflicted on them by a Magistrate for obstructing the police, who suppressed their meeting yesterday in Downing Street, near the official residence of Premier Asquith.

WALES WITHDRAWS SUIT.

Action Against a Duchy of Cornwall Tenant Settled Out of Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—The Prince of Wales is not after all to experience the excitement of a legal fight in the High Courts.

The Prince had been cited as the plaintiff in an action against one of his tenants in the Duchy of Cornwall, from which the heir to the throne draws the main portion of his income.

Since the action was entered for trial negotiations have been in progress, with the result that his lawyers advised the Prince to abandon the action on the terms offered, and the case was to-day withdrawn.

French Army Airman Killed.

ETAMPES, June 18.—Sapper Dewever, a military aviator, was killed while making a flight to-day. When at a height of 150 feet he was seen to throw up his hands, and a moment later his machine crashed to the earth. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

THREATENS SULZER WITH DISCLOSURES

The Governor's Friends Also Make Threats of Damaging Facts.

SECOND McCABE BROADSIDE

Albany Boss Hints of Perjury Case in Connection with Governor —Won't Give Details.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Political history will be made rapidly within the next week, and if the threats of Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic boss of Albany and the other organization leaders are fulfilled, it will be made at the expense of Gov. Sulzer.

The Frawley Committee is making haste to investigate the Governor's investigations of State Prisons, if not to spring disclosures calculated to be even more unpleasant to him; a special "war board" is laying out a programme for the defeat of his primary measures, and Mr. McCabe to-day issued a pronunciamento in which he assailed him even more bitterly than he did in the broadside he let go on the eve of the extraordinary session of the Legislature.

Then he made his as yet unanswered charge that the Governor, while seeking the favor of William R. Hearst and the independents and denouncing Charles F. Murphy in the open, sought and obtained secret conferences with the Tammany boss and tried to obtain his aid in deceiving Hearst and the friends of direct primaries.

In the statement issued to-day Mr. McCabe takes Gov. Sulzer to task for not answering in one way or the other his allegations regarding the meetings with Mr. Murphy, and again calls upon the Governor for a direct answer to the question whether he did or did not see Murphy on the occasions mentioned in McCabe's first statement.

Reference to a Perjury Charge.

There is a veiled reference in this second broadside to a perjury charge upon which Mr. McCabe declined to throw any further light when questioned on the subject after his statement was made public.

"The Governor called me a 'little Boss Tweed' in his remarks at a meeting last night," said Mr. McCabe in his statement to-day. "But I assure the Governor I never was accused of perjury in the State of Vermont."

When he was urged to explain this reference he said:

"I have answered the Governor's allusion to me as a 'little Boss Tweed.' Let the Governor answer my allusion to perjury charges in the State of Vermont."

Gov. Sulzer had departed for Syracuse to address a meeting of German singing societies when the McCabe statement was made public.

There are some other blind references in the statement. To these Mr. McCabe more than intimated to-day that he would furnish a diagram when the proper time came. These make mention of the Huckleberry Railroad, which obtained a charter from the Legislature while Mr. Sulzer was Speaker.

He refers also to the veto of the hydro-electric power bill by the Governor. In connection with this also the inference is conveyed that it will be treated more fully in some future chapter by McCabe.

This is Mr. McCabe's statement:

"First of all, in reply to Gov. Sulzer, I want to apologize to the public for anything I said in commendation of the gentleman in the letter which I wrote him in November and which he made a part of his address here at Albany last night. The Governor has no hesitancy in reading private letters publicly; this is in keeping with his general idea of the proprieties, for which he should be forgiven. In this letter I begged the Governor to be a good Executive and to remember those who for years had borne the heat and dust of the day, and pointed out the great opportunity that was opened up to him did he prove himself the worthy son of a worthy party.. Why did the Governor refrain from reading his answer to my letter? I am restrained from doing so by common decency.

"I believe now that I made a mistake in addressing the Governor thus. I did not know him very well then—and for this, too, do I apologize to the public. I also take occasion here to apologize to those of my fellow-countrymen who believe in the patriotism and loyalty of Andrew Jackson for having mentioned the great Carolinian in connection with Gov. Sulzer.

"The Governor called me a 'little Boss Tweed' in his remarks, but I assure the Governor I never was accused of perjury in the State of Vermont.

"I was born and bred in Albany and have been in public life here a great many years. As to my veracity and honesty, my friends must answer, but to those who do not know me I simply say that if Gov. Sulzer knew anything wrong of me he would tell it; and, further, if he knew anything wrong of me I challenge him to tell it. As to my decency, I leave that to my neighbors among whom I have lived all my life.

Says He Paid for Printing.

"Gov. Sulzer wants to know who paid for the printing of my interview. My answer is, I did; and I don't owe a man in Albany a cent, or in New York City either. I wonder if the Governor can say as much.

"Gov. Sulzer says the people want to know who wrote my interview. In this the Governor is wrong again; what the people want to know is are the statements and charges true?

"Gov. Sulzer seems to be worried a great deal over the fact that Boss Tweed died in prison. I would not, if I were he, be distressed about that matter, because he has just as good a chance as any of us. I wonder if they ever heard anything of Boss Tweed up in Alaska or down in Cuba. If the departed boss ever heard anything of the Huckleberry Railroad or the Hydro-Power bill? I know from what I have read that Boss Tweed took a deep interest in Washington politics, and Boss Sulzer has also.

"But enough of this sort of thing. The point I tried to make plain in my interview of the 16th is that Gov. Sulzer is a hypocrite; that he is cheating the public; that he did call to see Murphy, as set forth by me, and at the same time was denying it to the public through the press. Gov. Sulzer in his talk here last night did not mention these charges, which I make again and reiterate are true. I charge Gov. Sulzer with publicly denouncing Mr. Murphy and surreptitiously calling upon him and assuring him of his everlasting loyalty and friendship, and I challenge Gov. Sulzer to answer that he did or did not call upon Mr. Murphy at the times mentioned.

"Talking about 'Little Boss Tweed' or indulging in queer hallucinations about himself, and the poor man does not answer these questions. Gov. Sulzer was just as much in his speech of his visits to Mr. Murphy as he was in his veto of the Hydro-Power bill. However, Gov. Sulzer did do something for the people of Albany County; he used his influence as Governor to have about fifty bowling men discharged from the State canal because I would not be cajoled or bullied into his support—surely the work of a statesman.

"Further, if the Governor knows anything dishonest in Mr. Murphy's public life, the public have a right to know it, the members of the Democratic Party have a right to know it, and the people of the State of New York have a right to know it.

"Gov. Sulzer says I am a 'squealer' because I stripped him of his mask and have left him bare to the people.

"Gov. Sulzer is either right or wrong. Gov. Sulzer is an honest man or he isn't. Gov. Sulzer is a truthful man or he isn't and I believe that it is up to the Governor to come out of the hedges into the open, quit the silly gab he is wont to indulge in about himself, and give the people something of a constructive character. We have had destruction enough for even a queer man.

"In the speech of Gov. Sulzer, as given out from his office last night, he asked me who wrote my article and who paid for the printing, both personal questions. I answer, I did. Now, then, let the Governor reply to my questions, which are of a public nature."

To Investigate Prison Department.

The air is full of rumors of startling developments to come in the warfare between Gov. Sulzer and the Legislature. The Frawley Committee, which is to investigate the Sulzer administration, held another meeting, at the close of which Eugene Lamb Richards, who has been selected as counsel of the committee, resigned as counsel for the Conservation Commission in order to devote his entire time to the work of investigation.

The start, it is understood, will be made with the Prison Department, and Auburn will be the first institution to be taken up. In connection with this move it is understood that every effort will be made to discredit the reports made by George W. Blake, the Governor's special Commissioner to investigate the State prisons.

The leaders in the Legislature have pronounced them reckless in the sweeping nature of the charges made and in their lack of any evidence to substantiate the accusations. Their view of the Blake investigation is that it was undertaken for the purpose of justifying the Governor in his removal of Col. Joseph F. Scott as State Superintendent of Prisons.

From the organization camp there come reports that startling disclosures which will reflect upon the Sulzer administration are about to be made. The Governor, on the other hand, is said to have set a small army of detectives at work and to be preparing, on the strength of the reports he has received from them, to hurl a bomb into the camp of his enemies before the extraordinary session comes to an end.

War Boards on Both Sides.

The McCabe broadside was not the only warlike development here to-day. When the direct primaries fight was beginning Gov. Sulzer organized what he termed a war board. Now the enemies of direct nominations have also organized a war board composed of the Democratic leaders in the Legislature. The anti-Sulzer war board met in the room of Lieut. Gov. Glynn after the session to-day, and mapped out the organization programme for the rest of the session.

This programme provides for meetings of the Judiciary Committees of both houses to report out the Sulzer Direct Nominations bill and the other direct primaries measures before the Legislature on Monday night, and for the passage of the Blauvelt bill, which the Governor denounced as a fraud upon the voters, at the regular session on Tuesday. The defeat of the Governor's bill in the Assembly and final action on other recommendations he may submit are planned for Tuesday, too. The Senate will take action upon direct nominations on the following day.

The final adjournment is planned for noon on Thursday of next week, unless charges against Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan should intrude to make a longer stay imperative. The almost certain prospect that this will happen is about the only disturbing element in the situation, from the point of view of the leaders of the opposition.

Chester C. Platt, the Governor's secretary, to-day called upon Robert F. Wagner, Senate leader, and Aaron J. Levy, majority leader of the Assembly, to fix a date for a hearing on the Governor's bill before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly. The leaders denied this request, saying that the measure had been fully debated and fairly defeated at the regular session, and that the Governor, in fact, had no business to recall the Legislature and burden the taxpayers with the expense of considering his bill again.

There is little likelihood of any protracted debate in either house when the bill comes up on final passage next week. The legislative leaders and a majority of the lawmakers are only too anxious to kill the Governor's bill a second time as quickly as possible.

HEARST BACKS UP SULZER.

Denies McCabe Statements—Says He Predicted the Present Attack.

The following statement was made by William R. Hearst yesterday regarding his part in certain incidents related by Patrick E. McCabe in his attack upon Gov. Sulzer:

"I did not say that Gov. Sulzer came to see me on April 13; I did not say what day he came. I do not remember when he came.

"I did not say that we quarreled; I distinctly said we did not quarrel.

"I did not verify McCabe's statement. I said, on the contrary, that so far as it related to me it was inaccurate, and that was the only part I knew anything about.

"I wish Gov. Sulzer would repeat, or allow me to repeat, the details of our conversation. In it I told him what he could expect in the way of abuse and misrepresentation from the corrupt corporations and their retainers in politics and in the press; and, as it was an accurate description of the present attitude of these mercenaries, I would like the privilege of making it public."

HUMILIATING, SAYS SULZER.

The Legislature Would Pass Primary Bill if Bosses Let It Be.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—Singing old melodies of the Fatherland, 2,000 members of the Central New York Saengerbund welcomed Gov. Sulzer to Syracuse this afternoon. The singers were arranged in a semi-circle in a park to which the Governor had been escorted, and upon his appearance burst into song.

The Governor was called upon for an address, in which, speaking of the direct primary campaign, he said:

"It is humiliating to me, and it must be to every citizen in our State, when we know that to-day in Albany the representatives of the people pay no attention whatever to what the people want or what the people say, but listen to what the bosses want and what the bosses say. That is all the trouble there is in Albany to-day.

"If the Republican boss and the Democratic boss would take their hands off the Legislature and leave me alone there would be no trouble, and we would be able to pass this direct primary bill."

Stanley Brett Divorces Male Ash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—A well-known actor, Stanley Brett, brother of Seymour Hicks, to-day obtained a divorce from his wife, Male Ash, equally well-known on the stage, on the ground of misconduct with another member of the theatrical profession, Frank Allandale.

Laurel for Hardy or Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Clement Shorter, in a forthcoming article in The Sphere, intimates that the Premier's choice of a new Poet Laureate lies between Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling. Neither, it is understood, would refuse the office.

MARCONI DEBATE CROWDS COMMONS

Continued from Page 1.

realized now that it was a mistake not to tell the House in October, but at that time his mind was too full of indignation at the gross charges of corruption.

Then, in eloquent language, the Attorney General spoke of the atmosphere of suspicion created by his calumniators until he was conscious, wherever he went, that men pointed the finger of scorn at him as a man who by unworthy means had made a fortune out of Marconis.

This passage was spoken with deep feeling. Every man in the House seemed to realize something of the agony that this distinguished public man had to endure all these months.

Admits Deal Was a Mistake.

In the light of what had since transpired, said Sir Rufus, he would not say that the purchase of shares of the American company was a discreet transaction. Then, speaking with emotion, he asked that he be tried by the highest standard ever imposed on Ministers of the Crown. He said he honestly believed the American company to be quite independent, but he saw quite plainly now that it was a mistake to purchase the shares. It was better to err on the side of caution.

The Attorney General closed a powerful and moving speech by saying that the best safeguards for the purity of England's public life were not any set of rules, but the high principle and public honor of her public men to whatever party they belonged.

Sir Rufus Isaacs's speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of cheering from members of all parties, and when he sat down he had beyond all question put himself right with the House.

Mr. Lloyd-George was on his feet before the applause that greeted the close of the Attorney General's speech had died away. In the frankest and fullest manner he said it would have been infinitely better if the Attorney General and himself had placed the whole facts before the House last October. It was a mistake in judgment, not really a lack of candor. Having regard to facts that had since come to his knowledge, he would not have touched these transactions, because he now saw how they lent themselves to misconstruction, perhaps genuine misconception.

Leaving the apologetic note, the Chancellor protested in passionate tones against the charges of corruption hurled against his colleague and himself. These charges, he said, had been circulated not merely by irresponsible persons, but by a journal owned by a member of the House. This was a reference to The Outlook, of which Walter Guinness, M. P., is the proprietor.

"We are now," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "discussing an indiscretion in an atmosphere of suspicion created by these charges. The charges have been exploded, but the deadly afterdamp remains."

Reverting to the transactions in American Marconis, the Chancellor said that perhaps they were not wise or judicious or discreet. Still, there was a vast difference betwen indiscretion in private investment and circumstances that would warrant a solemn vote of censure by the House of Commons. Finally he spoke of the ordeal which he and Sir Rufus Isaacs had undergone in the past few months saying: "Some of it was deserved, but most of it, the worst of it, was undeserved."

Deeply moved, and speaking in a silent House, Mr. Lloyd-George said what had given him the most pain was the anxiety which a heedless action on his part had given to his comrades and friends in great political struggles. What had caused him the most grief was fear lest a thoughtless deed should put in jeopardy even for an hour the great causes which he loved and served, but he was conscious of having done nothing to bring a stain on the honor of the Ministers of the Crown. "I acted," he said, "thoughtlessly, carelessly, mistakenly; but I acted openly, innocently, honestly."

The Chancellor's speech ended with the proud declaration that he would leave himself to the judgment of the House. He and Sir Rufus Isaacs then left the House together. As they did so all the members on the Government side sprang to their feet and cheered enthusiastically.

Cecil's Strange Offer.

Lord Robert Cecil, the author of the minority report of the Marconi Committee, took up a strange, attitude which was probably without precedent. He told the House he had suspicions which he did not include in his report, but he would tell them privately to any fellow member. He declared that the Ministers affected should not be acquitted of the charge of concealment. He did not charge the Ministers with "corruption, but charged them with "financial impropriety which might open a way to pollution in the future."

Mr. Buckmaster then moved a Liberal amendment to Mr. Cave's motion. This declared that the House accepted the statements of the Ministers and put on record its reprobation of false charges of the gravest description brought against Ministers, which had proved to be absolutely devoid of foundation.

After Postmaster General Samuel had vindicated the Post Office's part and his own in the Marconi contract negotiations, the debate was adjourned.

The net effect of yesterday's proceedings has been to assist the Government. The Daily Mail says:

"After the speeches of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd-George we should not have been surprised had the resolution been withdrawn. The public objects sought by its framers have been attained, the standard of public duty has been maintained, and the principle for which the debate was initiated has been fully vindicated."

The Times says: "What the House has to do is to vindicate our honor and safeguard its character as the representative Chamber of this country. Whether it will have done so effectually when the debate ends remains to be seen, but it has made a good beginning."

The Daily News (Liberal) dwells on the fact that there is no longer any hint or suggestion of corruption on the part of the Ministers and on the eagerness with which Mr. Cave and Lord Helmsley dissociated themselves from such charges. Dealing with the allegation that Sir Rufus Isaacs placed himself under an obligation to his brother, The Daily News says:

'It will require, we think, a large measure of that quality of suspicion which has been so abundantly exercised in this case to believe that Sir Rufus accepted from his brother a favor which their fraternal relationship does not sufficiently explain."

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal regrets that after the frank admission of mistakes by the Ministers the leaders of the Opposition did not take the opportunity to acknowledge their expressions of regret, and invite Mr. Cave to withdraw his motion or accept the amendment.

Dramatic Scene in the House.

LONDON, June 18.—When, for the first time in many years, British Cabinet Ministers were to-day compelled to defend their personal honesty before Parliament, the scene was tense and dramatic. The galleries were filled with peers and diplomats. All the seats and standing room on the floor were occupied.

By expressing their regret, thereby agreeing with the resolution, the two Ministers involved spiked the guns of their bitterest opponents, who regarded the case as an opportunity to make political capital. Quite recently, at the trial of Cecil Chesterton on a charge of criminal libel in connection with the Government's wireless contracts, Sir Rufus Isaacs insisted that his conduct had been perfectly correct.

What seems to forecast a comparatively tame ending to a fierce controversy was apparently the result of a truce between the party leaders to protect the good name of Parliament. The Liberals were threatening, if attacked unreasonably, to resurrect all the buried shortcomings of Conservative Ministers—Hicks-Beach's sale of Salisbury Plain to the Government for a manoeuvring ground; the Chamberlain family's interest in the Kynoch Armament Works during the African war, and Directorships held by other Ministers in firms making contracts with the Government—from almost forgotten graves.

Two more different types than the Ministers practically before the bar of the House could not be imagined—Sir Rufus Isaacs, with clear-cut, scholarly, and ascetic features, and the low-toned, earnest voice of a priest, and Mr. Lloyd-George, whom aristocrats look upon contemptuously as "the Welsh solicitor," and, as always, theatrical and emotional.

Mr. Cave's Speech.

Mr. Cave, in moving the resolution on behalf of the opposition, cleared the air somewhat by disclaiming at the outset any intention of charging personal corruption against any of the ministers concerned.

In purchasing shares on "inside" information given to them by Godfrey Isaacs, the ministers had, however, according to Mr. Cave's contention, broken the rule providing that no Cabinet Minister should take a favor or an advantage from a man contracting with the Government. They had, he asserted, broken another rule by becoming interested in a company, the profits of which "undoubtedly depended upon the conclusion of a contract between the British Marconi Company and the British Government."

If the Ministers claimed that they did not understand the exact nature of their action, said Mr. Cave, it was a sad commentary on their intelligence. He continued:

"I do not think we like our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the head of the British Treasury, who desires the respect of the City of London, to go into such transactions, to buy for the rise, to watch prices for the rise, and for the moment when he had better sell, and, as in this case, to lose his money."

Mr. Cave complained that in making no references to these purchases during the debate in the House of Commons in October last the Ministers had not dealt fairly with the House. In concluding, he said that the majority of the Parliamentary Investigation Committee, by adopting a report which freely spread that "pigment which covers but does not clear," had rendered the worst possible service to their colleagues and were directly responsible for the motion he was moving. Its purpose was unmistakable, he said. "It is to place on the journals of the House of Commons a resolution showing that in the opinion of the House the conduct of these Cabinet Ministers is a breach of our best traditions, that our rules have been infringed, and that in future such a thing will never be allowed to occur with impunity."

Sir Rufus Isaacs in the course of his speech said the House must not forget that the offer of the American shares was made by his brother out of fraternal affection, and he concluded with the regretful admission:

"If I had known then all I know now; if there had been disclosed to me all that has since been revealed; if I had imagined that my transactions were open to such misrepresentation, I say plainly that I should not have entered into them. It was a mistake for me to purchase these shares—a mistake that arose from the fact that I did not foresee the suspicion that arose on specific events which took place."

Cecil Causes a Sensation.

After the two Ministers had collected their papers and retired from the House Lord Robert Cecil, who made the minority report of the investigating committee censuring the Ministers, created a small sensation in replying to Mr. Lloyd-George's charges. He tried to make the case against the Ministers as bad as possible, saying:

"If I wished I could have made a really flaming report. 'I could have said a great many more things, and I am quite ready to tell any member privately of some things I rejected because I did not consider that the evidence justified me in putting them before the House or the country."

L. C. Chiozza Money (Liberal) shouted: "You ought to state them!"

Lord Robert replied: "I do not think it fair to state in public things which there is not enough evidence to justify."

Mr. Money—Mr. Speaker, the noble Lord has made them a matter of innuendo.

The Speaker—The honorable member is not entitled to interrupt because he does not agree with the noble Lord.

Stanley Owen Buckmaster (Liberal) moved as an amendment that the House should express its reprobation of the false charges of corruption.

Sir Frederick Banbury, (Unionist,) representing the City of London, denied that the minority report was biased.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton referred to the early bankruptcy of Sir Rufus Isaacs as a stock broker. Otherwise, he said, his career had been one of the highest honor.

The Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, the Postmaster General, whose name was linked with those of the Attorney General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the earlier newspaper stories, repeated his denials of any dealings in Marconi shares.

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A cooling response to a warm demand!

¶ Keeping cool is an art. Anybody can keep warm. But it requires talent to preserve the stoical frigidity of a chunk of ice in ninety degrees Fahrenheit. The surest way to feel the heat is to fret about it. The surest way not to feel it, is to climb into as cool a suit of clothes as you can buy and forget it. We have the suits that will help you forget it.

We not only have the coolest clothes you can buy—we also have the biggest variety.

¶ You may not know it, but it is true, that most clothing shops carry but very indifferent assortments of featherweight clothes, such as mohairs and linens and pongees. They fight shy of anything that is not a staple. We ourselves fight shy of nothing, staple or otherwise, for which there is any demand. And there very certainly is a demand for linens and mohairs and pongees and flannels this season—a growing demand—a heated demand—a demand for garments that are spider-spun in texture, yet stylish in their lines, and serviceably made.

For beauty of line and of tailoring and finish, for coolness and for economy of price, these clothes are the best that is in us.

Two Garment Suits, in flannels, tropical worsteds, crashes and homespuns.....$17.50 to $28.00
Linen Suits, in regulation and Norfolk models.....$5.00 to $11.00
White & Striped Flannel Suits, single breasted, double breasted and Norfolk styles.....$20.00 to $25.00
Mohair Suits, in regular and extra sizes.....$15.00 to $25.00
Flannel Trousers, white and fancy stripes.....$3.50 to $6.00
Khaki Trousers, perfectly plain, for outing.....$2.00
White Duck Trousers, for boating and tennis.....$1.50 to $2.50
Mohair & Silk Coats, for any old place.....$2.50 to $10.00
Pongee & Rajah Silk Suits, plain and in stripes.....$20.00 & $25.00
Blazer Coats for Men, in all stripes and colors.....$4.50

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

FULL TEXT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW CURRENCY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

the bill is enacted. After that the revenues of the Government are to be deposited in such banks at regular intervals. The total balance in the general fund at the close of business to-day was $135,185,201.

A new note issue of additional currency is contemplated by the measure. This issue would be designated as "Federal Reserve Treasury Notes," not to exceed $500,000,000, plus an amount equal to the amount of national notes which may from time to time be retired under the provisions of the proposed law, and would be authorized by it. These notes would be legal tender redeemable in gold on demand. At the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, these notes may be issued to a Federal reserve bank on application, accompanied by collateral security, to protect the notes, equal to the sum of the notes.

The bill provides in detail the liens and other conditions for the protection of these issues. The Federal reserve Treasury notes are to be convertible into gold on demand at the Treasury or any of the Federal reserve banks.

The measure puts a limit upon the further issuance of what are now known as national bank notes, by providing that no national bank shall receive from the Controller or issue circulating notes in excess of the total amount of the notes which the bank has outstanding. It also provides that no national bank which in the future reduces its outstanding circulating notes shall issue circulating notes in excess of the sum to which its circulating notes may be reduced by such withdrawals.

In an effort to fully protect 2 per cent. Government bonds upon which circulation is based, the new currency plan provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, on application, shall exchange the 2 per cent. bonds bearing circulation privilege deposited by any national bank as security for circulating notes, for 3 per cent. United States bonds without the circulation privilege, payable in twenty years and exempt from all taxation.

In proportion as the outstanding 2 per cents. are thus refunded the power of national banks to issue circulating notes secured by United States bonds would cease. No bank would be allowed to present such 2 per cents. for exchange in excess of 5 per cent. of such bonds in any one year.

Twenty years after the passage of the act all holders of outstanding 2 per cent. bonds will also receive in exchange 3 per cents of like denomination, payable in twenty years from issue, and without circulation privilege. Twenty years after the passage of the act all national bank notes still outstanding would be recalled and redeemed by the national bank within a period and under regulations to be provided by the Federal Reserve Board.

The bill contains specific provisions regarding the bank reserves and bank examination.

The text of the bill provides that three of the members of the proposed Federal Reserve Board shall be named by the President, and that the Controller of the Currency shall be one of the other six members. This, it was understood, had been changed so as to eliminate the Controller from membership and increasing the number of members of the board to be appointed by the President from three to four.

The President was as firm as ever to-day in insisting that there should be a banking and currency revision act placed on the statute books before the end of the present session.

In spite of the President's denial that no serious differences have arisen between the party managers over the terms of the currency bill, there was plenty of gossip at the Capitol to-day that the measure was unsatisfactory to some of these managers and would not be presented until their differences had been harmonized.

FULL TEXT OF NEW BILL.

Draft of Currency Measure Proposed by Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Following is the full text of the Administration bill for a revision of the banking and currency laws as agreed upon by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, Chairman Owen of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and Chairman Glass of the House Committee on Banking and Currency:

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

Section 1. That the short title of this act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

Sec. 2. That within sixty days after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Controller of the Currency, acting as a Reserve Bank Organization Committee, shall designate from among the reserve cities, now authorized by law, a number of such cities to be determined by the said Organization Committee and to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States into districts, each district to contain one of such Federal reserve cities: Provided, that the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business of the community, and shall not necessarily coincide with the area of such State or States as may be wholly or in part included in any given district. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board hereinafter established, acting upon a joint application made by not less than ten national banks situated within one of the existing districts. The districts thus constituted shall be known as Federal reserve districts, and shall be designated by number according to the pleasure of the Organization Committee.

The Organization Committee shall, in accordance with regulations to be established by itself, proceed to organize in each of the reserve cities, designated as herein before specified, a Federal reserve bank. Each such Federal reserve bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago," and so forth.

The total number of reserve cities designated by the Organization Committee shall be not less than twelve, and the Organization Committee shall be authorized to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigations as may be deemed necessary by the said committee for the purpose of determining the number of reserve cities to be designated.

National Banks Must Subscribe.

Every national bank located within a given district shall be required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of that district a sum equal to twenty per centum of its unimpaired capital, one-half of such subscription to be paid in under the terms and conditions prescribed by the National Banking act with reference to subscriptions to the stock of national banking associations. The remainder of the subscriptions or any part thereof shall become a liability of the subscribers, subject to call and payment thereof whenever necessary to meet the obligations of the Federal reserve bank, under such terms and in accordance with such regulations as the Board of Directors of said Federal Reserve Bank may prescribe. Provided, that no Federal reserve bank shall be organized with a paid-up and unimpaired capital at the time of beginning business, less in amount than $5,000,000. The Organization Committee shall have $50,000 to pay all expenses in carrying out the provisions of the act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of such expenses.

Sec. 3. That the capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of $100. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time, as subscribing banks increase their capital, or as additional banks become subscribers, and shall be decreased as subscribing banks reduce their capital or leave the organization. Each Federal reserve bank may establish branch offices under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board at a point within the Federal reserve district in which it is located:

Provided, that the total number of such branches shall not exceed one for each $500,000 of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank.

Federal Reserve Banks.

Sec. 4. That upon duly making and filing with the Controller of the Currency a certificate in the form required and described in Sections 5,134 and 5,135, Revised Statutes of the United States, such Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such and in the name designated, respectively, in the organization certificate shall have power to perform all those acts and to enjoy all those privileges, and to exercise all those powers described in Section 5,136, Revised Statutes, have in so far as the same shall be limited or extended, as the case may be, by the provisions of this act. The Federal reserve bank so incorporated shall have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization, unless sooner dissolved by act of Congress.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be organized and conducted under the oversight and control of a Board of Directors, whose powers shall be the same as those conferred upon the Board of Directors of national banking associations under existing laws, except in so far as expressly provided to the contrary in this act. Such Board of Directors shall be constituted and elected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representatives of the stock-holding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who shall be representative of the general public interests of the reserve district.

Class C shall consist of three members, who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board.

Directors of Class A shall be chosen in the following manner:

It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which each such bank is situated to classify the member banks of the said district, who are stockholders in the said Federal reserve bank, into three general groups or divisions. Each such group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate banking capital of the banks holding stock in the Federal reserve bank of the said district, and shall consist of banks of similar capitalization. The said groups shall be designated by number at the pleasure of the Chairman of the Federal reserve bank.

At a regularly called Directors' meeting of each national bank in the Federal reserve district aforesaid, the Board of Directors of such national bank shall elect by ballot one of its own members as a district reserve elector, and shall certify his name to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. The said Chairman shall establish complete lists of the district reserve electors, Class A, thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups, and shall transmit one complete list to each such elector in each group.

Duties of Electors.

Every elector shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of the said list, select and certify to the said Chairman from among the names on the list pertaining to his group, transmitted to him by the Chairman, one name as representing his choice for Federal Reserve Director, Class A. The name receiving the greatest number of votes, not less than a majority, shall be designated by said Chairman as Federal Reserve Director for the group to which he belongs. In case no candidate shall receive a majority of all votes cast in any district, the Chairman aforesaid shall establish an eligible list, including the three names receiving the greatest number of votes on the first ballot, and shall transmit said list to the electors in each of the groups of banks established by this act. Each elector shall at once select and certify to the said Chairman from among the three names submitted to him his choice for Federal Reserve Director, Class A, and the name receiving the greatest number of such votes shall be designated by the Chairman as Federal Reserve Director, Class A.

Directors of Class B shall be chosen at the same time and in the same manner hereinbefore prescribed for Directors of Class A, except that they shall in no case be officers or Directors of any bank or banking association, and shall not accept office as such during the term of their service as Directors of the Federal reserve bank. They shall be fairly representative of the commercial, agricultural or industrial interests of their respective districts. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power at its discretion to remove any Director of Class B in any Federal reserve bank, if it should appear at any time that such Director does not fairly represent the commercial, agricultural or industrial interests of his district.

Choice of Class C Directors.

Three Directors belonging to Class C shall be chosen directly by the Federal Reserve Board, one of whom shall be designated by said board as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed, and shall be designated as "Federal Reserve Agent." In addition to his duties as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed he shall be required to keep under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board which shall be situated on the premises of the Federal reserve bank of the district. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this act. He shall be paid an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board, and to be paid him monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated.

The Reserve Organization Committee shall in organizing Federal reserve banks for the first, call such meetings of bank Directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the Chairman of the Board of Directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full Board of Directors of each Federal reserve bank, subsequent to the organization of such bank, it shall be the duty of the Directors of Classes A and B each to designate one of its members, whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every Director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years;

Provided that the Chairman of the Board of Directors of each Federal reserve bank designated by the Federal Reserve Board, as hereinbefore described, shall be removable at the pleasure of the said board without notice, and his successor shall hold office during the unexpired term of the Director in whose place he was appointed.

Increase and Decrease of Capital.

Sec. 5. That shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks shall not be transferable, nor be hypothecated. In case a subscribing bank increases its capital, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of its district equal to 20 per centum of the bank's own increase of capital, paying therefor the then book value of the shares of the reserve bank as shown by the last published statement of said bank.

A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time, after the formation of the latter, must subscribe for an amount of the capital of said reserve bank equal to 20 per centum of the capital of subscribing bank, paying therefor its then book value as shown by the last published statement of said reserve bank. When the capital of any Federal reserve bank has been increased, either on account of the increase of capital of the banks holding stock therein or on account of the increase in the number of stockholding banks, the Board of Directors shall make and execute a certificate showing said increase in capital, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. This certificate shall be filed in the office of the Controller of the Currency. In case a subscribing bank reduces its capital it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital of said Federal reserve bank, and if a bank goes into voluntary liquidation it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital of said Federal reserve bank. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and the bank shall receive in payment therefor a sum equal to their then book value as shown by the last published statement of said Federal reserve bank.

Sec. 6. That if any shareholder of a Federal reserve bank shall become insolvent and a receiver be appointed, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, and the balance of its value, after paying all debts due by such insolvent bank to said Federal reserve bank, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital of the bank holding its stock or of the liquidation or insolvency of any such bank holding stock therein, the Board of Directors shall make and execute a certificate showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to each bank. This certificate shall be filed in the office of the Controller of the Currency.

Division of Earnings.

Sec. 7. The earnings of each Federal reserve bank shall be disposed of in the following manner:

After the payment of all expenses and taxes the shareholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 5 per centum on the paid-in capital, which dividend shall be cumulative. One-half of the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund, until said fund shall amount to 20 per centum of the paid-in capital of such bank, and the remaining one-half shall be paid to the United States; and whenever and so long as the surplus fund of such Federal reserve bank amounts to 20 per centum of the paid-in capital and the shareholders shall have received the dividends at the rate of 5 per centum per annum hereinbefore provided for, all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States.

Every Federal reserve bank incorporated under the terms of this act shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate.

Sec. 8. That any national banking association, heretofore organized, may at any time within one year from the passage of this act, and with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, be granted, as herein provided, all the rights, and be subject to all the liabilities, of national banking associations organized subsequent to the passage of this act; provided, that such action on the part of such associations shall be authorized by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than a majority of the capital stock of the association. Any national banking association now organized which shall not, within one year after the passage of this act, become a national banking association under the provisions hereinbefore stated, or which shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be dissolved; but such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders, or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have previously been incurred.

Sec. 9. That any bank or banking association, incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States, or organized under the general laws of any State of the United States, and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of this act, may, by the consent in writing of the shareholders owning not less than 51 per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, and with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, become a national banking association under its former name, or by any name approved by the Controller.

The Directors thereof may continue to be the Directors of the association so organized until others are elected or appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the law. When the Controller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this act have been complied with, such bank or banking association and all its stockholders, officers, and employes shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed for associations originally organized as national banking associations under this act.

State Banks as Members.

Sec. 10. That from and after the passage of this act any bank or banking association or trust company, incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State, or the United States, may make application to the Federal Reserve Board, hereinafter created, for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized within the Federal reserve district where located. The Federal Reserve Board may, at its discretion, subject to the provisions of this section, entitle such applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such applying bank is located, or at its discretion may reject such application.

Whenever the Federal Reserve Board may entitle such an applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

It shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks, banking associations, and trust companies, hereinbefore referred to, for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require of applying banks not organized under Federal law that they comply with the reserve requirements and submit to the inspection and regulation provided in this act. No such applying bank shall be admitted to stock ownership in a Federal reserve bank, unless it possesses a paid up, unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions herein prescribed for national banking associations of similar capitalization.

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a banking association or trust company, organized under the laws of any State or of the United States, has failed to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall be within the power of the said board to require such banking association or trust company to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank in which it holds shares, upon receiving from such bank the then book value of the said shares in current funds, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board, be required to suspend the designated banking association or trust company from further privileges of rediscount, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its shares and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided.

Federal Reserve Board.

Sec. 11. That there shall be created a Federal Reserve Board, which shall consist of nine members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio; three members chosen by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of six years each, one such member to be designated as Governor, one as Vice Governor, and one as Secretary, of the Federal Reserve Board, and three members chosen by electors of the Federal reserve banks. The Directors of each Federal reserve bank shall be entitled to choose one such elector at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

The said electors shall, upon call of the Secretary of the Treasury, assemble at Washington, District of Columbia, and shall by ballot choose the three members of the Federal Reserve Board aforesaid, no two of such members to be residents of the same Federal reserve district. Of the members first chosen, one shall be elected for a term of two years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years. Thereafter each such member shall be chosen for a term of six years. No Chairman of the Board of Directors of any Federal reserve bank shall be eligible for election as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the board, shall be the active managing officer of the Federal Reserve Board. He shall be subject to removal by the President, upon a statement of the reasons for such removal.

The Federal Reserve Board, hereinbefore established, shall have power to levy semi-annually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to capital, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses for the half year succeeding the laying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The electors of the Federal reserve banks shall fix the compensation of the members of the Federal Reserve Board. The ex officio members of said board shall receive no additional compensation for services as members of this board.

That the first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and after the organization of Federal reserve banks in the several districts, as herein provided, at a date to be fixed by the reserve organization committee hereinbefore created. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall continue to hold office or to act as a Director of any bank or banking institution or Federal reserve bank, and before entering upon the duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the three members of the Federal Reserve Board, who are chosen by electors, a successor shall within thirty days be chosen to fill the vacancy aforesaid by the method hereinbefore specified for the original choice, and when chosen said successor shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

Revises Section 324.

That section 324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged, except as in this act otherwise provided, with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of currency issued by national banking associations, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Controller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board."

Sec. 12. That the Federal Reserve Board hereinbefore established shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts and books of each Federal reserve bank and to require such statements and reports as it deems necessary;

(b) To require or on application to permit a Federal reserve bank to rediscount the paper of any other Federal reserve bank;

(c) To establish each week, or as much oftener as required, a rate of discount which shall be mandatory upon each Federal reserve bank and for each class of paper; provided, that said rate of discount need not be uniform for all Federal reserve banks; but shall be made with a view to accommodating the commerce of the country and promoting a stable price level;

(d) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days (and to renew such suspension for periods not to exceed fifteen days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act;

(e) To supervise and regulate the issue of Treasury notes to Federal reserve banks;

(f) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law, in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in Sec. 21 of this act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities and to designate the banks therein situated as country banks at its discretion;

(g) To require the removal of officials of Federal reserve banks for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud, or deceit;

(h) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks;

(i) To suspend the further operations of any Federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor;

(j) To perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this act.

System of Rediscounts.

Sec. 1. That any Federal Reserve Bank may receive from any of its stockholders deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, Federal reserve notes or checks, and drafts upon solvent banks, domestic and foreign.

Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal Reserve Bank may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions.

That is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount within the meaning of this act; but such definition shall not involve notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except notes or bills having a maturity of not exceeding four months and secured by United States bonds or notes issued by any State, county or municipality of the United States. Notes and bills admitted to discount under the terms of the paragraph must have a maturity of not more than forty-five days.

Under the indorsement of any member bank any Federal Reserve Bank may discount the paper of the classes hereinbefore described, having a maturity of more than forty-five and not more than one hundred and twenty days, when its own cash reserve exceeds thirty-three and one-third per cent. of its total outstanding demand liabilities; but not more than fifty per cent. of the total paper so discounted for any depositing bank shall have a maturity of more than sixty days.

Upon the indorsement of any bank having a deposit with it, any Federal Reserve Bank may discount acceptances of depositing banks, which are based on the exportation or importation of goods or on travelers' credits and which mature in not more than ninety days and bear the signature of at least one member bank in addition to that of the acceptor. The amount so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the capital of the bank for which the rediscounts are made. The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed 10 per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank.

Any national bank may, at its discretion, accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it, having not more than four months to run and growing out of the transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods or the issue of travelers' letters of credit; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal in the aggregate to more than one-half the face value of its paid-up and unimpaired capital.

Sec. 14. Whenever in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, upon application jointly and directly made to the Secretary of the Treasury, by not less than ten national banks in one district, the public interest so requires, the Federal Reserve Board may authorize the reserve bank of the district to discount the direct obligations of member banks, secured by the pledge and deposit of satisfactory securities; but in no case shall the amount so loaned by a Federal Reserve bank exceed three-fourths of the actual value of the securities so pledged or one-half of the amount of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of the member bank.

Open Market Operations.

Sec. 15. That any Federal reserve bank may purchase in the open market, either from domestic or foreign banks or individuals, bankers' bills and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power (a) to deal in gold coin and bullion both at home and abroad, to make loans thereon, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds; (b) to invest in United States bonds and in short-time obligations of the United States or its dependencies or of any State or foreign Government; (c) to purchase from members' banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, checks or bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions as hereinbefore defined, payable in foreign countries; but such bills of exchange must have not exceeding ninety days to run, and must bear the signature of two or more responsible parties, of which the last shall be that of a subscribing bank; and, (d) with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, and establish agencies in such countries, wherever it may deem best, for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting foreign bills of exchange, and to buy and sell exchange, and to buy and sell, with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, checks or prime foreign bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions which have not exceeding ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

Government Deposits.

Sec. 16. That all moneys now held in the general fund of the Treasury shall, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury within twelve months of the passage of this act, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and thereafter the revenues of the Government shall be regularly deposited in such banks, and disbursements shall be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time apportion the funds of the Government among the said Federal reserve banks, and may at his discretion, charge interest thereon and fix from month to month a rate which shall be regularly paid by the banks holding such deposits; provided, that no Federal reserve bank shall pay interest upon any deposits except those of the United States.

The Government of the United States and the banks depositing in the Federal reserve banks shall be the only depositors in said reserve banks. All domestic transactions of the Federal reserve banks, involving the creation of deposit accounts, shall be confined to the Government and the depositing banks, with the exception of the purchase or sale of Government or State securities or securities of foreign Governments or of gold coin or bullion.

Note Issues.

Sec. 17. That an issue of Federal reserve Treasury notes not to exceed $500,000,000, plus an amount equal to the amount of national bank notes, may from time to time be retired under the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized. The said notes shall purport on their faces to be the obligations of the United States, and shall be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board and solely for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks as hereinafter set forth. They shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues, and shall be redeemed in gold on demand at the Treasury Department in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal reserve bank; and when deposited with such bank for redemption may be charged off by said bank against Treasury balances on its books, or may be paid out of its lawful money funds specifically set apart for their redemption.

Any Federal reserve bank may, upon vote of its Directors, make application to the Federal Reserve Board through the local Federal Reserve Agent for such amount of the Treasury notes hereinbefore provided for as it may deem best. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local reserve agent of collateral security to protect the notes for which application is made equal in amount to the sum of notes thus applied for. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the provisions of Section 13 of this act, and the Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized at any time to call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional deposits of security.

Whenever any Federal reserve bank shall pay out or disburse Federal Reserve Treasury notes of the issue herein provided it shall hold in its own vaults gold or lawful money equal in amount to 33 1-3 per centum of the Treasury notes so paid out by it. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power, in its discretion, to require Federal reserve banks to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold or lawful money equal to 5 per centum of whatever amount of Federal Reserve Treasury notes may be issued to them under the provisions of this act; but such 5 per centum shall be counted and included as part of 33 1-3 per centum reserve hereinbefore required. It shall also have the right to grant, in whole or in part, or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve Treasury notes; but to the extent and in the amount that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal agent, deposit Treasury notes with the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, and the amount of such Treasury notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve Treasury notes by the deposit of Federal reserve Treasury notes, whether issued to such bank or to some other member bank, other lawful money of the United States, or gold bullion with the Treasurer of the United States, and such reduction shall be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the reserve fund of the lawful money set apart for the redemption of said notes and by the release of a corresponding amount of the collateral security deposited with the local Federal Reserve agent.

Withdrawal of Collateral.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of Federal reserve treasury notes deposited with it, and shall at the same time substitute other collateral of equal value approved by the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

It shall be the duty of every Federal reserve bank to receive on deposit, at par and without charge for exchange or collection, checks and drafts drawn by any of its depositors upon any other depositor, and checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank, upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank last mentioned. The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds at par among Federal reserve banks, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its shareholding banks.

The Federal reserve treasury notes issued under this section shall be convertible into gold upon demand at the Treasury Department in Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal reserve bank, and when deposited with such bank for redemption may be charged off by said bank against treasury balances on its books, or may be paid out of its lawful money funds specifically set apart for the redemption of Federal reserve treasury notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve treasury notes by the deposit of Federal treasury notes, whether issued to such bank or to some other member bank, lawful money of the United States, or gold bullion, with the Treasury of the United States, and such reduction shall be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the segregated reserve fund of lawful money set apart for the redemption of said notes, and by the release of a corresponding amount of collateral security deposited with the local Federal reserve agent.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of Federal reserve Treasury notes deposited with it, and shall at the same time substitute other collateral of equal value approved by the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Sec. 18. That no national banking as-

Continued on Page 5.

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Cortlandt St., 11:00 a.m. *(Parlor cars only)*
West 42d St., 11:15 a.m. " "
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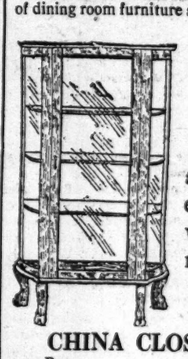

$14 Golden Oak China Closet
as illustrated; bent ends; claw feet; three wooden shelves; well made and finished; at $10

$25 Quartered Golden Oak Buffet
—as illustrated; 10x 32-inch French plate mirror, one large drawer, two small ones, and a large case; French legs; polished finish; at $14.50

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29.50 / 22.50
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35.00 / 27.50
43.50 / 33.50
48.00 / 37.50

EXTENSION TABLES
Reg. / Sale Price
$13.50 / $8.90
19.50 / 12.50
21.00 / 14.00
25.00 / 17.00
29.50 / 19.50
36.50 / 24.50
47.00 / 32.00

BUFFETS
Reg. / Sale Price
$21.00 / $15.50
24.00 / 18.00
30.00 / 22.50
33.50 / 25.00
35.00 / 26.00
37.50 / 28.50

Dining Room Chairs
$2.75 Golden Oak Dining Room Chairs—genuine leather slip seat; box construction; French legs; bannister back; well made and finished; at $1.75
$4 Leather Seat Dining Room Chairs—at $3.25
$1.75 Cane Seat Dining Room Chairs—at $1.45
(GREENHUT Building, Second Floor.)

GREENHUT BUILDING
Oriental Designs and Floral Effects in Great Variety in This Sale of Newest and prettiest colorings.
Axminster Rugs
Most popular sizes. Economies not to be matched outside of The Big Store.

AXMINSTER RUGS
Reg. / Size / Sale Price
$23.50 / 9x12 / $17.50
21.50 / 8.3x10.6 / 15.50

AXMINSTER RUGS
Mill samples in discontinued patterns and slightly mismatched designs.
Reg. / Size / Sale Price
$25.50 / 9x12 / $16.75
23.50 / 9x12 / 14.75
23.50 / 8.3x10.6 / 14.75

RAG RUGS
For the summer home, cottage or bungalow; dainty colorings with pretty border effects.
Reg. / Size / Sale Price
$9.75 / 9x12 / $7.75
7.50 / 7.6x10.6 / 6.00
A large selection in all sizes of RAG RUGS AND CREX GRASS MATTING RUGS always in stock and at interesting prices.
(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

SEAMLESS WILTON RUGS
Mill samples in self-tone effects and discontinued patterns.
Reg. / Size / Sale Price
$44.50 / 9x12 / $27.50
42.50 / 8.2x10.6 / 32.50
Clean-Up in Extra-Size Rugs
WILTON RUGS
Reg. / Size / Sale Price
$69.50 / 10.6x14 / $52.50
59.50 / 10.6x12 / 37.50
54.50 / 10.6x10.6 / 34.50
55.00 / 9x13.6 / 31.50
32.50 Axminster 11.3x12.0 / $24.50

GREENHUT BUILDING
A Welcome Sale of
Refrigerators
Specials Sure to Be Appreciated by Many of Our Patrons.
Only four of today's astonishing values are printed here:
Lift-Cover Style—37 inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; at $6
Apartment House Style—with ice chamber door in front; ice capacity about 70 lbs.; 50 in. high; at $10.50
Apartment House Style—50 in. high; white enamel-lined provision chamber; ice capacity about 70 lbs.; at $11.75
Apartment House Style—52 in. high; white enamel-lined provision chamber; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; at $14.50
(GREENHUT Building, Main Floor.)

GREENHUT BUILDING
Keep Your Lawns Fresh and Cool
Guaranteed Garden Hose
Specials for Today and Tomorrow
Extra Strong Garden Hose—3-ply; good quality rubber; 25-ft. length; at $2.50
50-ft. length; at $4.75
Heavy Garden Hose—made to stand high pressure; 25-ft. length; at $3
50-ft. length; at $5.85
Woven Cotton Garden Hose—outer covering of woven cotton; inner lining of good quality rubber; 25-ft. length; at $3
50-ft. length; at $6
A large variety of Hot Weather Necessities—ice cream freezers, water coolers, electric fans, blue flame oil stoves, window screens, screen doors, etc.
(GREENHUT Building, Main Floor.)

Scores of Other Important Timely Sales Are Scheduled in Both of Our Big Buildings for Today. The Economies Are Very Exceptional.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets
Double X.M. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

J. M. Gidding & Co.
CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M. Saturdays, Noon.
Smart White Hats for seashore and summer travel—new styles in Panama and white hemp, trimmed with wings and bows— $12.50
New Chantilly Lace Hats—Exceedingly *chic* for garden parties and other dress occasions.
Handsome Silk Wraps of Egyptian and brocaded crepes, moire, silk Bedford cords and broche materials. Formerly $45 to $85— $25 & $35
Summer Frocks—for town and country wear—of white serge, silk and linen. Also charming styles in radium silk and Pompadour crepon. Formerly $42 to $75— $25 & $35
Coats for travel, beach and sports wear. Formerly $45 to $65— $25 & $35
Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Streets

FULL TEXT OF NEW CURRENCY BILL

Continued from Page 4.

sociation shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency, or to issue circulating notes in excess of the total amount of such notes, which such bank may have outstanding at the passage of this act, and no national banking association which may in future reduce its outstanding circulating notes in the manner prescribed by law, shall hereafter be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency, or to issue circulating notes in excess of the sum to which its outstanding notes shall have been reduced by such withdrawals.

Sec. 19. That so much of the provisions of Sec. 5,159 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, and Sec. 8 of the act of July 12, 1882, and of any other provisions of existing statutes, as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, United States registered bonds to an amount, where the capital is $150,000 or less, not less than one-fourth of its capital stock, and $50,000 where the capital is in excess of $150,000, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Refunding Bonds.

Sec. 20. Upon application the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange the 2 per centum bonds of the United States bearing the circulation privilege theretofore deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes for 3 per centum bonds of the United States, without the circulation privilege, payable after twenty years from date of issue, and exempt from Federal, State, and municipal taxation, both as to income and principal. When and in proportion as the outstanding 2 per centum bonds deposited with the Treasurer shall be thus exchanged or refunded, the power of national banks to issue circulating notes, secured by United States bonds, shall cease and terminate.

Every national bank may continue to apply for and receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes under the conditions provided by this act, but no national bank shall be permitted to issue circulating notes of any description, or to issue or to make use of any substitute for such circulating notes in the form of Clearing House certificates, cashiers' checks, or other obligation not specifically provided for under this act, and no national bank shall, without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, in any one year present 2 per centum bonds for exchange in the manner hereinbefore provided, to an amount exceeding 5 per centum of the total amount of bonds on deposit with the Treasurer by said bank at the time of the passage of this act. At the expiration of twenty years from the passage of this act every holder of United States 2 per centum bonds then outstanding shall receive in exchange 3 per centum bonds of like denomination payable twenty years from date of issue, and without the circulation privilege. After twenty years from the date of the passage of this act national banknotes still remaining outstanding shall be recalled and redeemed by the national banking associations issuing the same within a period and under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, and notes still remaining in circulation at the end of such period shall be secured by an equal amount of lawful money deposited in the Treasury of the United States by the banking associations originally issuing such notes.

Bank Reserves.

Sec. 21. That within sixty days from and after the date when the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he shall elect, the fact that a Federal Reserve Bank has been established, every national banking association shall establish with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district a credit balance on the books of the latter institution equal to not less than 3 per centum of its own total liabilities, exclusive of circulating notes, and at the end of fourteen months from the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall increase the said 3 per centum to 5 per centum. Such balance may at any time be increased, but shall at no time be allowed to fall below the amounts aforesaid.

From and after the date set by the Secretary of the Treasury, and officially announced by him as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of national banking associations, now classified as country banks, and situated outside of central reserve and reserve cities, to maintain a reserve equal to 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of their deposits. Such reserve shall consist of 5 per centum of lawful money held actually in their own vaults, and for a period of fourteen months from the date aforesaid shall consist of at least 5 per centum, and thereafter of at least 5 per centum, with its District Federal Reserve Bank. The remainder of the 15 per centum reserve, hereinbefore required, may for a period of thirty-six months, from and after the date set by the Secretary of the Treasury, as hereinbefore provided, consist of balances due to a national bank in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law. From and after a date thirty-six months subsequent to the date set by the Secretary of the Treasury, as hereinbefore provided, the said remainder of the 15 per centum reserve required of country banks shall consist either of lawful money in its own vaults, or of balances on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district, or both.

From and after the date set by the Secretary of the Treasury for the incorporation of the Federal Reserve Bank within such district, it shall be the duty of the national banks in such reserve cities to maintain for a period of twenty-six months a reserve of 25 per centum of their outstanding deposits, and for twelve months thereafter a reserve of 22½ per centum, and at the end of thirty-eight months and permanently thereafter a reserve of 20 per centum of their outstanding deposits. For sixty days from the date set by the Secretary for the organization of the reserve bank in such district each national bank in the reserve cities shall maintain in its own vaults in lawful money a sum equal to 12½ per centum of its outstanding deposits, and thereafter a sum of lawful money equal to 10 per centum of its deposits, legal reserve above the lawful money required in its own vaults. The additional requirement provided by law may be kept either with the Federal Reserve Bank or with a reserve agent in the central reserve cities, for a period not exceeding thirty-six months from the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank in such district. Provided, however, that the requirement of a balance of 3 per centum and 5 per centum, respectively, of its deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be diminished.

Central Reserve City Banks.

The national banks in central reserve cities, for a period of fourteen months, shall maintain a reserve in lawful money equal to 25 per centum of their deposits, and thereafter, for a further period of twelve months, a reserve in lawful money equal to 22½ per centum of their deposits, and after twenty-six months they shall maintain a reserve in lawful money equal to 20 per centum of their outstanding deposits. For a period of sixty days after the passage of this act each such bank shall maintain, in its own vaults, in lawful money, a sum equal to 20 per centum of its deposits and thereafter in lawful money 20 per centum of its deposits.

It shall be optional with such banks to keep their reserve, in addition to the lawful money required to be kept by them as aforesaid, either in their own vaults or as a deposit with the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such national bank is located. Provided, however, that the requirement of a balance of 3 per centum and 5 per centum, spectively, with the Federal reserve bank of its district, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be diminished.

Sec. 22. That so much of Sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled: "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the act aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And from and after the passage of this act such fund of 5 per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

Sec. 23. That every Federal reserve bank shall at all times have on hand in its own vaults, in gold or lawful money, a sum equal to not less than 33 1-3 per centum of its outstanding demand liabilities, which shall at the same time be not less than 33 1-3 per centum of its outstanding Federal reserve notes.

Bank Examinations.

Sec. 24. That the examination of the affairs of every national banking association, authorized by existing law, shall take place at least twice in each calendar year and as much oftener as the Federal Reserve Board shall declare to be necessary in order to furnish a full and complete knowledge of its condition. The Secretary of the Treasury may, however, at any time direct the holding of a special examination. The person assigned to the making of such examination of the affairs of any national banking association shall have power to call together a quorum of the Directors of such association, who shall, under oath, state to such examiner the character and circumstances of such of its loans or discounts as he may designate, and from and after the passage of this act all bank examiners shall receive fixed salaries, the amount whereof shall be determined by the Federal Reserve Board, and shall be annually reported to Congress. But the expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by the Federal Reserve Board upon the associations examined in proportion to assets or resources held by such associations upon a date during the year in which such examinations are held to be established by the Federal Reserve Board. The Controller of the Currency shall so arrange the duties of national bank examiners that no two successive examinations of any association shall be made by the same examiner.

In addition to the examination made and conducted by the Controller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, arrange for special or periodical examination of the member banks within its district. Such examination shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank, under whose auspices it is carried on, of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times be bound to furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded by the latter concerning the condition of any national banking association, organized within the district in which the said Federal reserve bank is located, and it shall have power at all times to order special examinations without notice for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of a member bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall, as often as it deems best, and in any case not less frequently than four times each year, order an examination of national banking associations in reserve cities. Such examinations shall show in detail the total amount of loans made by each bank on demand, on time, and the different classes of collateral held to protect the various loans.

Sec. 25. That no national bank shall hereafter make any loan or grant and gratuity to any examiner of such bank. Any bank offending against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $1,000 and a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and the officer or officers of a bank making such loan or granting such gratuity shall be likewise deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not to exceed $500.

Any examiner accepting a loan or a gratuity from any bank examined by him shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $500 and a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national bank examiner. No national bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office.

No officer or Director of a national bank shall receive or be beneficiary either directly or indirectly of any fee, brokerage commission, gift, or other consideration for or on account of any loan, purchase, sale, payment, exchange, or transaction made by or on behalf of a national bank of which he is such officer or Director. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by a term in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 26. That from and after the passage of this act the stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock.

The stockholders in any national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such an association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

Section 5,150 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby re-enacted, except in so far as modified by this section.

Loans on Farm Lands.

Sec. 27. That any national banking association not situated in a reserve city or central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unincumbered farm land, and so much of Section 5,137 of the Revised Statutes as prohibits the making of such loans by banks so situated shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than nine months, nor for an amount exceeding 50 per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security, and such property shall be situated within the Federal reserve district in which the bank is located.

Any bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per centum of its capital and surplus, or 50 per centum of its time deposits.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

Sec. 28. That any national banking association possessing a capital of $1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such circumstances as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authorization to establish branches in foreign countries for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to so do, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the foreign country or countries or the dependencies of the United States where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on and the amount of capital set aside by the said banking association filing application for the conduct of its foreign business at the branches proposed by it to be established in foreign countries.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate, or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authorization to establish branches in foreign countries shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Controller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the account of other foreign branches established by it, and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each such branch as a separate item.

Sec. 29. That all provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

PLEASES CHICAGO BANKERS.

David R. Forgan and Others Point to Advantages of Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Chicago bankers, before whom was laid a summary of the provisions of the Owen-Glass-McAdoo currency measure which is to be introduced in Congress on Monday, generally approve the bill. While some of the provisions of the bill do not meet with the unqualified approval of all the leading financiers here, there is a general disposition to accept the measure as affording the best relief obtainable at the present time.

Those who opposed the Aldrich plan on the ground that it concentrated financial power in a few hands said that the establishment of Federal reserve districts met the chief objections they had raised.

David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, said he was favorably impressed with the essential features of the bill. "It is based," he said, "on the scientific financial principles outlined by the Aldrich Commission. These are in almost universal use in Europe, and it does not require an expert to see that they are much better than our outworn banking methods in this country.

"It probably will escape some of the objections raised by enemies of the Aldrich bill to the effect that too much power was placed in the hands of bankers. The present measure obviates even the appearance of such a control by bankers."

TARIFF RATES READY FOR SENATE CAUCUS

Action on Bill Decided On Minus the Administrative and Income Tax Sections.

SUGAR JOKER ELIMINATED

Committee Finds Language Which Would Defeat Aim to End Duty—No Live Stock Countervailing Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The majority members of the Senate Committee on Finance completed its revision today of all the schedules of the tariff bill as passed by the House. The administrative and income tax sections are still in the hands of a sub-committee, but as it has been decided not to delay action on the bill any longer, those parts of the measure will be held out until completed, while the rest of the bill is considered by the caucus and reported to the Senate.

Senator Kern of Indiana, the majority leader of the Senate, said this afternoon that he had hoped to call the caucus to take up the bill to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. But at the last minute Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee sent him word that the bill might not come back from the printing office in time. Mr. Kern said that he expects to call the caucus to meet not later than Friday or Saturday.

While the majority membership has sought in most cases to limit its changes to a more stringent application of the general policy of the House bill, the committee members do not seem to think their amendments certain of approval at the hands of the caucus. This is believed to explain why Mr. Simmons, instead of making the committee amendments public, will keep them secret until the caucus has expressed its views.

Reversing itself for the third time, the majority of the committee decided this morning not to impose a countervailing duty on cattle and meats. It is understood that this decision, affecting the cost of living, will be acceptable to President Wilson. The duty on gloves was increased this morning, while the duty on photographic films was materially reduced.

It has been definitely decided not to postpone consideration of the income tax section and the administrative clauses until next session. In the hopeless muddle in which the sub-committee, headed by Senator John Sharp Williams found itself last week that suggestion was strongly urged. But it was promptly rejected by the full majority in favor of action at this session on the entire bill.

Sugar Schedule Joker.

An eleventh-hour discovery that the sugar schedule contained a "joker" which would have operated to make all refined sugar dutiable at 2 cents a pound and nullify the provision for free sugar after three years resulted to-day in an amendment to the schedule by majority members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Elimination in the Underwood bill of the Dutch standard of color, which has been in tariff bills for many years, it was discovered, made applicable to all refined sugar a paragraph taken from the Payne-Aldrich bill relating to confectionery, which included the following words: "Sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 2 cents per pound."

It was suggested that the language of the bill as it stood could be so construed as to apply to all refined sugar, which in being refined is colored with ultramarine. The Dutch standard, which was taken out in the House bill, stipulated specifically as to the coloring of refined sugar.

The question struck members of the Finance Committee so forcibly that an investigation was ordered, and President Wilson, when his attention was called to it, agreed that it should be looked into thoroughly.

Late to-day the majority members of the committee received expert reports to the effect that the provision might operate as a joker, and they promptly struck out the language as it referred to refined sugars and left it applicable only to confectionaries.

Another important amendment to the bill agreed upon by the committee would repeal an act passed in 1890 exempting brandies used by manufacturers to fortify grape wines from the general internal revenue tax. This amendment, it is estimated, will increase the Government revenue by $7,000,000 a year.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware introduced an amendment to the bill to-day raising the limit on personal purchases to be brought in free by travelers from $100 to $350.

MONUMENT TO BUTT SOON.

Promoters Almost Ready to Start Work on Foundation.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Work on the foundation for the fountain to be erected to the memory of Major Archibald W. Butt, Military Aid to President Taft, and Francis Millet, the artist, who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, is to be begun in the immediate future. That was announced to-day. The site of the fountain will be immediately behind the White House grounds. Impressive ceremonies will mark the memorial's dedication.

The fountain is the remembrance of friends of the two men from all over the United States. The site was given by the Government through a special act of Congress.

Quinn Sworn as Shipping Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Patrick H. Quinn of Brooklyn was sworn in to-day as Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New York before Secretary Redfield. Mr. Quinn is the Democratic leader of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn.

"Poisoned Pen" Case to Go Over.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 18.—There will be no hearing to-morrow in the "poisoned pen" case. Mrs. Charles F. Jones, who charges Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard with being the author of anonymous letters, was not in a state of health which permitted her appearance ten days ago. Now she is the mother of a daughter two days old. It is expected the case will be adjourned to allow Mrs Jones to recover fully.

FOUNDED 1827 — FOUNDED 1827

Arnold Constable & Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Will Continue To-day and Daily in Every Department

An exceptional opportunity to complete the summer wardrobe or provide charming new and necessary things for the home at a great saving. To-day special quota of extra good things are here stated.

Fashionable Blouses

Regularly $4.50, **3.00**

The charming surplice blouse of fine Swiss voile, trimmed eyelet embroidery and white net.

Hand embroidered blouse of French batiste, Irish crochet inserts.

Habutai silk in stripes, with turnover collar and cuffs. Very cool and washes perfectly.

Smart black and white Diana silk, trimmed with frills and crochet buttons.

Of voile, allover embroidered, trimmed only with plaitings and cording. Very simple and pretty.

Summer Bedding

LIGHT WEIGHT BLANKETS—Fine selected sanitary wool; a quality made expressly for us; single bed size. Regularly $4.75 pair — 3.50

Double bed size. Regularly $5.25 pair — 4.00

Double bed size. Regularly $6.00 pair — 4.85

MEDIUM WEIGHT BLANKETS—Single bed size. Regularly $6.50 pair — 5.00

Double bed size. Regularly $9.00 pair — 7.25

COMFORTABLES—Fancy figured tops; silk border; full size; lambs' wool filling. Regularly $6.00 each — 4.75

COMFORTABLES—French nainsook; full size; wool filled. Regularly $5.00 each — 3.85

BED SPREADS—Light weight dimity; single bed size. Regularly $1.60 each — 1.30

Double bed size. Regularly $2.00 each — 1.65

BED SPREADS—Satin finished; scalloped; single bed size. Reg. $4.25 each — 3.25

Men's High Grade Negligee Shirts

Unusual and Timely Sale of Summer's Most Important Needs.

PLEATED WHITE MADRAS SHIRTS—All from our regular stock of finest grades. Regularly $2.00, $2.50

PLEATED MADRAS SHIRTS—Wide and group pleatings in light and medium tones. Regularly $2.00

TENNIS OR OUTING SHIRTS—White birdseye mercerized cheviots, long pointed or regular collar attached. Half or long sleeves. Regularly $2.00

SUMMER FLANNEL SHIRTS—Lightest of all flannels. Regular shirting patterns on white and medium grounds. Regularly $2.50, $3.00

RUSSIAN CORDED SHIRTS—Plain tints with stiff cuffs. All from high grade shirtings. Regularly $2.50

MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS—Plain shades and fancy effects. All have soft double cuffs. Regularly $2.00

SILK AND LINEN SHIRTS—Plain grey and lavender and other lots. Regularly $3.00

Your choice of any of the above, **1.45**

Men's Underwear and Half Hose

Extraordinary and Timely Clearance Sale.

At unusually attractive reductions from regular prices.

FINE WHITE LISLE THREAD Shirts with short sleeves and button front; finely finished; light weight. Regularly $1.25

FINE WHITE LISLE THREAD Shirts made athletic style to pull on over head; no buttons; light weight. Regularly $1.25

FINE WHITE LISLE THREAD Drawers with short or regular ankle length. Regularly $1.25

FINE WHITE LISLE THREAD Drawers, made knee length and athletic style. Regularly $1.25

90c each

WHITE LISLE THREAD UNDERWEAR—Fine grades made in athletic shirts and drawers only; fine fitting, cool and very comfortable. Reg. $1.00 — 65c

SEA ISLAND UNDERWEAR—These most comfortable and soft finished light Summer garments are made in athletic shirts and knee drawers; all are reduced from our own regular lines. Regularly 65c — 40c

FINE LISLE UNION SUITS—Knee length only; specially fine grade and perfect fitting. Regularly $1.00 — 65c

MEN'S LISLE HALF HOSE—Sheer and very fine black lisle, with heavy soles. Regularly 50c each. Black, smoke, pearl, blue and wine, with silk figures. Reg. 75c ea. Silk hose with lisle toe, heel and tops; fancy colors. Regularly 50c Black, medium weight, full fashioned hose with double soles. Reg. 50c Black plaited silk hose of good weight; very lustrous. Special

25c Pair — 6 Prs. for $1.35

For Summer Homes

ECRU MADRAS—Fine and soft, in a variety of designs. Most appropriate for summer curtains.

40 in. wide. Regularly 50c — 35c | 42 in. wide. Regularly 85c — 65c

MARIE ANTOINETTE CURTAINS in white and ecru; 3 yards in length. Regularly $4.75 and $6.00 — 3.50 and 4.50

SUMMER CURTAINS—The latest styles for Country or City of extra quality Scrim and Lace; well made and finished; all new; this season's designs; are offered at Special Prices, fully 30 to 40 per cent. below the regular scale.

300 pairs.....Regular price $1.85 pair..... 1.35

350 pairs.....Regular price $3.25 pair..... 2.15

350 pairs.....Regular price $4.00 pair..... 2.85

MATTING BED BOXES—Fine Japanese matting, well made, finished with rollers. Length 49 inches; width 24 inches; height 9 inches. Regularly $6.25 — 5.25

CEDAR BED BOXES—Of genuine red cedar; length 49 inches; width 23½ inches; height 9 inches. Regularly $9.75 — 8.00

COUCH HAMMOCKS—Size 30x72 inches; uprights 6 ft.; adjustable back rest and windshield. Regularly $9.50 — 7.75

WILLOW FURNITURE—A variety of designs in the most practical styles. Natural finish or painted in harmonious colors.

Willow side chair 5.00 | Willow wing chair 10.50

Willow arm chair 6.75 | Willow sofa 24.50

Summer Furnishings

China and Japan Mattings, in plain colors or conventional designs. Regularly $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00 per roll of 40 yds *Reduced to* 8.00, 9.00, 11.00, 13.00 and 15.00 per roll.

Mourzouk Porch Rugs—Variety of Designs and Colorings.

	Regular Price	Reduced to		Regular Price	Reduced to
Size 10x14	$27.00	22.00	Size 7.6x10.6	$15.25	12.25
Size 9x12	$21.00	17.00	Size 6x9	$10.50	8.40

Extra Fine Grass Rugs—Unique and Attractive Designs.

	Regular Price	Reduced to		Regular Price	Reduced to
Size 12x15	$17.50	14.25	Size 6x9	$4.75	3.75
Size 9x15	$12.00	9.50			
Size 9x12	$9.00	7.00	Size 4.6x7.6	$3.00	2.25
Size 8x10	$7.50	6.00	Size 3x6	$1.50	1.15

Holland Rush Rugs—Especially Heavy, Natural Colors—Easily Cleaned With Water—Round and Rectangular Shapes.

	Regular Price	Reduced to		Regular Price	Reduced to
Size 10x14	$32.00	24.00	Size 7.6x10.6	$18.00	13.50
Size 9x12	$24.00	18.00			
Size 10x10	$22.50	17.00	Size 6x9	$12.00	9.00
Size 8x8	$14.50	11.00	Size 4.6x7.6	$8.00	5.50

Novelty Jewelry

At the Notion Counter.

PIN SETS—Hard enamel; delicate tints and artistic designs. Set — 50c

CUFF PINS—Sterling silver, black or black-and-white effects. Pair — 25c

VEST OR BELT PINS—Enamel or black-white effects. Each — 25c

HAT PINS—Sterling Silver deposit top. Each — 10c

HAT PINS—Jewel top; latest designs. — 25c

BEAD NECK CHAINS—Opera style. Each — 50c

AUTOMOBILE VEIL PINS—Pearl top; new shades. Pair — 10c

Neckwear

Summer Styles for Women and Misses.

AUTOMOBILE HOODS—Chiffon shirred crown; trimmed fine knife pleating; chiffon strings; street colors. Regularly $3.00 — 2.65

NECK RUFFS—Waterproof Maline; full pleat; ribbon ends; colors only. Regularly $2.25 — 1.45

GUIMPES—Fine, plain net; high collar; long sleeves; white only. Regularly $1.25 — 95c

LAY DOWN COLLARS—Tucked batiste; plain net and embroidered batiste. Regularly 65c — 45c

FICHUS—Plain net; fine pleated net edge. Regularly $1.25 — 95c

Real Lace Robes

25 DUCHESS POINT APPLIQUE ROBES

Regularly $175.00..... 135.00

Regularly $225.00..... 175.00

Regularly $350.00..... 295.00

Regularly $525.00..... 375.00

50 LIERRE LACE ROBES—Suitable for tea gowns and matinees. Reg. $36.00 to $265.00 *Reduced to* 23.50 to 200.00

Blouses

For Women and Misses.

Regularly $2.00 **95c**

Three dainty voile models; one with tucked and embroidered collar.

A trotteur model in crepe voile, ideal for traveling.

An all over embroidered voile, prettily trimmed open front or back, also "THE POPULAR MIDDY" in white galatea, laced front, collar and trimming in red or navy. THE BALKAN, also of white galatea and with white link buttons.

Infants' Long Dresses
Infants' Short Dresses
Infants' Caps
Infants' Bonnets and Afghans

Best French and American Makes—Styles and Prices Too Varied to Particularize.

¼ to ½ Original Prices

Misses' Tailor Suits

OF SERGE; basket weave; soft tan; cleverly cut skirt trimmed with buttons and folds of material; back of coat slightly gathered; collar and cuffs white faille. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Regularly $25.00 — 19.50

Blankets and Comfortables

BLANKETS, medium weight; double bed size. Regularly $9.25 pair — 7.85

CAMP BLANKETS for seashore, mountain or outdoor sleeping. Regularly $5.00 each — 3.75

COMFORTABLES with sateen tops and silk borders, wool filled. Full size. Regularly $3.75 each — 2.50

ENGLISH BED SPREADS—Single bed size. Regularly $8.00 each — 6.00

Double and single bed sizes. Regularly $9.50 each — 7.50

Misses' Coats & Skirts

NATURAL LINEN COATS—Full length belted back; deep cuffs and patch pocket Regularly $8.00 — 6.00

BROWN LINEN COATS—Similar model. Regularly $5.00 — 3.25

THE ENGLISH SHORT COAT—Of Vicuna, suggesting the Norfolk; in hunter's green or coaching pink. Regularly $24.00 — 17.50

TENNIS OR SPORT SKIRTS—Of white cordeline; perfectly tailored; opened at side; large pearl buttons. Reg. $3.50 — 2.50

Gloves

For Street and Evening.

GLACE KID—In white only; 20 button length. Value $4.50 — 3.15

16 button length. Value $3.50 — 1.95

DOESKIN—In white; 1 clasp. Value $1.25 — 95c

CHAMOIS LISLE—Finest quality; 16 button length; white, pongee and natural. Value $1.25 — 85c

2-clasp; pongee, mode and white. Value $1.25 — 85c

DEPENDABLE SILK GLOVES—In Pblack and white with double finger tips; arisian embroidered effects. Value $1.25 — 85c

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

The Most Remarkable Offering of High-Grade CANOES

Ever Announced in New York

Every man, woman, boy or girl, who is going to be near the water this Summer wants a canoe. There never has been a year when the demand was so great.

Knowing this universal desire started us on the campaign that has resulted in the extraordinary distribution of high grade Canoes this morning.

By placing what is, so far as we know, the largest order for Canoes ever given, we got the W. H. Mullins Company, of Salem, Ohio, to cut their profits on a large quantity of their standard grade of Canoes, *newly made up especially for us.* We shall sell them, delivered in New York, at these prices:

16-foot "Yale" Canoes at $29.50, Reg. $37

18-foot "Harvard" Canoes at $32, Reg. $41.50

These are the lowest prices for Canoes of this quality that have been offered this season, and that in the face of a constantly rising market. Mullins Canoes are well-known for their easy lines, their stability and splendid construction.

The first shipment of these Canoes is ready today in ample time to have them shipped to lake or river and put overboard before the Fourth of July triple holiday.

And if you've never known the joys of stealing down a winding stream, over which the branches meet, or out on a mirror-like lake at sunset, in a smoothly gliding Canoe, this is your time to begin to learn.

Here Are the Specifications:

Planking of selected Western Cedar.
Ribs of Northern white cedar. Stems of ash.
Gunwales of clear-grained spruce.
Thwarts of best selected ash, bow and stern.
Bang plates of heavy half-round brass that run on to the keel, instead of stopping short, as in most canoes.
OPEN GUNWALES, which add greatly to the ease with which the Canoes can be emptied of water and washed, and which are also stronger than closed gunwales.
Coverings of closely woven canvas, thoroughly filled and painted, with a finish as smooth as plate glass.
All Mullins Canoes are fitted with keels, which protect the bottom, and make the canoe ride more steadily. Colors: Harvard crimson, Yale blue or Coach (dark) green.

Sporting Goods Section, Fourth Floor.

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"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."
VACATION FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children
Coward Good Sense Walking Shoe
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Coward Oxfords
COWARD Hunting Boot
Coward Tennis Shoes
COWARD Yachting Shoes
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READY FOR A STRUGGLE
with the waves, clothed in the newest and trimmest model of a bathing suit, topped off with the sweetest little cap to hold the rebellious locks in place. That's the equipment of charming Dorothy Valentine, who confided her needs to Bloomingdales', and whose bathing attire reflects the good taste she displayed in her selection.
FREE— A Corset Sachet. Present this adv. at Bathing Suit Department, 2d floor—T. 19.
In the Bloomingdale Bathing Suit Store, so many styles present themselves that the matter of a choice becomes a pleasure, and this applies with equal force to all the accessories that go to make the outfit complete.
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You Pay No Middlemen's Profits

Sennit Straws
$1.25 & $1.49
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Have the "looks" and style of $3 Hats.
Panamas at $3.90
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We buy direct from the importer
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Everything that's new
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Saving About $1 on Each Hat
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Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain.
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Recommended for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints.
Small Quantity (Wine-Glassful) suffices.
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Sold by all Druggists. Accept Yellow Label Only.
LUTTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

YALE SENDS FORTH 780 GRADUATES

Taft, Hibben, and Houston Speakers at the Alumni Banquet.

ALFRED NOYES MADE LITT. D.

Ex-President Praises University as "a Harbor of Refuge"—Gifts of $1,236,601 Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 18.—With the award of diplomas to 780 and honorary degrees to thirteen, Yale's commencement exercises to-day closed the 212th year of the university.

After the formal commencement programme was completed the alumni banquet was served in the dining hall, President Hadley officiating as toastmaster and calling for talks by President Hibben of Princeton, David Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and Prof. William Howard Taft. Judge Hollister of Cincinnati, a classmate of Mr. Taft, presented an oil portrait of the ex-President to the university, and a poem was read by Alfred Noyes.

President Hadley introduced President Hibben as the first speaker by saying: "When Yale meets Princeton they get together rapidly. This is one of the cases where the Princeton representative is sure to make a hit."

President Hibben said: "Yale stands nearer the heart of Princeton than any other university in the undergraduate world. We are rivals, but we must justify ourselves, as graduates, before the world."

Prof. Taft, hinted that he was satisfied at leaving the White House at the conclusion of his Presidential term. He said: "You don't know, till you've tried it and have had the experience, what a harbor of refuge this university is. It has been a great comfort to me to be next to the President of Princeton. I went to Princeton when President of the United States to help inaugurate a President of Princeton, and, some time later, in Washington I assisted in a similar function with a President of Princeton. You may not believe it, but I had great pleasure at both functions."

Secretary Houston caused the alumni to wink by addressing them as "Fellow-Democrats." "I mean that in a philosophical, not in a political sense," he added. "I have always heard of Yale democracy and am delighted to come and experience it as one of the democrats."

Amid enthusiasm which swept Memorial Hall time and again, President Hadley made his announcements of the benefactions during the year just ended. The total was $1,236,601, and the class of '78—"Taft's class," as it is called—headed the list of gifts by classes with $12,750. The second largest class gift was that of '88—$8,225. The total gifts by the alumni was $112,427.

Announcement was also made of the re-election of Eli Whitney of New Haven as a member of the corporation, and of Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of former President Taft upon assuming a professorship.

The following honorary degrees were conferred this morning:

MASTERS OF ARTS—Daniel Chester French, Harvey Cushing, Howard Mansfield, and George Dudley Seymour.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE—Arthur Amos Noyes and Samuel Wendell Williston.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY—Arthur Judson Brown, Boyd Vincent, and Joseph Hopkins Twichell.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS—Alfred Noyes.

DOCTORS OF LAWS—Samuel Oscar Prentice, John Grier Hibben, and David Franklin Houston.

CATHEDRAL COLLEGE CLOSE.

Cardinal Presides at Presentation of Diplomas to Graduates.

The closing exercises of the Cathedral College were held in the College Hall at 462 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, Cardinal Farley presiding. The programme included essays on "Memory," by John J. Cleary; on "The Spread of Christianity to A. D. 313," by William J. Cavanagh, and "Constantine," by Eugene J. Callahan, and musical numbers by Lawrence A. Hogan and William F. Duggan.

These students received diplomas which entitle them to admission into the School of Philosophy at St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie: John J. Bennett, Eugene J. Callahan, William J. C. Cavanagh, John J. Cleary, John J. Corley, Thomas G. Conboy, William J. Donohue, Cornelius J. Drew, William J. F. Duggan, Joseph F. Flannelly, Lawrence A. Hogan, William J. Hogan, Alphonse G. Lang, William R. McCann, Albert J. McGovern, Joseph P. McLoone, John J. O'Donnell, Joseph F. Reilly, Alphonse M. Rickert.

The Cardinal's medal for general excellence through the entire course was awarded to Cornelius J. Drew. The college gold medal for scholarship was awarded to John J. Cleary.

WESLEYAN'S LARGEST CLASS.

University Graduates 96 Men—Honorary Degrees Conferred.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 18.—Wesleyan University to-day conferred degrees upon 96 men, the largest commencement class in its history. These honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Bishop Luther Wilson, of New York; Charles H. Judd, '94, of the University of Chicago.

Master of Arts—Hobart G. Truesdell, Principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute.

Doctor of Divinity—Dean L. J. Bluney, of the Boston School of Theology; the Rev. L. C. Murdock, '90, District Superintendent of the Wyoming Conference, Scranton, Penn.; the Rev. E. G. Richardson, pastor of Simpson Memorial Church, Brooklyn, New York.

BROWN CONFERS DEGREES.

Graduating Class Addressed by Chief Justice White and Others.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.—Brown University to-day awarded degrees to 161 students and conferred eleven honorary degrees. Among the latter were:

Doctor of Laws—Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court; President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College.

Doctor of Science—Frank Michler Chapman, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Doctor of Divinity—The Right Rev. Louis C. Sanford, '68, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of San Joaquin, Cal.

Doctor of Literature—Moses C. Gile, '85, Professor of Greek in Colorado University; Charles McCarthy, '96, Legislative Librarian of Wisconsin.

Master of Arts—Walter B. Briggs, Librarian of Trinity College.

Of the graduates, forty-six were from the Woman's College. Chief Justice White, President Meiklejohn, and Gov. Pothier addressed the class.

853 IN U. OF P. CLASS.

Honorary Degrees for Goethals and Davison—Tablet to Athlete.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Nine men received honorary degrees at the 157th commencement of the University of Pennsylvania in the Metropolitan Opera House here to-day, at which 853 students were graduated. Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City, and Dr. George M. Phillips, an author, of Chester County, Penn., received the degree of Doctor of Laws. The other honorary degrees conferred were:

Master of Arts—Dr. Henry S. Pancoast, Philadelphia.

Doctor of Science—Dr. Emory R. Johnson, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Paul P. Cret of the university; Dr. Wilmer Stone, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward T. Reichert, Philadelphia, and Edward V. d'Invilliers, Philadelphia.

"A great pitcher, a wise Captain, and a good student" is part of the inscription upon a bronze tablet unveiled on Franklin Field to-day in memory of the late Clarence S. Bayne, a member of the class of 1895 of the university. The tablet was erected by his class. Bayne was Captain and pitcher of the 'Varsity baseball nine. The tablet contains the full-figure portrait of the young athlete, attired in a university baseball uniform.

CORNELL HAS RECORD CLASS.

785 Degrees Awarded Students—Dean Bailey Quitting.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The largest class in the history of Cornell University received diplomas from Acting President Crane to-day at the forty-fifth annual commencement exercises. First degrees were awarded to 719 students and advanced degrees to 66. Cornell in the last academic year has awarded 923 diplomas, a record number.

The College of Mechanics and Engineering led, with 212 degrees. The remarkable growth of the New York State College of Agriculture was attested by a graduating class of 116.

Among the degrees in architecture awarded was one to Edna Evelyn Caflisch of Ranchtown, Penn., the first woman to receive such a diploma from Cornell.

President Crane read a letter from President Jacob Gould Schurman, now in Athens as United States Minister to Greece, telling the members of the class that the demand for educated men was no where greater than in America.

The resignation of Liberty Hyde Bailey, for many years director of the College of Agriculture, was announced to take effect on July 31.

The trustees also announced a gift of $10,000 from Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester to be used for new apparatus in the College of Mechanical Engineering.

COMMENCEMENT AT TUFTS.

Rear Admiral Peary Among Those Receiving Honorary Degrees.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—Tufts College gave degrees to 244 graduates to-day. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and ex-Congressman Hosea W. Parker of New Hampshire, were made honorary Doctors of Law.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was bestowed upon George A. Harwood of New York, chief engineer of the electric zone improvement of the New York Central Railroad, and Prof. Alfred C. Lane of Tufts.

Low Advises Amherst "Aggies."

AMHERST, Mass., June 18.—Seth Low gave the graduating class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College practical advice on farming in the commencement address to-day. He urged particularly that in the cultivation of the soil one should keep abreast of the times. The college awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science to 90 men and one woman.

PEARY TO ASK CONGRESS.

Wants Permission to Accept Decoration of Legion of Honor.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the north pole, who with Mrs. Peary returned on Tuesday from Europe, will ask Congress for permission to wear the small red button which is the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by France. It is contrary to the law for any officer of our Government to accept any title, decoration or present from a foreign State without such consent, and so when the honor was conferred upon him Peary placed the decoration in the custody of the American Ambassador in Paris pending developments.

One honor which Peary could accept without asking permission of any one was conferred upon him yesterday when Tufts College awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Admiral Peary's trip abroad was made in the capacity of delegate. He represented this country at the International Geographical Congress and the International Polar Congress at Rome. He also traveled a little in Egypt and in France.

COHALAN INQUIRY GOES ON.

Bar Association Committee Listens to Connolly's Story for Two Hours.

The Grievance Committee took up yesterday its investigation of the charges made by John A. Connolly against Justice Cohalan. Elnar Chrystie, its counsel, had returned from Albany, where he had gone on Monday in connection with a disbursement case, and laid before the Committee the result of his preliminary inquiry.

Connolly spent two hours in the afternoon before the committee. Nothing was given out as to the progress of the investigation, but it is believed that the committee will press it along in order to be in a position to render its opinion to Gov. Sulzer as quickly as possible, as he has requested.

Meanwhile considerable surprise has been expressed in legal circles here at the apparent inaction of the Governor. He has had in his possession now for some days the request of Justice Cohalan that the Connolly charges should be brought before the Legislature as the only body qualified to consider them. It is held that all the Governor can do is to act as the means of communication between the Justice and the Legislature in this matter.

SEABURY TO TRY DUFFY.

District Attorney Whitman Will Conduct the Prosecution in Person.

Justice Seabury, it was learned yesterday, will preside at the second trial of Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, alleged collector for ex-Inspector Sweeney, instead of Justice Goff, who presided at the first trial. Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division, made the assignment and it is expected that the special term will come to an end with Duffy's second trial. It was before Justice Seabury that Patrolmen Hartigan and Robinson and ex-Inspectors Sweeney, Murtha, Thompson, and Hussey were convicted.

The District Attorney, it was said, would move for Duffy's trial on Monday. A special panel of talesmen will also be asked for. District Attorney Whitman personally will conduct the case.

Aid for Consumptive's Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "E. N. E." to aid the family of a man suffering from tuberculosis. The Charity Organization Society sent out an appeal for the sufferers.

Schweppes
WHEN YOU'RE REALLY THIRSTY
DRY Imported Ginger Ale

WOULD EMANCIPATE RUMANIAN JEWS

Association Formed Here to Work for the Amelioration of Their Condition.

WILL APPEAL TO POWERS

Speakers at Waldorf Meeting Say Jews in Rumania Are Living in Misery and Poverty.

Plans for the alleviation of the conditions under which the Rumanian Jews are forced to live were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the American Rumanian Jewish Emancipation Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria. Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Congressman Henry Goldfogle, Dr. Morris Eisenberg, Henry Green, General Director of the American Immigration and Distribution League; ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Dr. P. A. Sigelstein, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Seff, and Miss Cora Harvey of Oklahoma addressed the meeting. Dr. Morris Eisenberg was elected temporary Chairman and Bernard Nolan, Temporary Secretary.

A permanent organization, with Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives as President, Frank Tilford, First Vice President; Edward Lauterbach, Second Vice President; Rudolph Ruskin, Treasurer, and Edward Nolan, Secretary and General Director, was perfected. Bainbridge Colby was made Chairman of the Executive Committee; former Congressman William S. Bennet, Chairman of the Advisory Committee; Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Headquarters have been opened in the Hudson Terminal Building at 30 Church Street.

Henry Green, whose agitation against the violation of American passport rights was responsible in great measure for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia, was the first speaker. He said: "A few months ago, I visited Rumania with the idea of learning whether conditions among the Jews had improved since I made my home there three years ago. I found conditions far worse. On every hand the Jews were living in misery and poverty. I found Rumanian Christians lovable and with no ill-feeling toward the Jews, but the governing classes, headed by King Charles, were doing everything in their power to oppress the Jews. I found that the treaty of 1878 was regarded as a joke by the Government, especially Article 44, which provides: 'In Rumania religious belief shall not constitute a bar to the enjoyment of political and civil rights, admission to public office and honors or the free exercise of trade, commerce and professions.'

"The Government dodges this clause by classifying the Jews as foreigners residing in Rumania. The Government has adopted more than 200 laws, aimed especially at the Jews, which put outrageous restrictions upon them. Thus Rumania defies England, France, Austro-Hungary and Turkey. I mention Germany particularly, because it was that country which conducted the negotiations that freed Rumania from Turkish rule and because the Rumanian King has in his veins the same blood as the Kaiser. Though rated as 'foreigners,' the Jews in Rumania are the real Rumanians. They love Rumania as a country, they are loyal and patriotic, and ask only to be allowed an even chance to live and enjoy life. But Rumania's oppression has scattered them all over Europe and America, after having first robbed them of their possessions. Were this condition of affairs rectified by forcing Rumania to live up to her treaty with the powers, the number of Rumanian immigrants coming to America would be cut in half.

"To accomplish this purpose, the American Rumanian Jewish Committee was organized. It is not a Jewish question that we are trying to solve, but an American one, for if we can reduce the number of penniless immigrants coming here we are taking a step toward solving America's greatest question—immigration."

Judge Foster of General Sessions read a report of actual conditions existing in Rumania to-day, after which Edward Lauterbach spoke upon ways and means of influencing European intervention in behalf of the oppressed Jews in that country. Ex-Congressman Bennett told of his visit to Rumania in 1902 and the result of his observations in that country. Congressman Goldfogle warned the committee that the United States had no treaty relations with Rumania, and we were not in a position to interfere actively with her internal affairs, but he expressed the conviction that an organized public sentiment in this country could be used to bring pressure on other nations to alleviate the conditions of the oppressed Jews.

Congressman Levy said that more than 250,000 Jews were being oppressed in Rumania. He said that they were denied the right to educate their children in their native tongue, and were forbidden to engage in any but the most menial occupations, and were also barred from the courts when they sought civil redress. He added:

"Yet they must pay their full taxes, serve their time in the army, and are bound by every law and regulation of the country which denies them the rights of citizenship. They are law-abiding and loyal to the Government in the face of all this.

"In America to-day there are 100,000 Rumanian Jews. Most of them are becoming citizens as fast as the law allows. Forty thousand of them are in New York City alone. It is my purpose to introduce into Congress a resolution urging England, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Turkey to insist that Rumania live up to her contract with them—so far, at least, as it concerns her Jewish subjects. If a great public opinion is behind the resolution it will be adopted. It is up to this committee to see that it is not lacking."

Congressman Goldfogle moved that this cable message should be sent to the Emperor of Germany:

His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Wilhelm the Second, Berlin:

We, the undersigned, members of the American Rumanian Jewish Emancipation Committee, rejoice heartily and sincerely with the lovers of peace, humanity, and progress of the whole civilized world in the golden jubilee of your marvelous reign.

While wishing you a continuation of your most illustrious life, we appeal to you to accentuate your God-given work for universal peace and justice by uplifting your voice and extending your mighty arm by insisting upon the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 recognizing the full citizenship of the Rumanian Jews.

The message was signed by all the members of the Emancipation Committee.

French Government Honors Porret.

The Minister of Public Instruction of France has just conferred upon Prof. Auguste Porret of this city the distinction of Officier d'Académie. Prof. Porret has been teaching French in New York for about forty years. He has been connected with some of the most important private schools, in one of which he taught French for more than twenty-five years. Many of his students fill responsible places in this city.

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Don't accept something "just as good" and think it is going to wear like the genuine Inter woven.
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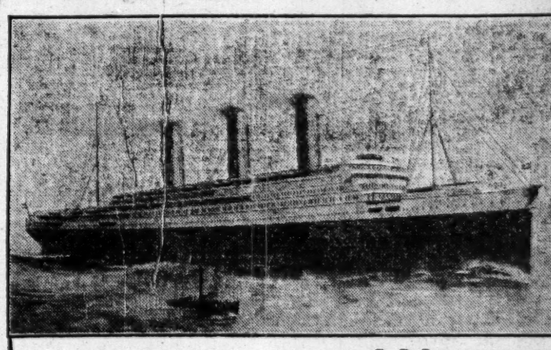
Every pair stamped "Inter woven" on the toe and on a tag attached at the rib.
All fashionable shades. Lisles at 25c, 35c, 50c the pair. Pure thread silk 50c.



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Progress, Service and Efficiency
These are the characteristics of the ocean giant, *Imperator*. Ingenuity, skill and art are reflected in all her appointments. The best of everything, irrespective of cost, has been lavished on this floating palace of the Hamburg-American Line. The choice of
STEINWAY PIANOS
was, under these conditions, not a matter of competition, but of necessity, for no other instrument could reflect the all-pervading keynote of refinement and elegance. And yet this seeming extravagance and luxury is but true economy, after all. For even under the severe test of ocean travel Steinway tone and quality remain permanent. Service and efficiency establish and prove the value of these instruments. This is the reason why the Steinway rules supreme on all the great ocean liners.

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Steinway Grand, in the period of Louis XVI, in Winter Garden of IMPERATOR.

Closing hours: 5 p. m.; 12 noon on Saturdays.
B. Altman & Co.
are now showing, at moderate prices, a very large variety of Separate Skirts in the newest Tailored and Draped styles, and in materials especially adapted for Sports and Outing wear.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

John Daniell Sons & Sons
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.
Bathing Suits
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT SPECIAL PRICES.
Men's, unusually good quality—sleeveless, and with ¼ sleeves, navy blue and grey with fancy trimming,
Reg. 4.50 quality... 3.50 | Reg. 3.00 quality... 2.25
Men's Terry Cloth and Beach Robes, at prices much below the market.
Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits—
In black and navy with pretty color and striped trimmings from.... 1.98 to 22.50
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Large odd sizes in desirable Oriental rugs are not readily found.

We early recognized that Wild's Orientals must present what other people did not have.

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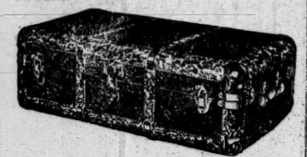
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

105,000 Miles Without a Break

Around the Globe Four Times for Twenty-Five Dollars.

One very prominent man in the west has traveled 105,000 miles in thirty-two different countries—with an Indestructo De Luxe Trunk.



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He says, "After a hundred thousand miles my Indestructo Trunk is as good as new—no other trunk could possibly have stood such a service."

That man paid $25.00 for his trunk—he traveled one hundred thousand miles at a cost of one-fortieth of a cent per mile—2½ cents per one hundred miles.

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"More Miles for the Least Money"—a very good reason why you should own an Indestructo Trunk.

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Keeps hands soft and white

HANDS washed only with Resinol Soap are usually hands to be proud of. Rarely is anything else needed to keep them white and soft as velvet. This is because Resinol Soap is absolutely free from harsh, injurious alkali, while containing the same soothing, healing Resinol balsams as Resinol Ointment.

25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold. For trial size cake free, write to Dept. 6—F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Delicious flavor, mild and 100% pure, unblended Porto Rico Coffee. Contains less caffeine than other coffee—has less effect on the nerves.

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OUT OF TOWN.

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Give order before you start.

NON-SMOKERS TELL OF SMOKERS' SINS

Service Board Gets a Soul Lecture Thrown In at Its Hearing on the Subject.

WOMEN APPEAR TO TESTIFY

Attempt to Stop Use of Weed in City's Cars Annoys Man Who Is Saving Coupons to Get a Yacht.

For three hours yesterday morning Public Service Commissioner Maltbie listened to an application, backed by Dr. Charles G. Pease and the National Non-Smokers' Protective Association, for the abolition of all smoking in or about any railroad, street car line or ferry house within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. So much interest was taken in the discussion that the large meeting hall of the commission was as crowded as though it were a hearing on a subway route, and Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams laid aside their cigars long enough to hear the evidence.

Most of Dr. Pease's supporters were women, but the opposition came entirely from the sex which is permitted to smoke in public. They had no arguments to back them up in their opposition but ridicule, and one of them had the hardihood to try to change the tenor of the proceedings by asking that the order be amended so as to require the railroad companies to provide more smoking accommodation than they do.

After formal evidence of the prevailing custom of the companies toward smokers had been put in Dr. Pease himself took the stand. He spoke of the effect tobacco smoke had on himself, particularly on his mucous membrane, and he dwelt on the hardship of having to pass smokers on the four rear seats or in the vestibule cars, to say nothing of the way in which the fumes of cigars offended his nose as he was descending the stairs of an elevated station and a man ahead of him was lighting up.

"If the Commission issues an order against smokers," asked Commissioner Maltbie, "will that be better enforced than the present ordinance in the sanitary code?"

"You may rely on our organization," the Doctor replied, "to make a case if necessary. If the railroad employes know that their company will be fined for non-enforcement of a regulation you may be sure they will enforce it."

As Women View the Smokers.

Mrs. L. Milton Willis of 39 West Sixty-seventh Street was the first of Dr. Pease's witnesses, and said she wished to complain of the "disagreeabilities" of smoking.

"We all know one thing," she said, "and that is the constant expectoration that goes with smoking. And, then, coming down in the Subway this morning, I sat in front of a large plug of tobacco which people kept stepping on."

When Miss Florence M. Smith of 418 West 118th Street was called to tell how her Winter hat had been set afire by a cigarette flung from the elevated structure at 110th Street and Columbus Avenue, she seemed so relieved to remember that it was only an old Winter hat and not a filmy new Summer confection that she lacked altogether the fervor shown by the next witness, Mrs. Carl P. Ordway of 1,631 Broadway. Mrs. Ordway had a great deal to say about ferry houses, and asserted with indignation that she had not found one in which the laws were obeyed.

At the Erie ferryhouse for Hoboken," she said, "hardly a man came by without a light in his mouth. I spoke to the ticket seller and he referred me to the gateman. There was a man beside him who was smoking a cigarette. I told him so and he said in surprise: 'But he's my friend.' That man went away and another came up with a cigar, and the ticket seller said he was his friend, too. One just relieved the other."

Then Miss Agnes Stewart, a lady with soft gray hair and gold-rimmed spectacles, was called, and when she was sworn she turned and said:

"I mistook the nature of this gathering. I came prepared not to testify, but to give an ethical lecture on personal purity. For if the body is the temple of the soul, we should strive not to contaminate it, but to keep it efficient as a medium of expression for the soul."

Commissioner Maltbie stirred uneasily and Chairman McCall slipped out of the room, but Miss Stewart dropped her lecture and turned to the subject in hand.

"The other day," she said, "I saw a man throw a cigarette out of the window of an elevated train. I do not know if it hit any unfortunate man below."

Smokers Cheer Interrupter.

"Don't you think," asked a man who gave the name of William McCutcheon, rising from the middle of the hall, "that if women went up to the front of the open cars they would avoid the tobacco smoke?"

The smoking section of the audience burst into a storm of applause at this, but Dr. Pease got the witness to say it was impossible to avoid the fumes, for they permeated the entire atmosphere.

Mrs. Algernon Arthur Alfred Brooks, well known as a club woman, who wore a white cloth suit and purple peach basket hat, talked so rapidly that the stenographer gave up in despair. Dr. Pease only got her testimony in by repeating it in the form of questions. It told how one smoker three years ago had burned a hole in the left shoulder of her waist, and how only a few weeks ago another one had puffed smoke right in her eye.

"The tears came," she said, "and I had to doctor it for several days with rosewater, and I couldn't use it for reading."

Several men gave testimony against smoking in public, and then Dr. Pease handed in a legal opinion on the subject by the counsel for the Non-Smokers' Association, and some medical opinions on the evils of nicotine.

When the smokers got their turn, C. L. Addison of the Long Island Railroad Company recalled Dr. Pease to the stand.

"You consider smoking detrimental to the public health and a nuisance?" he asked.

Dr. Pease assented.

"Then I ask the commission to dismiss the motion, as the Court of Appeals has decided the commission has no jurisdiction over nuisances."

Mr. Chamberlin, of counsel for the commission, objected, and Commissioner Maltbie denied the motion, promising, however, to consider the legal point.

Then James O'Neill arose and remarked that though the non-smokers had made a pretty good showing, if they had a meeting of smokers they could fill Central Park seven times over.

Roy McCardell Jarrs the Hearing.

"There are so many silly laws now," he went on, "that if they were enforced there wouldn't be enough people unarrested to run the jails. The other day in Brooklyn they locked up thirty-five men all night for smoking on the cars, without giving any notice of the change of rules. In England there would have been questions in the House of Commons about it. Here we read of it and say, 'What a dreadful outrage! Did the Giants win to-day?

"It's about as unreasonable to stop a smoker riding on the cars as to insist on every passenger having a clean shave, creased trousers and well-blacked boots. Then they talk of the seats being saturated with nicotine. How can you saturate a seat of hard wood, covered with varnish and paint? Spare a little of our vices. We shall be a long time dead. They say they have a constitutional right to breathe fresh air; haven't we got a constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness?"

The speaker paused for a moment, and then observed: "I wonder if the Commissioner and Dr. Pease will object to a little poetry?"

"Oh, file it, file it," said Commissioner Maltbie, quickly, and Mr. O'Neill gave way to John P. Kerwin, who wanted the companies compelled to run smoking street cars Summer and Winter.

Then Roy McArdell told the meeting something of his family life and personal ambitions. It was reminiscent of the Jarrs.

"Before I married," he began, "my wife said, 'I do like the smell of a good cigar.' Now she says, 'I know how much they cost.' So I can't smoke at home.

"I come in from New Rochelle by the New Haven and their smokers are all at the rear, so I daren't smoke in them. I may not smoke in the Subway, and when I reach my office Commissioner Joe Johnson has stuck a great sign over my desk, 'No Smoking. This Means You.' So I can't smoke at the office."

Mr. McCardell waved a bunch of green cigar coupons and went on:

"I represent the great coupon collectors of New York. My dearest wish is to own a yacht. For years I have been saving coupons to get one. But if I can't smoke at home or on the New Haven or in the Subway or at the office, and if you now prevent me smoking on the street cars, how can I ever get that yacht?"

After railroad representatives had said that they had to follow the wishes of the public in this matter the hearing was closed.

SEWELL GIVES $15,000 BAIL.

Alleged Book Swindler Hints at Disclosures Yet to Come.

Henry B. Sewell, who was arrested in Los Angeles on June 12 after he had been indicted for defrauding James Macy Willets of 30 West Fifty-second Street out of more than $200,000 by alleged book swindles, was arraigned before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday, and after pleading not guilty was released in $15,000 bail.

Sewell came to this city of his own volition and even went so far as to pay $150 extra fare. He was accompanied by Detectives E. T. Haggeman and Edward King and his counsel, R. H. Kittel of 170 Broadway. After he had given bail Sewell said:

"This is a case where a lot of rich men are trying to railroad me. I had some business transactions with them, and these transactions extended over a period of two years. Many of the dealings were of a very complex nature, and we had an understanding where a lot of money changed hands. They allowed me to use their money, and I also told them they could use mine. Several months ago I communicated with Mr. Kittel and asked him to make a settlement with the men, but he could not get any satisfaction. They wanted blood. There are two sides to this matter, and only one side is known. When the other side is explained it will be very interesting, indeed."

Mr. Kittel refused to explain what his client meant, but he said that Sewell had broken off some important real estate transactions in Los Angeles in order to come here to answer the charge against him, and added that they purposed to fight the case through to the court of last resort, if necessary, to get justice.

FOUR EDITORS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Accuses Seattle Men of Libelling Agitator and Judges.

SEATTLE, June 18.—Four editors were arrested to-day on secret indictments returned last night by a special Grand Jury.

Col. Alden J. Blethen, editor of The Times, and his son, Clarence B. Blethen, managing editor, are charged with having criminally libeled Joseph Jarvis, a Socialist agitator, by printing an article alleging that he had absconded with party funds.

Leroy Sanders, editor of The Star, is charged with having criminally libeled a county official during the Grand Jury investigation of charges against the County Commissioners.

Edward Clayson, Sr., editor of The Patriarch, a weekly paper, is accused of having criminally libeled the Judges of the Superior Court by making attacks upon their character.

EXPECT TENNESSEE TO TAKE UP BONDS

Financial Men Look to Legislature to Adopt a Suitable Plan.

OFFER SHORT-TERM NOTES

State Funding Board's Recommendations Likely to be Acted Upon by the Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—To-morrow the emergency session of the Tennessee General Assembly will be opened in earnest by the return of the runaway members and the getting together of the absent Democrats for the purpose of resuming legislation so that provision may be made for meeting the State debt, maturing on July 1.

The Funding Board has already drawn the necessary amendment to the original act, authorizing the sale of the $11,000,000 bonds, and under the new scheme the New York plan will be adopted of selling short-term notes or bonds to run for two years and bear not more than 6 per cent. interest. In authorizing the sale of the bonds proper the board will be authorized to sell these at any time in the next two years at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent.

It is believed that the plan will go through in its regular order in time to meet the maturing bonds, but the Democrats will in the meantime have an opportunity to put through legislation of the sort that caused the break-up of the Legislautre in April.

Bond men in New York who submitted bids for the $11,458,000 of 4 per cent. refunding bonds offered on May 31 said thta there was no substantial ground for the talk of a possible default on the $9,800,000 of Tennessee's State debt, which will mature on July 1. They said that the State's failure to get a satisfactory price for its 4 per cent. bonds by no means precluded its borrowing from banks to take up the approaching maturities, and that provision of some sort would undoubtedly be made.

A few bonds of the issues maturing in the next twelve days were offered yesterday at 99⅝. Bankers said that if there had been any serious possibility of a default the price would have been lowered much below this figure. They assumed that the holders of small amounts were willing to make a sacrifice from the value of the bonds at maturity rather than take any chance of seeing a wide break later.

The bonds which fall due of July 1 are largely held by New York State savings banks and insurance companies. The chief New York owners of the bonds, as far as is known, are:

American Savings Bank	$100,000
Empire City Savings Bank	200,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society	250,000
Franklin Savings Bank	100,000
Mutual Life	200,000
National Life	100,000
Seamen's Savings Bank	251,000
Washington Savings Bank	122,000

The $11,458,000 4 per cent. refunding bonds were offered for sale on May 31, and sixteen bids were received, all of which were rejected. An offer to purchase the first installment of $9,858,000, to be issued July 1 at 84, was submitted by a syndicate composed of N. W. Halsey & Co., A. B. Leach & Co., the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, and R. W. Pressprich & Co. Farson, Son & Co. offered to take $1,000,000 worth at 83½.

Drink MOXIE

Clean, Wholesome, Refreshing

Put Off Summer Misery By Putting On B. V. D.

YOU *can't* be cool in underwear that chokes your pores and starts perspiration by chafing and binding.

You *can* be cool in light woven, loose fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, or Union Suits. On every B. V. D. Undergarment is sewed

This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

Get a good look at this label and insist that your dealer sells you only underwear with the B.V.D. label.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, retail at 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A., 4-30-07.) retail at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company, New York.

PLEADS FOR MRS. FITZHUGH.

An Effort to be Made to Inquire Into Her Sanity.

Creed H. Fulton, a lawyer from Washington, D. C., appeared before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday as counsel for Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh, who pleaded guilty on Monday to stealing a gold meshbag valued at $550 from Miss Dorothy Fisk, the daughter of Pliny Fisk, the banker.

Mr. Fulton asked that his client be permitted to withdraw her plea of guilty, but Judge Swann denied his motion. Mr. Fulton then said he would want some further time in which to communicate with his client, and said:

"Mrs. Fitzhugh comes from a very fine Virginia family, and she has, so far as I know, never been convicted in Washington of any crime. It is rumored in Washington, and I have never heard it denied, that she is married to A. S. Northrup, a Government attorney. I have never seen the marriage certificate. My client is cultured and refined, and is now placed in a very peculiar position. I would like to be given enough time to see Abraham Levy and Louis Spiegel, her former attorneys, and learn what they know about the case."

Judge Swann told him he could have as much time as he desired to look into the case. Later in the day Mrs. Fitzhugh went to see Assistant District Attorney T. C. Press. This was done because she had written a note to District Attorney Whitman requesting him to investigate her case. She told Mr. Press that she had not seen Mr. Fulton and was taken back to the Tombs.

It was learned that Judge Swann will be asked to remand Mrs. Fitzhugh to Bellevue for examination as to her sanity.

PARTED AND UNITED IN RENO

W. L. David and Mrs. Crawford Married in the Divorce Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., June 18.—William L. David, for years connected with packing interests in New York City and Passaic, who recently obtained a divorce from Janet A. David of Passaic, whom he married in Paterson in 1894, in the course of his residence here met a Mrs. Emma V. Crawford, who had obtained a divorce from James Crawford, to whom she had been married here in 1906.

The two newly freed from the bonds of matrimony were married yesterday by a local minister, the quiet ceremony being attended by a few friends.

HOWLANDS RESIGN FROM THE OUTLOOK

Publisher Quits to Join The Independent, and His Sons Follow Him.

THE ABBOTTS IN CONTROL

Both Sides Deny Parting Was Over Roosevelt, Though Reports to This Effect Have Been Heard.

William B. Howland has resigned as Vice President and publisher of The Outlook after twenty-three years' service. He has retained his share in the ownership of that publication and has purchased a large interest in The Independent, of which he will be an official.

At the same time that Mr. Howland resigned his sons, K. V. S. Howland and Harold J. Howland, gave up their jobs on The Outlook. Their desks and personal belongings were taken from The Outlook offices in the Charities Building at 287 Fourth Avenue on last Saturday. Yesterday afternoon W. B. Howland moved into an office which he has taken on the third floor of the Publishers' Building, at 119 West Fortieth Street.

The resignation of the Howlands puts Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Lyman Abbott and members of his family in control of The Outlook. It was denied yesterday that Col. Roosevelt was in any way responsible for the resignation of Mr. Howland and his sons. Their departure it was asserted was due to a fundamental difference of opinion regarding the publishing policy of The Outlook Company. Mr. Howland gave out this statement through a friend last night:

"Mr. William B. Howland has retired from official connection with The Outlook after twenty-three years' service as publisher. He has taken this step with the purpose of developing certain publishing plans which he has had in mind for some time.

"While retaining unchanged his considerable share in the ownership of The Outlook, Mr. Howland has purchased also a large interest in The Independent. His personal office will be in the new Publishers' Building, at 119 West Fortieth Street. The office of The Independent will also be moved soon from 130 Fulton Street, where the magazine has been published for many years, to the Publishers' Building.

"Harold J. Howland has resigned from the editorial staff of The Outlook to become Vice President and a Director of The Independent Weekly, Incorporated. He will soon become associate editor of The Independent. Karl V. S. Howland will continue to represent the Howland interest on the Board of Directors of The Outlook Company.

"The Independent has never been the organ of any party or sect, but has always been liberal in politics and religion. It has been outspoken in its opinions, but has taken pains to have public questions discussed from different standpoints in its columns. Its aim has been to reach the thinking men and women of each community with the information needed for the formation of sound judgment on the vital problems of the times."

Lawrence F. Abbott, President of The Outlook Company, issued this statement yesterday afternoon:

"Mr. William B. Howland resigned last week as Vice President of The Outlook Company in order that he might carry out some periodical publishing plans which he has had in mind for a long time, plans which The Outlook Company did not desire to undertake itself.

"Mr. Howland's two sons, K. V. S. Howland and Harold J. Howland, resigned at the same time. The latter will probably be associated with his father in his new periodical enterprise. The statement that the rsignation was due to any disagreement regarding Mr. Roosevelt is erroneous. The resignation was the result of a fundamental difference of opinion regarding not the editorial but the publishing policy of The Outlook Company.

"Mr. Frank C. Hoyt, for many years advertising manager of The Outlook, has been elected Treasurer in Mr. K. V. S. Howland's place, and Mr. Travers D. Carrman, for many years in the business department of The Outlook, has been appointed advertising manager."

There was much speculation yesterday as to whether Col. Roosevelt would follow the Howlands to The Independent. Mr. Howland is a Progressive and took a prominent part in the Colonel's campaign last Fal. It was reported yesterday, notwithstanding denials on the part of those interested, that Dr. Abbott and the Howlands had clashed over some of the Progressive policies advocated by Mr. Howland. A report heard some time ago that Col. Roosevelt was dissatisfied with his pay on The Outlook was also revived yesterday. When asked to comment on this, Mr. Howland would only say that Col. Roosevelt had branded the story as a fake at the time it was heard first.

BANKING ALSO

OUR Company is well known for its title insurance and mortgage business. You will find its banking department equally useful.

We are one of the larger depositories in Greater New York and the proportion of our capital and surplus to our deposits indicates that we are among the very first in point of safety.

Our officers will appreciate an opportunity to explain more fully the Company's banking facilities.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 189 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GRANDFATHER, FATHER & SON IN 57 YEARS' DEALING WITH THE HACKETT-CARHART STORES NEVER HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HIGH GRADE CLOTHING AT SUCH MONEY SAVING PRICES.

OUR IMMENSE RETAIL AND WHOLESALE STOCKS OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES, REGULARLY PRICED UP TO $45, ARE NOW BEING SOLD AT PRICES FROM $11.50 TO $24. MANY OF THE FABRICS AND MODELS ARE EXCLUSIVE AT OUR FOUR STORES.

Our money-back policy is 57 years old.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway	841 Broadway	119 West 42d St.	154 East 125th St.
Near Chambers St.	at 13th St.	Near Broadway	Near 3d Avenue
Opposite City Hall	Near Union Sq.	Open Evenings.	Open Evenings

Low Round Trip Rates via Canadian Pacific Railway to Pacific Coast
Providing liberal stop-overs.
Travel one way through the Canadian Rockies, Luxurious Hotels, Mountain Climbing, Swiss Guides, Fishing and numerous other attractions. Optional to break the rail journey and take C. P. R. Steamers through the Great Lakes. For full details and information, write to or call on Canadian Pacific Offices.
1 Broadway, 281 Fifth Avenue.
W. H. Snell, Gen'l Agent, 458 B'way, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SUMMER FURNITURE TYPICAL Macy SAVINGS

Macy's new and very much improved and enlarged Furniture Department, now on the Sixth Floor, contains one of the finest showings in the City of Furniture in

Willow, Wicker, Rattan, Fibre, Rush, Cane, Seagrass

Every piece is of sterling quality, sound condition and beauty of line, and your savings range from one-fifth to one-third. Suggestions follow.

$14.40 (with cushions)

$27.77 (with cushions)

$6.34

Summer Furniture of Willow

Three-piece Willow Suites
Consisting of Sofa at $15.34, Chair at $7.49, and Rocker at $8.24. Wide arms and roomy seats.

Three-piece Willow Suites
Sofa at $18.34, Chair at $9.67, and Rocker at $10.49. Wing-shaped backs.

Three-piece Willow Suites
Sofa at $23.24, Chair at $11.67, and Rocker at $12.24.
Built for solid comfort, with wide shaped arms and comfortably shaped back. Wide, roomy seats.

Willow Chairs and Rockers in stock from as little as $4.49 up to $14.34.

Willow Magazine Stands at $5.67, and *Willow Swings* from $15.24 to $21.24.

Macy's "Bar Harbor" Chair, $4.89
Similar quality elsewhere $6.00. Prettily designed and of close-woven Willow
Round-backed and curved for comfort. An "easy" chair in every sense. Entirely hand-made. Rockers to match are **$5.49** (with cushion) and settees are **$9.34.**
Included in the price of this Chair is a reversible cushion of green or red velour

Wooden Porch Furniture—Special

Sewing Rockers at 79c
High spindle backs and double-woven cane seats. Frame of maple. Natural, red or green.
Sewing Rockers in stock from as little as 79c up to $2.79.

Porch Chairs at $1.49
Of maple, with wide arms, double-woven cane seat and slat back. Natural, red or green. Also up to $2.79.

Porch Settees at $3.89
Of maple, with wide arms, slat back and double-woven cane seat. Natural, red or green. Also up to $4.96.

Wooden Swing, $12.89
Made of solid oak, 6 ft. x 28 in.; has slat seat and back, and will be stained in any color desired.
Complete with ropes.

Garden Benches, 94c
Slat seats and backs. Natural, green or red.

Camp Chairs, 74c
Slat backs and seats. Strong construction.

Couch Hammocks for Porch and Lawn

Brown Khaki Couch Hammock, $5.67
Measuring 72 in. x 24 in. Fittted with most comfortable "Rome link" springs, and with folding legs, so that it can be used as a divan.

Couch Hammock With Soft Mattress, $9.74
Measuring 72 in. x 24 in., and fitted with "Rome link" springs. Sides and back of brown khaki. Ropes and chains complete.

Striped Awnings at $4.74
Macy's price was $6.34

Box Springed Couch Hammock, $19.74
Upholstered in green imitation leather; sides and back covered in brown khaki. Ropes and chains complete. Adjustable wind shield, and pockets on one side.

White Canvas Couch Hammock, $20.24
Fitted with loose mattress and "Rome link" spring. Adjustable wind shield and ropes and chains complete.

Iron Stands at $2.97
Macy's price was $3.74

Imported Sea Grass Furniture

Native-woven, of tough fibrous grass. Very handsome and extremely comfortable.
Eight styles in Chairs and Rockers, and four in Tables. Among the assortment, the following.

Arm Rockers, $8.49
Woven with a comfortable rounded seat, shaped arms and soft, springy back.

Arm Chairs, $6.89
Made with large, roomy seat, high back and "roll" arms and top. Rockers to match, $7.49.

Cushions of every kind for Summer Furniture in all materials. Samples of Chintzes, Cretonnes, Denims, etc., on view in the Department, to be made up to your order at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

OARSMEN PRIMED FOR REGATTAS---BOXING

THREE CREWS DASH OVER TRIAL COURSE

Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Syracuse Eights Row Four Fast Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—Three crews, the Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Syracuse 'Varsity eights, were sent over the four-mile course in driving time trials this afternoon, and a comparison of the watches showed them only seconds apart. This reveals the close character of the 'Varsity eight-oared race as it is expected to be rowed on the Hudson next Saturday afternoon.

Coach Ellis Ward was the first to send his 'Varsity eight for a work-out against the watch. He had stated yesterday that he would not hold any further time rows, but the perfect conditions that prevailed on the river, with the water without a ripple and a welcome change in the thermometer from yesterday, caused him to change his mind. Their time for the row was caught at 19:55.

Following close upon the Quakers were the Syracuse 'Varsity eight and freshman octet. Their time was caught exactly with that made by the Quakers—19:55.

The Wisconsin eight showed a shade the better against their two rivals in the time in which they covered the course. They were clocked at 19:54, which was several seconds better, comparatively, because of the fact that they started even with the marker.

An eleventh-hour shift was made in the Wisconsin 'Varsity eight to-day, which seemed to make the boat more satisfactory to Coach Vail, who had not been contented with the showing of Badger veterans since their arrival on the Hudson. Rohstedt was taken from the stroke of the eight, a position which he held last season when the same eight made up the freshman crew, and relegated to No. 2 in the shell. Evert was taken from this position and put in to pace the boat. Coach Vail is by no means certain that this change will be permanent, but, after the good showing of the Madison oarsmen this evening, it is probable that the order will now remain as it is.

The Cornell crews had only light work throughout the day, the entire practice being confined to the lower course.

Jim Rice varied the monotony of training to-day by sending the Columbia men for a two-hour tramp over the hills back of the quarters and then cutting down the morning practice to a very short row and a few racing starts. The men rested for most of the afternoon, and it was not until evening that they were sent down to the lower end of the course to paddle up easily.

NO GENTLEMEN'S RACE.

Yale Could Not Assemble Graduate Crew—Harvard 'Varsity Favorite.

Special to The New York Times.

REDTOP, Conn., June 18.—There was considerable disappointment at Redtop this afternoon when news was received from Yale that there would be no graduates' or "gentlemen's" eight race tomorrow afternoon. Yale could not raise enough veteran oarsmen to man a boat and that interesting annual event was therefore canceled.

The freshman four oars will be the first to start the regatta and 5:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon is the time. The distance will be one mile up stream, starting at the one and one-half-mile flag and finishing at the half-mile mark. The Harvard freshmen will row as follows: C. C. Lund, stroke; J. W. Middendorf, 3; H. S. Middendorf, 2; J. H. Whitmarsh, bow; W. E. Enright, coxswain.

Immediately after the freshman struggle the second 'Varsity crews from both quarters will also try their skill for a mile. Harvard's quartet is made up as follows: F. W. Busk, stroke; L. H. Mills, 3; L. Curtiss, 2; K. Carver, bow; J. Gallaher, coxswain.

All of Harvard's squad surrounded the little telegraph station this afternoon and listened attentively to the messages from the Cambridge baseball field, giving hearty cheers when Harvard finally won out.

Sam Felton, the freshman manager, immediately started a foraging expedition for firewood and a huge bonfire was started on the bluff about 8 o'clock.

Hrvard's crews had very light practice this evening, all the boats leaving the float about 6:30 o'clock, and remained below quarters for an hour, Coach Wray directing the 'Varsity crew from his single scull.

Harvard 'Varsity has improved during the past week so noticeably that it has displaced Yale as a favorite, and betting is now 5 to 4 on the Cambridge crew Conclusive proof of this feel ng is shown in the camps, where large sums of money are in waiting, but wagers are being made very slowly. Harvard men claim Yale will not cover even money, and it is reported odds of 5 to 4 will be offered the Eli men to-morrow on the 'Varsity and freshman events.

Yale's oarsmen engaged in light practice this evening, the 'Varsity boat going down stream two and one-half miles, practicing racing starts, and winding up with a half-mile paddle over the course. The freshmen also had a half-mile pull on the upper end of the course, but no time was taken, according to the coach's statement. Denegre was rowing at bow in the 'Varsity boat to-day and Gore, who vacated that position on account of a felon on his finger, is out of the boat permanently. All the other oarsmen at Yale's quarters are in fine health and anxious for their respective races.

The Yale freshman four that will line up against Harvard to-morrow afternoon follows: Hume, stroke; Dickey, 3; Schwartz, 2; Gaillard, bow; Cowrie, coxswain.

The second 'Varsity four, which will also row to-morrow afternoon: Bennitt, stroke; Stillman, 3; Rogers, 2; Jenkinson, bow; Donaldson, coxswain.

At Yale's camp this evening there was a large crowd of alumni visitors, who boarded the launches and watched the crews manoeuvre below training quarters. W. H. Meikleham, official referee of the races, this morning gave the crews from both camps instructions in getting away when the pistol is fired. Late in the afternoon Capt. Snowden and Abeles accompanied Messrs. Meikleham and F. V. Chappell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, on Yale's launch and went over the course to ascertain if the flags were placed properly.

While the party were aboard the launch race matters in general were discussed, and among other things it was agreed the 'Varsity race on Friday would be rowed at 6 o'clock instead of before 5:30, as originally agreed upon, should the water be rough at 3:30 o'clock and a postponement be necessary.

A score of yachts had taken positions along the course at Sunset and there was also quite a fleet anchored in the upper and lower harbor.

Among the late arrivals were the auxiliary schooner yachts Transient, Cachalot, Endymion, India, and Ariadne, sloop yacht Barbara, and power yachts Georgiana II., Vencedor, Gardenia, and Thelma.

SAYVILLE PASTOR PROMOTES BOXING

Rev. M. P. Heffernan Gets License to Hold Bouts Among His Parishioners.

The Rev. M. P. Heffernan, pastor of the Catholic Church at Sayville, L. I., has organized a boxing club under the name of the Sayville A. C. and applied to the State Athletic Commission yesterday for a license. The commission decided to grant the license, when the necessary bond has been filed. Father Heffernan is the first clergyman to organize a boxing club under the State Athletic Commission.

The new boxing club is connected with the church, but its membership includes young men of all denominations. Father Heffernan is a stanch believer in boxing as an exercise for young men, and has arranged an amateur tournament which will be the first show of the new club. The club may stage bouts between professional boxers later. There is so much interest in Father Heffernan's new club in Sayville that a short time after its organization was announced, young men from all other demoninations soon enrolled as members.

The commission yesterday exonerated Abe Attell, the former featherweight champion, of attempting to "fake" a boxing bout with Phil Bloom at the Irving A. C. in Brooklyn a few weeks ago.

JULIAN KNOCKS OUT COSTER

Syracuse Boxer Disposes of Man in Three Rounds at St. Nicholas Rink.

An interesting card of three ten-round contests was offered to the patrons of boxing last night at St. Nicholas Rink. Two of the bouts went the limit, while the third resulted in a knock out in the third round. Six of the best featherweights in the East exchanged wallops before a good sized crowd. In what was scheduled as the feature event Kid Julian, the clever and aggressive boxer of Syracuse, knocked out Joe Coster of Brooklyn, in the third round after flooring his man for the count of nine. In the curtain raiser, Matt Brock, the rugged 122-pounder of Cleveland, gave Tommy Houck, the iron man, a good beating and in the second of the three ten-round sessions Eddie O'Keefe, of Philadelphia, outclassed Patsy Kline of Newark.

The Julian-Coster encounter was brought to an abrupt termination at a stage when the bout was most interesting. For two rounds the boxers put up a fairly even go. In the opening of the third bout Julian cut loose and after reaching Coster's stomach with two hard rights he crossed Coster with a hard right on the jaw. The Brooklyn man went down for the count, and arose groggy. Julian did not give Coster time to recover, but nailed him again and sent him staggering to the ropes. Right and left smashes reached Coster's jaw and his knees sagged. The latter tried to cover up, but Julian was waiting and finding another opening dropped the Brooklyn man again. Coster was unable to get up this time and the referee and seconds helped him to his corner.

RECORD FOR McDOUGALL.

New York A. C. Cyclist Creates New Figures at Newark Velodrome.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Donald McDougall, the amateur bicycle rider of the New York Athletic Club, who has been the star performer among the "Simon Pures" this season by his record-breaking performances at the Newark Velodrome, continued his record-smashing stunts last night. The Mercury Foot cyclist tacked another new record to his string when he hung up a new world's amateur record for a third of a mile.

In the first heat, McDougall, starting from the mark of honor, was clocked in 0:37 2-5, which displaced the best previous amateur mark of 0:38.

In addition to setting a new amateur mark, McDougall equaled the world's best professional time for the same distance. In the final heat the field proved too much for him and he was unplaced, finishing seventh. The winner of the final was J. Weichselfelder of Newark, who started with 65 yards hand cap, his time being 57 seconds. Frank L. Kramer, whose professional prestige was in danger by the recent performances of the Australians, pulled himself out of a tight place by taking the quarter mile national championship, finishing first by inches only, beating Alfred Goulett and Jackie Clark. The summary:

One-Quarter-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; A. Goulett, Australia, second; Jackie Clark, Australia, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

One-third-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by J. Weichselfelder, Newark, (65 yards); C. E. Jaeger, Bayonne, (70 yards,) second; J. Brexel, New York, (60 yards,) third. Time—0:37.

Two-Mile Professional, Invitation.—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Alvin Loftus, Providence, R. I., second; George Cameron, New York, third. Time—4:53 2-5.

Australian Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; J. Fitzgerald, Providence, R. I., third. Time—7:02. Distance, 3 miles 1 lap.

Two-Mile Tandem, Open, Professional.—Won by Joe Fogler and Alvin Loftus; Alfred Grenda and U. L. Mitten, second; A. Loeffani and H. Packebusch, third. Time—4:29.

Five-Mile Open Professional.—Won by Alfred Goulett, Australia; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second F. Kavanagh, third. Time—10:39 2-5.

Dundee Defeats Jack White.

LOS ANGELES, June 18.—Johnny Dundee of New York received the decision over Jack White of Chicago at the end of their twenty-round bout at Vernon Arena last night. They fought at catch weights.

Yacht Race Conditions Unchanged.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 18.—The full conditions of the approaching races for the America's Cup have reached the Royal Ulster Yacht Club from New York, but they are not to be made public until Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger, has had an opportunity to discuss them with his advisers. It is, however, understood that the conditions, with some slight alterations, are similar to those of the last races in 1903, and that they are agreeable to the Committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which does not anticipate any hitch in the arrangements.

Motor Boat Dream Starts for Home.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 18.—The motor boat Dream, the winner of the race from Philadelphia to Bermuda, started on the return journey this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. She will go direct to Ocean City, N. J.

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An analysis of the daily newspaper sales in New York City hotels demonstrates that THE NEW YORK TIMES is the favorite newspaper of the visitors.

Some figures of hotel newsstand sales:

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TIMES	**105**
Second	81
Third	48
Fourth	39
Fifth	28
Sixth	11
Hotel Bretton Hall.	
TIMES	**73**
Second	38
Third	24
Fourth	20
Fifth	9
Sixth	6
Hargrave Hotel.	
TIMES	**65**
Second	25
Third	12
Fourth	10
Fifth	10
Sixth	3

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Great are the proportions of these figures. But more important is the nature of the service. It is day in and day out, running on railroad schedule, making trains, operating nights as well as days—24 hours a day at times—over all sorts of roads, in the sizzling heat of summer, in the winter blizzards—*and always the necessity of clocklike regularity.*

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GIANTS NEAR LEADERS---SUPERBAS WIN---HARVARD BEATS YALE

GIANTS BEAT REDS AT START OF GAME

Four Runs Roll Over Plate in First Inning—Three More Added Later.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The New Yorks won their third straight victory from Cincinnati to-day in the first inning and before one of their side had been retired. Two singles, a triple, coupled with two errors by the Cincinnati third and second basemen, gave the visitors four runs, enough to win the contest, the final score of which was 7 to 2. Just about one dozen balls had been pitched by the red Indian hurler Johnson and his opponents had the game under their belt.

The first four men to face the Indian hit the first ball pitched, and by the time Merkle came to bat two runs were across and two more soon followed when he ripped out a terrific drive to left that went for three bases. Miner Brown, who relieved Johnson with Merkle resting on third and no out, retired the side in order without further damage. Demaree pitched a brilliant game and only once did he let up. That was in the eighth, when the Reds managed to get across two runs on two hits and a base on balls. Crandall, who relieved him in the ninth, allowed one hit, the remainder of the side going out in order.

The Giants played a remarkably good game in the field. Demaree allowed the locals nine hits, but kept them scattered and never once was he in danger. Burns was the first man to figure when he was safe on Dodge's fumble of his bunt to third at the beginning of the game. Bunting seemed to be the real thing, Shafer beating out one, and Fletcher being safe when Groh muffed Johnson's throw on his bunt. Doyle brought Burns and Shafer home with a single over second. Up to this time each batter had hit the first ball pitched. Merkle faced Johnson next and after waiting awhile as the Indian threw over a few, smashed out a triple and scored Fletcher and Doyle. That was enough for Johnson and Brown went in to pitch. The change proved effective, the Giants going out when Tinker threw out Murray, caught Merkle at home when Meyers grounded, and Groh throwing out Snodgrass. Right back in the second came the Giants and pushed another run across the pan when Burns hit a healthy triple past third base and Shafer doubled to right.

The Reds went along until the eighth, when they broke through the run column for two scores. Devore, batting for Brown, singled. Bescher followed suit and Bates walked, filling the bases. Demaree threw out Marsans, Devore scoring. Tinker flew out to centre, Bescher scoring. For extra good measure the Giants fell on "Lefty" Packard, who relieved Brown in the ninth, for three hits and two runs. Crandall batted for Demaree and walked. Burns singled to left. Shafer singled and the bases were full. Fletcher singled, Crandall and Burns coming across with the final runs.

William Lathrop, the college pitcher, reported to McGraw at noon. He is a tall fellow, much on the order of King Cole. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, rf..5	3	2	3	0	0	
Shafer, 3b.4	1	1	3	0	2	
Fl'ch'r, ss.3	1	1	1	3	3	
Doyle, 2b..5	1	2	3	4	5	1
Merkle, 1b.5	0	1	9	0	0	
Mur'y, lf..4	0	1	0	0	0	
Meyers, c.4	0	0	4	2	4	0
E'gr'ss, cf.4	0	0	1	0	0	
Dem'ree,p.3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cr'dall, p.0	1	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	7	12	27	12	7	1

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
B'sch'r, lf.3	1	3	1	1	0	
Bates, cf..3	0	0	4	0	0	
M'sans, rf.4	0	1	2	1	0	
Devore, rf..1	1	0	0	0	0	
H'b'z'l, 1b.4	0	0	9	1	0	
Dodge, 3b.4	0	1	3	2	0	
Groh, 2b..3	0	0	4	3	0	
Clark, c...4	0	1	3	2	0	
Johns'n, p.0	0	0	0	3	0	
Brown, p..2	0	0	0	2	0	
Pack'd, p.0	0	0	0	0	0	
*Almeida..1	0	1	0	0	0	
†Devore ..1	1	1	0	0	0	
‡Kling ...1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	2	9	27	17	0	

*Batted for Groh in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Brown in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Packard in the ninth inning.

New York	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hits—Shafer, Meyers. Three-base hits—Burns, Merkle. Hits—Off Demaree, 8 in eight innings; off Crandall, 1 in one inning; off Johnson, 3, (none out in first;) off Brown, 6 in eight innings; off Packard, 3 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Tinker. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Dodge, Groh, and Hoblitzel; Marsans and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Brown, 1; off Packard, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Shafer.) Struck out—By Demaree, 3; by Brown, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leach, cf..4	0	2	5	0	0	
Evers, 2b.4	0	0	1	1	1	
Sch'te, rf.4	1	1	3	0	0	
Z'man, 3b.4	0	1	2	1	2	
Saier, 1b..3	1	1	7	0	0	
M'ch'l, lf.2	0	0	3	0	0	
B'well, ss.2	0	0	4	1	1	
E's'han,c.3	1	2	3	0	0	
H'ph's, p.1	0	0	0	0	2	
Total..27	4	7	27	6	4	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Pask't, cf.4	0	0	3	0	0	
Knabe, 2b.4	0	1	1	2	0	
Lob't, 3b..4	0	0	1	2	0	
Magee, lf.3	0	0	1	0	0	
B'ker, lf..1	0	0	0	0	0	
C'v'th, rf.4	0	0	3	0	0	
Lud's, 1b.3	0	1	6	1	0	
D'lan, ss..2	0	0	4	2	0	
Dooin, c..3	0	0	5	2	0	
Seaton, p.2	0	0	0	0	4	
*Miller ...1	0	1	0	0	0	
Rixey, p..0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total..31	0	3	24	14	5	

*Batted for Seaton in the eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Leach. Hits—Off Seaton, 7 in 7 innings; off Rixey, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Sacrifice flies—Mitchell, Bridwell. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Seaton, 2, off Humphries, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Seaton, (Saier.) Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by Seaton, 1; by Rixey, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

At Pittsburgh.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ville,ss.5	2	1	1	0	6	
Myers, 1b.5	0	2	12	0	0	
Lord, 3b..4	0	1	2	3	0	
Sw'y, 2b..3	0	0	2	2	3	
Titus, rf..4	0	0	2	0	0	
Devlin,3b.3	0	1	0	3	1	
Mann, cf..3	0	1	0	0	0	
R'den, c..4	0	0	6	1	1	
Tyler, p..4	0	0	0	1	1	
Total..36	2	7	27	14	12	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Byrne, 3b.4	0	1	1	1	3	
Carey, cf..3	0	1	2	0	0	
Viox, 2b..4	0	1	1	2	2	
W'g'r, ss.4	0	0	2	2	2	
Miller, 1b.3	0	0	13	1	0	
Wilson, rf.3	0	1	4	0	0	
*Butler ..1	0	1	0	0	0	
Wood, lf..4	1	2	1	1	0	
Gibson, c.3	0	0	3	5	0	
†Hendrix..1	0	0	0	0	0	
‡Booe 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cooper, p.2	0	0	0	0	2	
§McCarthy1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	1	7	27	17	9	

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Hendrix in ninth inning.
§Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Wood, Myers; Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Myers. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Cooper, 3. Struck out—By Tyler, 4; by Cooper, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

Giants Buy Pitcher Schauer.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 18.—"Rube" Schauer, the sensational pitcher of the Superior Club of the Northern League, to-day was sold to the New York Nationals for $10,000, delivery to be made Aug. 15. Dick Kinsella made the deal for the Giants after watching Schauer on the present road trip. Schauer leads the league in strike outs, has pitched three one-hit games this year, and was robbed of a no-hit performance by a scratch with two out in the ninth inning. He is playing his first year in organized baseball, joining the Superior team as a recruit this Spring.

Giants May Get Pitcher Lathrop.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The National Commission probably will be called upon to decide between the claims of the Chicago Americans and the New York Nationals for the services of Pitcher Lathrop, the Notre Dame star. "Bobby" Lynch, the Notre Dame coach, induced Lathrop to sign an agreement to join the Chicago team at the end of his college course in 1915, but "Dick" Kinsella, scout for New York, persuaded the collegian to sign with the Giants. The fact that Lynch was not an authorized agent of the Chicago team when he signed Lathrop is said to make the New York case strong.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. t—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 12; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 3; Toronto, 1.
Montreal, 5; Providence, 1.
Providence, 8; Montreal, 2.
Rochester, 10; Baltimore, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	13	.759
Cleveland	37	20	.649
Washington	30	26	.536
Chicago	31	27	.534
Boston	28	26	.519
Detroit	24	36	.400
St. Louis	22	40	.355
New York	14	39	.264

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	32	17	.653
New York	31	19	.620
Chicago	25	24	.510
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Boston	24	27	.471
Pittsburgh	24	30	.444
St. Louis	23	33	.411
Cincinnati	19	37	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	38	21	.644
Buffalo	34	25	.576
Rochester	34	26	.567
Providence	28	28	.500
Montreal	25	30	.455
Baltimore	26	33	.441
Jersey City	22	32	.407
Toronto	22	34	.393

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

RAGON IS INVINCIBLE.

Brooklyn Defeats St. Louis 8 to 1—Griner Batted Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Ragon was invincible to-day, while Griner was hit when men were on the bases, St. Louis losing to Brooklyn 6 to 1. Burk, who relieved Griner in the seventh was found for safe hits, but the vistors could not score off him. The local's lone tally came on a single, two errors and a sacrifice. Bunched extra base hits and errors gave the visitors their runs. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..5	0	0	3	0	
C'tsh'w,2b.4	1	1	3	1	
Steng'l, cf.5	1	1	3	1	
Wheat, lf..5	1	1	2	0	
D'b'rt, 1b.4	0	0	9	1	
Smith, 3b..4	0	1	1	1	
K'p'ck, ss.4	2	2	1	4	
Miller, c..4	2	2	5	1	
Ragan, p..4	1	2	0	3	
Total..39	8	12	27	12	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns,2b.3	0	0	1	3	
Sh'k'd, rf.4	0	0	3	3	
Oakes, cf..3	0	1	1	0	
Whit'd,3b.4	0	1	4	2	
K'chy, 1b.4	0	1	11	0	
Magee, lf..4	0	1	3	1	
Haus'r, ss.4	0	1	0	4	
Wingo, c..2	0	0	1	0	
Roberts, c.1	1	1	5	0	
Griner, p..2	0	0	0	1	
Burk, p..1	0	0	0	1	
Total..32	1	6	27	12	

Errors—Whitted, O'Leary, (2,) Kirkpatrick, Miller.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Miller, Ragon, Magee. Hits—Off Griner, 10 in 6 innings; off Burk, 2 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Stolen bases—Stengel, Kirkpatrick. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Ragon, 1; off Burk, 1. Struck out—By Ragon, 2; by Burk, 3; by Griner, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—Allentown, 6; Harrisburg, 4.
At York—Atlantic City, 6; York, 4.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 5; Trenton, 4.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 4; Binghamton, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Scranton, 7.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Elmira, 4; (10 innings.)

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 3; Lynn, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; New Bedford, 3; (11 innings.)
At Portland—Portland, 6; Lowell, 3.
At Brockton—Brockton, 11; Fall River, 1.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Toledo—Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 2; St. Paul, 1; (13 innings.)
At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 10; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern Association.

At New London—New London, 2; Pittsfield, 1.
At Springfield—Waterbury, 4; Springfield, 1.
At Waterbury, 11; Springfield, 8.
At Holyoke—Hartford, 5; Holyoke, 1. Hartford, 8; Holyoke, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Bridgeport, 0. New Haven, 8; Bridgeport, 3.

New York and New Jersey League.

At Danbury—Danbury, 13; Middletown, 7.
At Kingston—Long Branch, 7; Kingston, 1.
At Poughkeepsie—Newburg, 2; Poughkeepsie, 0.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Roanoke, 8; Portsmouth, 4.
At Norfolk—Petersburg, 1; Norfolk, 0.
At Richmond — Richmond, 9; Newport News, 0.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Portland, 6; San Francisco, 3.
At Sacramento—Oakland, 8; Sacramento, 4.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 5; Venice, 1.

YANKEES WIN IN A STRONG FINISH

Pitcher Ford Takes a Brace and Holds Browns Safe, While Weilman Weakens.

Timely stickwork by the Yankees in the seventh and eighth innings carried Chance's men to victory over the St. Louis Browns in the second game of the series at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Up to the sixth inning the Yanks gave every indication that they would be defeated, as Lefty Weilman, the tallest pitcher in the major leagues, had them well under control and the Browns were finding little trouble with Russ Ford. Brilliant fielding by the home team kept the visitors down to a single run, but that lone count looked big with Weilman working in such form. Beginning with the sixth chapter Ford took a tighter grip on affairs, and Weilman began to lose his cunning, with the result that the Yanks picked up five runs in their last two turns at bat, and finished in front, 5 to 1.

"Babe" Borton, whose batting had ranged like a fever chart, between 98 and 104, since he came to the Yankees two weeks ago, was the most prominent Yankee in the final hitting jubilee that furnished Chance with his fifth home victory. In the seventh inning Borton hit a long fly to Jack Johnston, which chased Hartzell home with the first New York run, tying the score after the Yankees had trailed the Browns for four innings. In the eighth Borton put the finishing touch on the victory with a solid single to centre field which drove in the last two New York runs. It was his busiest day with the willow since he first donned a Yankee uniform.

A catch by Birdie Cree in the fourth inning, besides being the fielding gem of the performance, more than helped the Chance clan to pick up another victory. Johnston and Pratt had opened the inning with singles off Ford; these hits being the third and fourth off Ford, who had been saved from at least two more by brilliant fielding. It appeared that the Browns had the Yankee flinger on the run, and Gus Williams strengthened the impression when he leaned against one of Ford's saliva slants and drove the ball toward the bleacher fence in left centre field. The drive bore all the earmarks of a triple, which would mean two runs and the layout for a third, but Cree made a spectacular catch near the fence. Baisnti and Austin were retired in order, the former on a fly to Daniels, so the catch by Cree saved at least three runs. It would undoubtedly have meant the passing of Ford if Cree had not made the catch, thereby paving the way for Russell to score his fourth straight victory.

A great stop by Peckinpaugh off Agnew's bat in the second inning saved another hit being chalked against Ford, and this play also staved off another Brownie run, as it was followed by an error, a single and a wild pitch. During the early innings Ford was unable to hit everything that Ford pitched, and they hit 'em "right on the nose." During the first four innings the Browns hit ten balls to the outfield, but seven were lined almost directly at the Yankee outfielders. When it appeared that Ford was about to get into serious trouble he braced and kept the Browns off bases.

The one St. Louis run came across in the second inning after the first two batsmen had been retired. Peckinpaugh, after making his sparkling stop of Agnew's grounder, gave Weilman a life by fumbling an easy chance and Ford's wild pitch put the lanky moundsman on second base. Bert Shotten's drive to centre chased Weilman home.

The Yanks had chances in the fifth and sixth innings, getting two on with one and none out, respectively, but could not score. In the seventh two runs resulted from Hartzell's pass, Peckinpaugh's double, Borton's sacrifice fly and McKechnie's infield hit. In the eighth three runs were added on a pass to Wolter, Stovall's error on Cree's bunt, Sweeney's infield hit, Hartzell's sacrifice fly and Borton's single to centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dan's, rf.4	0	2	3	0		
Wolter, cf..3	1	2	2	1		
Cree, lf...3	1	0	3	0		
Sw'y, c...4	1	1	1	1		
H'tz'l, 2b.2	1	1	5	0		
P'p'gh, ss.4	1	1	1	4		
B'ton, 1b.3	0	1	11	0		
McK'e, 2b.4	0	1	1	4		
Ford, p...3	0	0	0	1		
Total..30	5	9	27	11		

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sh'ten, cf.4	0	1	2	0		
Stov'l, 1b.4	0	0	6	3		
J'ston, lf.4	0	1	5	0		
Pratt, 2b..4	0	3	1	3		
W'ms, rf..4	0	0	1	0		
Balenti,ss.3	0	1	4	1		
Austin, 3b.3	0	0	0	3		
Agnew, c.3	0	1	2	1		
W'man, p.2	0	0	0	0		
Stone, p..0	0	0	0	2		
*C'pton ..1	0	0	0	0		
Total..32	1	7	24	12		

*Batted for Wellman in the eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	.—5
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice Hit—Cree. Sacrifice flies—Borton, Hartzell. Stolen bases—Cree, Pratt (2.) First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. Double plays—McKechnie and Borton; Stovall and Balenti. Struck out—By Ford, 1; by Wellman, 2. Bases on balls—off Wellman, 1; off Stone, 1. Wild pitch—Ford. Hits—Off Wellman, 7 in 7 innings, (at bat 26;) off Stone, 2 in 1 inning, (at bat 4.) Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

At Philadelphia.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, 2b..4	2	2	2	1	1	
Lord, 3b..4	2	2	0	2		
Chase, 1b.4	2	2	6	0		
J. C'ns,rf.5	2	4	3	0		
Bodie, lf..4	0	2	3	0		
M'tick, cf.3	0	1	3	1		
W'ver, ss.4	1	1	2	2		
Sch'k, c..4	0	0	9	2		
E.Walsh,p4	0	0	0	2		
Total..36	9	14	27	10		

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
E. M'y, rf.5	0	1	1	1		
Oidr'g, lf.1	0	0	0	0		
J. Walsh,lf3	0	1	1	0		
E. C'ns,2b3	1	1	4	3		
Baker, 3b.3	0	2	2	5		
McI's, 1b.4	1	1	12	0		
Str'k, cf..0	0	0	0	0		
*Daley, cf.4	1	0	3	1		
Barry, ss.1	0	0	1	1		
Orr, ss...1	0	0	1	0		
Lapp, c...4	1	2	5	4		
Bender, p.1	0	0	0	1		
W'koff, p.0	0	0	0	0		
Taff, p...2	0	0	0	1		
D.M'phy,1	0	1	0	0		
‡Thomas .0	0	0	0	0		
Total..34	5	10	27	17		

*Batted for Strunk in first inning.
†Batted for Taff in ninth inning.
‡Ran for D. Murphy in ninth inning.

Chicago	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—J. Collins, McInnis, Orr, Baker. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Weaver. Hits—Off Bender, 6 in three innings; off Wyckoff, 5 in one inning; off Taff, 3 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Chase. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Stolen bases—Rath, 2. Double plays—Weaver and Chase; Mattick, Schalk, and Rath. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 4; off Bender, 1; off Wyckoff, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Walsh, 3; by Bender, 1; by Wyckoff, 1; by Taff, 3. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf.3	0	1	2	0		
York's, 2b.5	1	0	1	3		
Sp'ker, cf.3	1	2	6	1		
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	2	0		
G'dn'r, 3b.2	2	2	0	0		
Engle, 1b.3	1	2	13	0		
J'vrin, ss.2	0	0	0	1		
Car'g'n, c.3	2	2	3	0		
Collins, p.4	0	0	0	2		
Total..31	7	9	27	13		

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss..4	1	1	3	0		
Vitt,2b,3b.4	1	1	0	3		
C'wf'd, rf.2	1	0	2	0		
Cobb, cf..4	2	5	1	0		
Veach, lf.3	1	0	4	0		
Gain'r, 1b.4	0	1	8	0		
Mor'ty, 3b.3	0	1	0	2		
H'n's'y,2b.0	0	0	0	0		
Stan'ge, c.3	0	0	2	1		
Rond'u, c.1	0	0	0	0		
Willett, p.2	1	1	0	2		
Hall, p...1	0	0	0	2		
*Dubuc ..1	0	1	0	0		
†Louden ..1	0	0	0	0		
Total..33	6	8	24	11		

*Batted for Moriarty in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Hall in the ninth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Moriarty, Willett, Hall, Janvrin (2,) Yerkes.

Boston	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	.—7
Detroit	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Bush, Vitt, Gainer, Carrigan (2,) Speaker. Three-base hits—Cobb, Speaker, Gardner. Hits—Off Willett, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hall, 3 in 3 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Janvrin, Engle. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach. Double plays—Cobb and Stanage; Gardner, Yerkes, and Engle. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, Veach, Carrigan, Janvrin. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Willett, 2; off Hall, 1; off Collins, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Hall, 1; by Collins, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

At Washington.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J'ston, 1b.5	2	2	10	1		
Turner, ss.3	0	0	0	2		
Olson, 3b..4	0	2	1	2		
J'kson, rf.3	0	0	4	1		
Lajoie, 2b.4	0	1	2	4		
Ryan, cf..4	0	1	1	0		
Gr'ney, lf.3	1	2	0	0		
O'Neill, c.3	0	0	9	1		
V. Gregg, p. 4	1	1	0	1		
Total..33	4	9	27	12		

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ler, rf..3	0	0	2	2	0	
Ged'n, rf.0	0	0	0	0	0	
Foster, 3b.3	0	1	2	2		
Milan, cf..3	0	1	1	0		
G'dil, 1b..4	0	2	10	2		
R'del, lb.0	0	0	1	0		
Reilly, 3b.0	0	0	2	3		
P'p'y, rf..6	0	1	0	0		
C'nish, 2b.5	2	2	3	6		
B'dett, c..4	0	0	8	2		
Brown, p..3	0	1	0	0		
Gile, p...1	0	0	0	0		
Total..40	3	7	40	15		

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Riddel, Cornish, Young, (2.)

Harvard	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
Yale	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Pumpelly, Hardwick. Three-base hits—Felton, Ayres. Home run—Clark. Hits—Off Brown, 8 in 11 2-3 innings; off Gile, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Brown. Stolen bases—Schofield, (2,) Cornish, Middlebrook, (2,) Reilly, Gannett. Double play—Wingate and Clark. Left on bases—Yale, 15; Harvard, 7. First base on balls—Off Felton, 2; off Gile, 1. First base on errors—Harvard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Felton, Reilly. Struck out—By Felton, 14; by Brown, 5. Wild pitch—Felton. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Adams and Sternberg.

MORE RACING AT BELMONT.

Metropolitan Jockey Club to Hold Summer Meeting There.

It was decided yesterday by the officers of the Metropolitan Jockey Club to hold its scheduled race meeting over the course at Belmont Park beginning July 8, the date which was scheduled to mark the beginning of the twelve days' series over its track at Jamaica, and to follow the windup of the present session at Belmont Park.

This action was taken following the petition presented to the officials of the Metropolitan Jockey Club by a large majority of the owners now racing at Belmont Park who contended that because of the popularity and the satisfaction which the present meeting has given to horsemen generally it would be to the liking of the latter if the Metropolitan Club would consent to hold its races there.

It was further the contention of the signers of the petition that, as most of the horses now racing are stabling at Belmont Park, it would be disadvantageous to transfer them day after day to the Jamaica track, and that, in view of the extensive changes which are being made by the railroad in the vicinity of the track, the public would be seriously inconvenienced by the change from Belmont Park to Jamaica. This decision means that racing will be seen at Belmont Park until the opening of Saratoga, about the 1st of August.

Belmont Park Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mares; selling; six furlongs, main course.

*Travel Light	103	Chrysels	108
Spin	112	Lady Lightning	118
Bouncing Lass	110	*Hempeck	90
Cadeau	107	Anntilly	107
Ph

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.

THE GOVERNOR'S LOSING FIGHT.

Ex-Mayor SETH LOW, speaking at Albany on Tuesday night in behalf of Gov. SULZER'S Direct Primaries bill, scored a strong point in its favor, but made, it seems to us, a most effective speech against it. When Mr. Low said that it was entirely clear to him that "officials who have been nominated at direct primaries after they have been elected will feel themselves much more free to be controlled in their official actions by the public interest than heretofore, because such officials can appeal for a renomination to the people of their district instead of being wholly dependent as now upon the favor of the machine for a renomination," he advanced an argument of which every one must admit the force. Nevertheless, although Mr. Low was speaking for the bill, his advocacy was rather of the principle than of this particular measure, the chances of which in the Legislature we do not believe will be particularly improved by his address.

The reason for this belief is that Mr. Low spoke with entire candor and sincerity of the defects of the bill as they appear to him. He would like to see the State Convention preserved for the nomination of State officers and the adoption of a party platform; having in view the platform declaration of his party, he feels that Republican Senators and Assemblymen "are under obligation to do their utmost to retain the State Convention"; while he believes that the direct primary system may work well in small political units, he fears that before long the machines will learn how to control the direct primaries held for the nomination of State officers; and the weakening of party influence through the operation of the system, he thinks, is a danger to be guarded against. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Low is not particularly sanguine as to the completeness of the reform to be accomplished in this way. He frankly admits that he does not believe direct primaries will bring "the solution of every political problem."

Now this is a very fair presentation of the state of mind of candid, right-thinking men throughout the State in regard to the Governor's bill. They would give earnest support to any measure of real political reform, they may, many of them, accept the direct primary as an advance over the present method. But they see little virtue in the measure which Gov. SULZER, sometimes with an ill-judged extravagance of appeal, has exhorted the people to support. It is for these reasons that the people have been cold toward the measure, notwithstanding the rather fiery preaching of the Governor. There has been not a particle of evidence that the people are really aroused about direct primaries, any more than they were when Mr. HUGHES was Governor. That they do not favor, but oppose, the present bill, or are indifferent about it, is a safe conclusion. It was a mistake to try to do away with the State Convention. The annual Convention is a great party council, where the representative men of the party may meet and confer together. The privilege is too valuable, its exercise too useful, not merely in the party but in the public sense, to be surrendered. Loud as may be the lamentations of some friends of political reform, therefore, it must be said that in defeating the Sulzer Direct Primary Bill the special session of the Legislature will faithfully represent and reflect the prevailing sentiment of the people of New York.

If Gov. SULZER is chagrined at this evidence of the lack of inspiration in his leadership, he will be forced to admit that the fault was chiefly his own. The public notes with surprise the disharmony between his spoken words and his private goings about. He speaks fair, but it appears that he takes counsel with the wrong persons, with persons whose advice and support can avail him little in his ambition to win the confidence of the people.

It is most unfortunate that the Governor should have put himself in a position where he can be annoyed by Mr. PATRICK E. MCCABE.

AVE, IMPERATOR!

It is in the Kaiser's anniversary week that the mighty Imperator arrives in the harbor that is worthy of her, and will receive a welcome worthy of the Fatherland. It is a fickle public that will greet the new favorite. It is easy to remember when the demand was all for safety and the Cunarders ruled the sea with their boast of never losing a life. The White Star Line taught the traveling public that speed was more what it wanted than even safety, and even boasted that speed meant safety. The Cunard recaptured the blue ribbon of the ocean with a combination of speed and safety, and now we are spoiled with a combination of speed, safety, and luxury and comfort beyond the imagination of old-time seagoers.

The curve of growth indicates a 1,100-footer within this decade, but it is hard to see what can be put aboard her in addition to the golf links, tennis courts, cricket creases, swimming baths, and other necessaries of life on the ocean wave as the century opens. It is worthy of remark that it is only for passengers that these ships are built. The bulk of the maritime business of the world is done in bottoms of a quarter the tonnage of the Imperator. The bread and butter ships do not suffer with such an abnormality of the pituitary gland as the express passenger boats. There is a new standard of length in the town to which the Imperator is welcome. It may be that the builders of the tallest useful structure on earth will never accept the challenge of the longest thing afloat. And yet we doubt it. The genius which was equil to the Woolworth Building can beat the Imperator, if it tries.

TENNESSEE'S DILEMMA.

There are peculiarities about Tennessee's trouble with its bonds which are creditable to the State, and there are other incidents associated with it which are common to too many public borrowers to enable the same compliment to be paid to embarrassed applicants for accommodation as a class. In the case of Tennessee there is no question of ability or disposition to pay, or of imprudent expenditures in the manner of the new finance. The money is wanted to refund old bonds, dating back to 1883, and the only reason why the modest amount of $11,000,000 cannot be had is that there are other borrowers who overbid Tennessee in the market for capital.

There is more of politics than of finance about the business, for the neglect of the Legislature to attend to the matter is due more to terror of the prohibition issue than of failure to appreciate the danger to the credit of the State. The case being as it is, it is rather a question of how the loan shall be arranged than whether it shall be done. That being so, there ought to be little trouble about it. The bonds doubtless are in comparatively few hands, and an extension of at least the larger part ought to be matter of mutual agreement. If there are those whose necessities demand payment exactly according to the letter of the bond, it is the business of bankers to do that sort of thing, and their advice and assistance might well be asked and paid for. It would be better to pay a bankers' fee than to float a 40-year bond at a higher rate than is necessary to be paid on a correct judgment of the money market. Perhaps the State could borrow on short-time notes, with the bonds as collateral, until such time as the lenders' demands became more reasonable. It is not a case for amateur financing, nor yet for exacting demands, and not at all for discouragement. Forbearance and common sense are all that is necessary to solve the situation for Tennessee.

But the case cannot be judged alone, for it is one of a numerous company. On the same day Cincinnati got no bids at all, although offering a half per cent. more interest. In the month of May ninety issues of public bonds amounting to nineteen millions failed to sell. In April there were fifty failures amounting to eighteen millions. These failures are significant because of the contrast with the previous unprecedented readiness to take public issues. The totals for each of the last five years have exceeded the maximum for any previous normal year, and now suddenly the credit of the best of borrowers is stopped by the action of the lenders. The cities manifested no reluctance to spend all they could borrow, and stopped spending only when unable to borrow.

The reason for the check to credit is simple. There were no adequate accumulations of capital. Those willing to oblige the borrowers could only do so by selling old securities to buy the new, and the pressure of sales depressed the market until there arose serious limitations of the borrowing and selling power. Besides, the wail of the taxpayer became troublesome, and the cities are being taught that there are limits even to public credit. It is well that it is so. If public borrowers take less there will be more for private borrowers, whose wants were being insufficiently met by the overbidding of those whose credit is not associated with the necessities of balance sheets. There is little that is novel about this, and there is much that is wholesome, even if it is uncomfortable. A check to public extravagance is the first step to ease in private business, and there is need of it also on considerations of public welfare, as well as for reasons of general credit.

THOMAS A. JANVIER.

The death of Mr. JANVIER is a distinct loss to American letters. He was a laborious and successful worker in varied fields, and with his tireless and conscientious industry he never lost the delicacy and grace of style, the penetrating humor, the purity and gentleness of spirit which stirred the affection as well as the delight of his readers.

As a writer of history in special fields—particularly that of New York—he was infinitely painstaking, and his accuracy and comprehensiveness were remarkable, while his vigorous imagination made the people whose story he recounted seem as real as the men and women of to-day, or more so. His varied books of travel had the same combination of qualities—keen and close observation with a curious sympathy of understanding and vividness of presentation. In his sketches and in his more elaborate fiction he developed the suave irony, the gentle aloofness, the wise and tender comprehension of life which are characteristic of the French, at their best, rather than of the English or the Americans.

In private life he had the gift of uncalculating and winning friendship and a wide circle will sadly miss him.

OUR BRAZILIAN VISITOR.

It is not without a certain significance that the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now returning Mr. ROOT'S visit, made seven years since, should bear the very German name of MUELLER. The reception accorded to him by the Federal Government and by New York is cordial, as it should be from sentiment and from interest. There is every reason why the people of the United States should have the kindliest sympathy with the great republic of the South, whose Government and whose general political aims are in substantial harmony with our own. With the steady growth of its population and the development of its great and varied resources, there is every reason why trade between that country and the United States should greatly expand.

It is in connection with this fact that the suggestiveness of Dr. MUELLER'S German name is to be noted. The total trade, import and export, of Brazil with the United States is larger than that of Great Britain or of Germany, but in imports into Brazil Great Britain stands first, Germany second, and the United States third. Germany, therefore, is our chief rival in the trade of Brazil, and she is pressing her advantage with energy, skill, and determination. The resources of her highly organized industries are aided by her Government in ways that are hardly open to our Government. These we may disregard, but we cannot safely ignore the unresting and ingenious enterprise of the business men of Germany. We have the advantage over every other nation of using more of the products of Brazil, and nearly as much as any two others. That ought to be the basis of a corresponding volume of sales to Brazil, the proportion of whose imports to exports tends to increase. Brazil is essentially a progressive country. It is advancing rapidly commercially. The variety and extent of the needs and demands of its people change from year to year. Its cities are organizing in the direction of utilities and luxuries on a scale quite unusual in the United States, and are bound to continue doing so.

Its markets for the products of foreign industries are growing more valuable and more diversified all the time. They invite, they really challenge, competition in them from all nations. It is for the business men of the United States to respond.

Of course, the accident of the name of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs indicates no partiality for Germany as a competitor for trade. But it may serve to remind our leaders in commerce that such a competitor exists and that the reward competed for is substantial and worth their best efforts. Brazil has a territory as large as the continental portion of our own. It has a population that has grown in twenty years from 14,000,000 to 24,000,000. Its commerce has risen in four years from $400,000,000 to nearly $700,000,000. It has a stable and progressive Government, and it is hospitable to all enterprise. Every evidence of cordial amity between the two countries, such as the Minister's visit, is welcome.

SOUND ADVICE.

The graduating class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst listened to an address from Hon. SETH LOW yesterday which was a distinct departure from the prevailing style on such occasions.

At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Mr. Low has a farm which is run for profits, and he told the young men of the college a number of things which seemed to him pertinent. The farm superintendent is a Cornell agricultural graduate, and the heads of three departments—herd, dairy, poultry—have taken special short courses at Cornell. Mr. Low reminded the students that a valuable addition to their instruction could be had from a year or two of actual farm life. He chose men, by preference, born on a farm, and he strongly urged the city boys to gain what they could of the discipline of farm life and the intimate knowledge of its practical conditions. And he urged students who aimed to become teachers of agriculture also to follow this course.

Mr. Low made an analysis and application of the remark of the late Mr. KNAPP of the Department of Agriculture that "farming was one part science, three parts art, and four parts business." He dwelt particularly on the last-named element, especially urging the keeping of careful accounts to enable the farmer really to know what crops were or were not profitable. He specially alluded to the too common practice of "selling at wholesale and buying at retail," a practice only to be avoided by co-operation. He said:

> Our farmers must learn how to co-operate if they are more generally to succeed. In this day co-operation is in the air. Combinations of every kind are found in the field of capital and of labor; but the farmer still thinks that at a time like this he can do business in the old way, on his own basis, and succeed. I think there is nothing more important for the business of farming, considered as an industry in the older part of the United States, than that co-operative societies should very largely take the place of the individual farmer in the purchase of supplies and in the sale of produce. Wherever this is successfully done it results in a great benefit to the tillers of the soil, and there is no reason to doubt that if it can be done here the same results will follow.

DRAINING ENGLAND.

The emigration from the British Isles has increased in so marked a manner in the last few years that Englishmen begin to feel serious concern as to the effect at home. During a recent debate in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary admitted that for this concern there was substantial reason. Farmers cannot get the labor they need and skilled artisans are becoming more scarce. The total of emigration has been multiplied by more than 5 within fifteen years, advancing from 50,000 to 268,000. This is wholly out of proportion to the increase of population. The annual loss in 10,000 of population has risen from 12 to about 60. Apparently the rate is increasing, being 9 per cent. larger for the first quarter of this year than for the first quarter of 1912.

It is little comfort for landlords to know that the countryside has been stripped largely for the benefit of the sister states across the sea, though, from the imperial point of view, that is, of course, a distinct advantage. Canada took about 135,000, or one-half the total, and Australia and New Zealand took some 80,000. Thus 80 per cent. of the emigration from the United Kingdom was really migration within the empire. Only about 40,000 came to the United States. The tide of migration toward Canada is in response to systematic and vigorous effort to attract it by the Dominion authorities and those of the several provinces. Naturally the Englishmen who have sought new homes across the seas have, on the whole, been of the more capable and enterprising class. Others have not been encouraged or welcomed, the laws of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth giving considerable discretion as to admissions. The result in England is distinctly a tendency toward deterioration in the energy and capacity of the class from which labor is obtained. Whether this disadvantage is offset by the growth of the overseas States is a pretty grave question. The London Times remarks:

> The coincidence of a huge and ever-rising tide of emigration with a rising and unsatisfied demand for competent labor at home is a fact which cannot be regarded without misgiving. There is something wrong with a country where that happens. If it continues, emigration will not strengthen the empire, which cannot fulfill its mission unless it is sound at the heart.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Danger Cannot Be Escaped.

In the accident which resulted in the death of JUNIUS S. MORTON, the Meriden banker, there is to be seen a striking illustration of a danger to which automobilists are constantly exposed — a danger from which they cannot fully, or even to a large degree, safeguard themselves by the exercise of the utmost care. This is the peril to which they are subjected by the carelessness or misfortunes of other automobilists whom they meet or who pass them on the road.

The car in which Mr. MORTON was riding with his wife and sister was proceeding slowly up a long and steep hill on the Southington Road. The worst that its occupants seemingly had to apprehend was getting stalled and delayed, a mishap little likely to happen in these days of well-built and high-powered motors. Suddenly, however, there appeared on the hill above them a heavy brewery truck, moving in their direction at great speed, with its steering gear broken and its brakes ineffective, and before the driver of the lighter car could get out of the way there was a disastrous collision.

This was, perhaps, one of the very few automobile accidents that can properly be called unavoidable, though even in this case there arises the question whether the running wild of the truck could not have been prevented by a sufficiently expert examination of its brakes and steering gear before it was started out for the heavy business of the day. Defects in the steering gear might or might not have been discoverable by inspection, but those in the brakes, if, as seems probable, they existed, could hardly have escaped notice.

But whether the accident was avoidable or not as regards the truck, it was practically unavoidable by the occupants of the Norton car after they were once well on their way up the mountainside, and it could not reasonably be contended that they should have refrained from making the ascent because of the remote possibility that what did happen would happen. Life cannot be carried on as cautiously as that without becoming intolerable.

Some automobilists, theoretically at least, endeavor to protect themselves from accidents of this class by assuming that every other automobilist they are about to meet is either incompetent or reckless, and by taking such precautions in the way of keeping their distance as highway conditions permit. The idea is a good one, but the difficulties and annoyances incidental to its application, in these days when motor cars are so numerous on every road, must cause the rule to be ignored or forgotten, in the great majority of meetings, even by the most careful of automobilists.

Violating Private Correspondence.

Such a proceeding as the seizure and publication by the Senate committee of the letters written to and by the agents of the Beet Sugar Trust is calculated to arouse considerable disquietude in the minds even of people who have no affection for organizations of that kind and who are content or desirous that all its efforts to influence legislation should be brought to light.

We all have an instinctive feeling that private correspondence has a certain sacredness, the violation of which in any case whatever needs a good deal of explaining and justifying. This is based, not on the consciousness of us all that we write things the public disclosure of which would be incriminating, but because we all, if not abnormally cautious, often do put on paper for the reading of a single person, or very few, things which, though innocent enough in themselves, may cause us to suffer pain, embarrassment, or loss, as the case may be, if they come to the notice of persons for whom they were not intended. Courteous and honorable people all over the world, therefore, have established and live up to a convention or agreement that they will not read each other's private letters except by explicit request or permission, and against such people a paper envelope, even though unsealed, protects a personal secret as effectively as would a locked steel box.

That this agreement binds in all cases, or that no circumstances warrant the ignoring of it, nobody would contend. It is a rule of morals, as of law, that toward public enemies there is no obligation of good faith, and even the suspicion of crime excuses actions otherwise obnoxious to delicacy or decency. The Senators in the instance under discussion observed all the forms of law, and nobody will criticise their action in seizing the letters of the trust lobbyists if it results in a measurable advancement of the general interests. Meanwhile, however, the seizure does seem to have been rather high-handed and more Russian than American.

Not all influencing of legislation is nefarious, and the rights of privacy are not lightly to be infringed. But in these days any sort of privacy is hard to maintain. The dictograph is passing far beyond detectives' use, and the new methods of writing and transmission all tend to make hard the keeping of secrets. In time, apparently, it will not be safe to have any — a hardship not without compensations, perhaps, for secrecy lends itself oftener and more easily to guilty than to innocent purposes.

Unconfirmed, but Not Unplausible.

Latest addition to the fast-following claims to honor—with incidental profit looming more or less clearly in the background—for the discovery of new cures for old diseases is that of a French doctor at the head of a military hospital in Tunis.

Through the eminent and trustworthy head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, Dr. EMILE ROUX, this exiled investigator, Dr. ALFRED CONOR, reports that by means of live bacilli, properly trained and injected, he can vanquish that extremely obstinate and often very serious malady called pertussis by the medicos and whooping cough by us common people.

One may at least hope that the announcement is true, and the hope is strengthened by two facts—first, that whooping cough is undoubtedly a disease in the class inviting this sort of treatment, and second, that Dr. CONOR is following the line along which most of the recent triumphs have been won. It is to living rather than to dead bacilli that science now looks for protection against the bacilli themselves, treason to their own kind being one of their characteristic vices.

People are not half as much afraid of whooping cough as they ought to be, for though directly more often an annoyance than a peril to life, it produces exhaustion which opens wide doors to other maladies and so leads to much invalidism and not a few deaths. A cure for it would, therefore, be heartily welcomed.

THE ENGLISH MILITANTS.

Mr. Vaile Criticised for Approving Their Tactics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, P. A. Vaile, has some very severe things to say about Alfred Noyes for his condemnation of the English "militants." It is hardly worth while to defend Mr. Noyes, but the obvious reply in his behalf is simply that he has a sane mind.

The writer of this is a suffragist, and deplores most bitterly the utter lack of reasoning power displayed by these unhappy fanatics. To suppose for a moment that any just cause can be advanced in our day by criminal or suicidal acts is an evidence of a certain lack of mental balance. This is leaving out the moral element in the case. M. C. S.

East Orange, N. J., June 16, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that a man of sufficient intelligence to write a letter is at the same time so ignorant as to approve and even to sanction the atrocious practices of the maniacal English militant suffragettes? Is it possible that a man of Mr. Vaile's evident mental calibre would intimate that he would gladly assist in the crimes of the militant suffragettes, if that were practicable?

All thinking and conservative people, regardless of their belief in the expediency of woman suffrage, unite in condemning the ignorant and dastardly actions of the militant suffragettes, and they should condemn as severely any champion of their detestable methods. E. J. ROBERTS.

New York, June 16, 1913.

PLAYGROUND DIRECTORS.

Miss Macomber Pleads for the Appointment of Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Playgrounds because of unscientific supervision have met with just criticism not only by THE TIMES, but by individuals who have seen shrubbery destroyed in the parks, grounds littered, or passers-by hit by the balls of too eager players. President G. Stanley Hall of Clarke University said that he had known of places in this country where the movement had a splendid inauguration but failed entirely because of the appointment of the unfit for political or kindred reasons.

The public seem unanimously to agree that children must have places in which to play. Few realize that the problem of the mother who oversees her children's backyard play, in order that neither the flowers nor her children's dispositions may suffer from unwise activity, is infinitely increased where the mother director must oversee the play of scores of strange constantly changing children. Before we add even one more to our playgrounds let us see that they are in the hands of experts, who can develop polite little citizens, careful of the city's property and of each other's privileges.

The Park Board is now considering the advisability of putting competent directors in charge of its city playgrounds instead of the present untrained attendants. The cost will not be materially more, because $3 to $4 a day is now paid for the unskilled service. When the system is thoroughly established, we are sure there will be no objection to the indefinite multiplication of playgrounds; but until then let us not add to the number.

MABEL E. MACOMBER,
President City Playgrounds League.
New York, June 18, 1913.

ADMISSION TO TRAINS.

Requirement to Show Tickets Unnecessary and Bothersome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would at least seem only fair to allow friends inside the gates for the trains other than suburban, as people who travel here from far distant cities are usually the ones who have baggage. The railroad companies would not have the slightest difficulty in keeping persons off the trains who did not have proper transportation, as the tickets on limited trains could be required to be shown before passengers step aboard the train from the platform.

Mr. Riggs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, who writes a letter to THE TIMES, is entirely wrong as to the regulations of other terminals. He only cites two other cases. It is a fact that the regulation of the Grand Central Terminal is not carried out in any of the large terminals of Chicago, St. Louis, and many other large cities. C. H. DE ROODE.

New York, June 17, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The commuters of the New Haven Railroad rather agree with Irving Putnam's letter criticising the regulation at the Grand Central Station which prohibits any one without a ticket passing through the gates.

The rule for the ordinary traveling public is perfectly justifiable, but it seems hardly necessary to enforce it against the commuters who ride daily. Could not Mr. Riggs have a little common sense injected into the rule, so that after, say, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when commuters are going home, it will be unnecessary to show a ticket? Mr. Riggs would be doing a public service and a favor to the commuters of his road, and doing fine work in the line of his employment, if he could induce the Board of Control to modify this ticket rule in this manner. G. A. S.

New York, June 17, 1913.

MEANING OF "MOSHOLU."

An Indian Name for the Tulip or "Canoe-Making" Tree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An allusion in THE TIMES to a remarkable grove of tulip trees in Fort Washington Park reminds me of a question that was asked in your paper some time ago. The query was as to the meaning of the word "Mosholu."

Mosholu is a corruption of Amocholhew, pronounced originally Amocholho, and afterward, by the softening of guttural ch to sh, and other changes, in popular speech, Mosholo or Mosholu. The word means literally "canoe-make," and is an abbreviation of amocholhewinshi, meaning "canoe-making tree," the Lenape Indian name for the tulip tree, (Liviodendron tulipifora,) the easily worked wood of which, called by the Dutch of New Amsterdam canoe-hout, ("canoe wood,") was the favorite material among the Indians for the construction of their dugouts.

It is probable that the name, found now in a corrupt state only, was originally the designation of a locality where there was an abundance of the trees, or where there were some remarkable specimens of the trees, which sometimes attained a great height and wide diameter. W. R. GERARD.

New York, June 16, 1913.

Col. Roosevelt and the Mayoralty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure many former supporters of Mr. Roosevelt will desire to enter a protest against the intimation of "John Worthy" that Col. Roosevelt would "command a rousing majority of our citizens" should he be nominated for Mayor. Heaven save the mark! We have a better opinion of the voters of New York City.

We want a Mayor with a just judgment, a respect for law, and an intelligent purpose to serve the people. Mr. Roosevelt has none of these qualifications. While President he flouted Congress, trampled on our treaty obligations, and now boasts of his success in defrauding a weaker neighbor of her rights.

He loudly preaches reforms, but has few assets to back up his preachments. Of all our public men now on the stage he best fits Emerson's epigram:

"How can I hear what you say while what you are thunders so in my ears?"

CITIZEN.

New York, June 17, 1913.

Elevator "Hogs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly concur in Mayor Gaynor's views regarding the "end seat hog," and I wish he would also extend his criticisms to the element that elbows others in order to get into an elevator first and then blocks the doorway. All elevator men should be instructed to insist upon passengers who enter the elevator first stepping to the rear. Usually they are the last ones to get out.

New York, June 17, 1913. M. M.

Spitting in Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An ordinance which appears to be a dead letter is the one relating to spitting in cars, &c. Why, I even sat next to a man in the theatre not long ago who enlivened the programme by spitting on the floor. Why not, at regular intervals, for instance between the acts, advertise this ordinance on the screen? IRENE JACKSON.

New York, June 13, 1913.

Tickets for Train Escorts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A signed letter by Irving Putnam calls attention to a much-needed want. Let me suggest adopting the "English" plan, i. e., at most of the terminals in England now you can punch a penny-in-the-slot machine and obtain a ticket which entitles the holder to enter the platform and see his or her friends safely and comfortably seated in a train. J. F. H. C.

New York, June 14, 1913.

THE SUBWAY CAVE-IN.

Short Ballot Advocate Shows Effects of Divided Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The activity of our various public officials following the Lexington Avenue cave-in is furnishing an unusually dramatic exhibition of the loose jointedness of the Government under which we live.

In Monday's papers we read that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission had authorized the blasting out of the mass of rock in order to recover the bodies of the several buried men. The Coroner forbade this action, and, in an effort to bolster up his authority, appealed to the Corporation Counsel for a legal opinion. This, however, was only part of the official jumble. It seems that the Fire Department is conducting an independent investigation into the use of explosives in subway blasting on Sunday, that department having sole authority to issue permits for conducting explosions on that particular day. On top of it all, District Attorney Whitman hurried back to town to make a personal investigation. All that was lacking to give the whole thing the look of comic opera was the appearance of our assiduous friend, the Sheriff.

I have no criticism whatsoever of the individual officials concerned. The curious thing is that in all of this muddle there is not the least semblance of any central authority to keep these various officials out of each other's bailiwick.

Is it not a strange circumstance (when we think it out in terms of plain common sense and forget our political theory for the moment) that instead of appealing to a strong executive, as would be done in any private corporation, the Coroner goes to an officer who is not an executive at all, but simply an interpreter in the first instance of the statutes, and seeks a means to keep an agent of the State Government in his place? Within our municipal organization, not only in New York City, but generally, and to a very large extent in our State Government, the motive force of control is litigation and legal opinion, just as in the case cited. When one considers that the Lexington Avenue incident is only a single and more than ordinarily picturesque instance of what takes place a hundred times in every working day, is it any wonder that there are extravagance and leakages, duplication of effort, to say nothing of the grosser forms of inefficiency—and police "situations"?

Instances like this demonstrate locally the need of a complete realignment of the official organization so as unmistakably to fix responsibility for every public act. This can be achieved only by the adoption of an entirely new charter, conceived in an altogether different spirit from the present instrument. We must do, in New York City, what the three hundred cities under commission government have done; simplify the machinery from the top down. Vest the municipal powers in a single conspicuous body, with proper safeguards, of course. Cut out the separate election of minor administrative officials, making them the direct servants of the people's elected representatives, not by process of legal opinion and litigation, but by personal control. This would give complete responsibility. H. S. GILBERTSON,
Executive Secretary. The National Short Ballot Organization.

New York, June 17, 1913.

Praise for Mayor Gaynor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The declaration of Mr. Gaynor of his willingness to be again a candidate for the Mayoralty ought to stir every New York citizen to do some serious thinking. It is now quite commonly agreed that, with the possible exception of the Presidency, the most difficult public office to be administered in the United States is that of the Mayor of Greater New York. And it is equally certain that not within the memory of the present generation did any of the city's Chief Magistrates surpass or equal the present incumbent of the City Hall, either in erudition or in practical common sense.

He entered office under the shadow of the nation's most disreputable political organization and bearing the stings of a bitter and hostile campaign. No one really expected much of him. The city's Treasury was to be placed at the mercy of Tammany Hall; Tammany, when it pertains to the city's money, is known to be void of mercy. Four years of municipal corruption was anticipated. But what a change in public opinion, as his term is drawing to a close! Nearly all of his early critics—whose motives were honest—have long abandoned their opposition, some becoming his admirers. For William J. Gaynor has, on more than one occasion, acted, not only with an independence characteristic of great men, but with a genuine desire to be of the highest service to his fellow-men—a manner characteristic of good men. MORRIS MARGULIES.

New York, June 17, 1913.

"The Colonels' Canal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the canal across the Isthmus of Panama is completed, it is to be hoped that a distinctive name will be given to the great waterway, since its successful construction is the product of American enterprise and American skill. A short and appropriate name would be the Colonels' Canal. This would commemorate the three Colonels who have been most prominent in the accomplishment of the greatest achievement of our time:

Col. Roosevelt, who took it;
Col. Goethals, who built it;
Col. Gorgas, who sanitated it.

New York, June 17, 1913. E. L. F.

Willing to Learn Greek.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Another Stenographer" writes that it must have been some "kindly Providence" that caused the mutilation of the Greek grammars in order to prevent me from having to make use of them. If "Another Stenographer" had a job, as I have, that calls for two hours' work a day for never more than six, and sometimes for only five, days a week, at a considerably higher salary than is given to the ordinary typewriter-stenographer downtown for eight hours' work a day, she would probably be willing to learn a little Greek in her spare time.

THE STENOGRAPHER IN QUESTION.

New York, June 13, 1913.

LITTLE MOTHER.

Hans and Liz said I told lies
This mornin', while my baby slep',
An' I wuz tryin' to keep them still
While we played jackstones on my step.

I said one year—'twas country week—
A woman took some girls an' me
'Way, 'way off—to the grandest place,
Where flowers an' berries all wuz free!

An' to a house with twenty rooms,
Where just one man an' woman stayed.
I had a bedroom all myself,
An' never wuz one bit afraid.

Hans said there wasn't no such thing,
'Cause in a bedroom there must be
Your father, mother, an' the kids:
An' then some boarders, two or three.

An' nights when it got orful hot
You slept out on the roof, or walk,
Or fire-escape. But Hans don't know!
I scorns them vulgar children's talk!

Oo-o-! Don't I wish some country folks
With twenty rooms had one to spare
For such a little girl like me,
With ol' plaid dress, an' yaller hair!

ELLA A. FANNING.

YANKEE ZEAL HOLDS SOUTH AMERICA NOW

Marvelous Progress Is Noted in the Peaceful Conquest of Trade.

AND YET FORTUNE BECKONS

Almost Incredible Stories of Success Told by Dr. Aughinbaugh—How $1,600 Grew to $3,700,000.

When Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, the commercial globe trotter, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Breslin yesterday after an absence of eleven months, he explained that since his last appearance on Broadway he and Mrs. Aughinbaugh had travelled somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 miles, and that they had visited in that time every country south of the Rio Grande, and incidentally taken in Northen Africa and much of Europe.

Dr. Aughinbaugh has been making a commercial investigation for certain companies interested in the export trade. He says that in the last four years American manufactures and exporters have gone after South American business so zealously that to-day they are almost driving the British and the Germans to the wall. Wonderful fortunes have been made in some of the Latin-American republics, he says, by Americans who went thither with hardly more than a shoestring, and the American advertising man is blossoming and becoming fruitful in Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro to an extent that would make the highest paid solicitor at home green with envy.

"We started out by going into Mexico, and got out of that country by way of Acapulco last August, just as the raiders reached the town," said Dr. Aughinbaugh yesterday. "After finishing our tour of Central and South America, we crossed the Atlantic and took in Morocco and Tripoli, and then Spain, Portugal, Germany, France, Austria and England.

"One of the most interesting journeys we made was up the Parana River into Brazil, and then to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. And whom do you think I found there? No less a person than Tex. Rickard, who managed the Jeffries-Johnson fight. Rickard is superintending the cattle raising for Percival Farquhar's company which, besides big cattle ranges, seems to own lots of railroads and street railways and electric lighting plants down there.

"What I noticed during my trip especially is that the United States has made tremendous strides in the last four years toward getting possession of South American trade. England and Germany have hitherto had everything all their own way, but now our exporters are pushing them to the wall. Our people have at last awakened to the possibilities of the great market for their goods that South America furnishes. Take the case of one company that sells a brand of mineral water. It is taking advantage of the fact that throughout South America the water is bad, and it now sends its wares down there by the shipload, and you find them everywhere.

"I do not believe it is generally known up here, but Charles M. Schwab has got in Chile the biggest iron mine in the world. This is in the Southern part of the country, and it has been estimated that it alone will be able to supply all the iron needed in Chile for 200 years. American miners are being brought into the country by the thousand. I was told that $20,000,000 has been invested in the acquisition and operation of the mine. The Bonn Company, an American concern owning mines in Chile, has doubled its output of copper within four or five years. The Standard Oil Company has depots all along the coast, and the Du Pont Powder Company has two nitrate plants in Chile. In Peru, the oil fields at Lobitas, in which American, English, and Italian capital is invested, are perhaps the biggest in the world. They have dug into the sandy desert, and it is spouting oil, and they have even sunk wells below the sea and got oil in vast quantities. The Peruvian Steamship Company, which runs to Panama, is now operating its ships by oil.

"There is not a steamship company in South America that has not placed orders for more ships on account of the approaching opening of the Panama Canal. The United Fruit Company is opening stations all along the barren coast of Western South America, and is preparing to send bananas down there to supply a new market. The United States Steel Company has a big vanadium mine at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, where 3,000 Americans are working at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The Panama Canal has given them a big jolt down there, and they are waking up.

"In Mexico, some years ago, I used to know a man named McAdoo, who at the time was selling electric belts. The next time I saw him he was in La Paz, Bolivia. He had arrived there with $1,600 in his pockets, and was wondering what he could find to do. Well, with that small capital and a good deal of bluff, he started in building railways. Not long before I reached La Paz this time, McAdoo got pneumonia up in the high altitudes and died. Mr. Knowles, the American Minister, had to act as administrator of the estate. Mr. Knowles told me himself that an inventory of McAdoo's estate showed that he was worth at the time of his death, $3,700,000. All this McAdoo had accumulated in less than four years. The Minister also told me that so far as he could learn McAdoo had not a single relative living.

"Then there was an American named Yount, who went down there to be a railway contractor. He had cleaned up half a million dollars when some of the Indians blew one of his legs off, and he gathered together his money, went to Europe, and bought an automobile, and now doesn't have to work. And railroad-building is not the only thing in which money is made.

"I used to know a fellow in La Paz by the name of Harold Deniston, a clerk in the cable office. Two years ago he was discharged. He had only $150 cash, but he went around to the banks, and they, knowing him to be a hustler, gave him credit. He started in doing a general commission business. Last year that man did a business of $2,000,000. That sounds pretty big, but I happen to have seen records that prove it.

"Why, there is a fellow who has the agency for a certain typewriter, an American man, who in a town of 20,000 inhabitants, to whom no one else could read and write, sold twenty machines. I asked him how he had managed to do it.

"'Well,' he replied, 'I first got hold of the Chief of Police, and after demonstrating the machine to him, I persuaded him that he ought to have one. He liked to play on the keys. Well, after he had got his typewriter, the rest was easy. He used to spend his time sitting in his window hitting the keys, while a great crowd would gather in the streets exclaiming in enthusiast

MISS ARNOLD WEDS AN ITALIAN MARQUIS

Ceremony at Providence, with Masses in Italy and France at the Same Time.

DIAMOND GIFTS OF STOZZIS

Couple Will Sail for Italy and Will Return to Philadelphia to Live in the Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—Miss Linda Angell Arnold, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olney Arnold of this city, and Marquis Massimiliano Stozzi, were married at 11 o'clock this forenoon in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Hope Street. The wedding was attended by many guests from out of town.

The ceremony, which was performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas F. Doran, Vicar General of the Providence diocese, was followed by the celebration of a low mass by Vicar General Doran, assisted by the Rev. Owen F. Clarke, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name; the Rev. James Henry Smith of St. Mary's, formerly of St. Philomena's, Narragansett Pier, and the Rev. Frederic Orosz of the Sacred Heart Academy, Elmhurst. At the same time masses for the couple were celebrated in the cathedral at Des Moines, Iowa, by the Rev. Edward Seagrave, formerly of this city, a friend of the bride, and in Florence, Italy, and in St. Gervaise, France, where the bridegroom has relatives.

There was a special musical programme at the church. The bride entered with her father. She wore a gown of cream white satin with a long court train depending from the shoulders with Robespierre collar of point lace and an old family veil of point lace, falling from a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by a maid of honor, Donna Anna Maria Stozzi, sister of the bridegroom, who wore a gown of gold brocade with bodice of old Italian lace. She wore a large black straw hat with white aigrette, and carried a bouquet of sunburst roses and maidenhair fern.

Mrs. Arnold, mother of the bride, wore a gown of embroidered oyster gray crepe charmeuse with demi-train and a black lace hat with black bird of paradise plume.

The ushers were Olney Arnold, 3d, brother of the bride; William Grosvenor, and Edwin Martin Guild, all of this city; Lawrence McKeever Miller of Tuxedo, N. Y., and Robert Gilpin Ervin of Philadelphia.

At the altar the bride was met by the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Harry McComb Bangs of New York, the son of Francis Sedgwick Bangs, who was President Cleveland's law partner.

The ceremony at the church was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 470 Brook Street, where a wedding breakfast was served in a tent on the lawn, and music by an orchestra. More than 300 wedding gifts were received. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a string of pearls, and that of Marchese and Marchesa Pio Stozzi, father and mother of the bridegroom, a diamond tiara, necklace, and bracelet.

The bride and bridegroom will sail to-morrow to spend the Summer with the bridegroom's parents on their estate in Italy, and will return to Philadelphia in the Fall.

BARBOUR—BAILEY.

Couple Will Go to South Dakota to Work Among Indians.

The Rev. Paul Humphrey Barbour and Miss Mary Witter Bailey were married at Grace Church, Old Saybrook, Conn., yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bridegroom is the son of the late John Humphrey Barbour, D. D., at one time Professor of the Literature and Interpretations of the New Testament in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. The bride is the daughter of the Rev. Melville Knox Bailey, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Mottet, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York. The Rev. J. H. de Vries, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Saybrook, officiated, and the uncle of the bride, the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, assisted. Miss Elizabeth Hart was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Clairette Paplin Hilyer Egleston of Katonah, N. Y.; Lillian Hilyer Egleston of Elizabeth, N. J.; Alice Mason Turner of Torrington, Conn., and Harriet Ruth Fox, Dorothy Browning Kirchwey and Natalie Stewart of New York. They were in white with touches of pink, and wore pink tulle hats.

Corwin Butterworth of Hartford was the best man. The ushers were the Rev. J. H. Fitzgerald, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn.; Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, 3d, of Brooklyn; Charles Carpenter Fortsville, Penn.; David W. Clark of South Dakota, B. Floyd Turner of Glastonbury, Conn., and William J. Hamersley of Hartford.

The bride wore a charmeuse gown with old family lace and a necklace worn also by her mother and grandmother at their weddings.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are going to South Dakota to engage in church work among the Indians, under Bishop Biller, formerly Vicar of the Chapel of the Incarnation in New York.

MISS TARLER A BRIDE.

She Weds Archibald C. MacBain at Her Father's Home.

Archibald Cowan MacBain of Scotland and Miss Lillian Tarler, a daughter of George A. Tarler, were married at noon yesterday at the Tarler residence, 239 West 113th Street. Dr. Joseph Wendell officiated.

The house was decorated with marguerites and smilax. The bride was gowned in hand embroidered white Japanese crepe, and Duchesse lace trimmed the corsage. Her tulle vail was held with orange blossoms. Her flowers were white roses and lilies of the valley. She wore a brooch of amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom.

The two matrons of honor were Mrs. Genaro Woolrich and Mrs. Emilio Garcia of Mexico, and the bridesmaids were a younger sister, Miss Olga Tarler, and a cousin, also Miss Olga Tarler, a daughter of Dr. S. A. Tarler. The attendants were also gowned in embroidered white Japanese crêpe and carried white roses.

There was a page, Master Cornell Woolrich, son of Mrs. Woolrich, one of the matrons of honor.

Mr. MacBain's best man was his brother, R. Cowan MacBain, and the ushers were G. Cornell Tarler, Emilio Garcia, and Irving C. Tarler.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. MacBain will make their home in New York for a year or more.

The bride's brother, G. Cornell Tarler, is Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, and is booked to sail next week on the Oceanic to return to his post, having come over for his sister's wedding.

WEDDING OF MISS SIMONS.

Her Marriage to H. S. Farnham Solemnized by Dr. MacArthur.

The marriage of Harold Sumner Farnham of Antrim, Mass., and Miss Josephine de Freest Simons, a daughter of the late Rev. Ezra D. Simons and Mrs. Simons, took place last evening at her home, 180 West Eighty-eighth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church officiated. Dr. MacArthur was for forty-two years pastor of Calvary Church, and the bride's father was associate pastor.

Miss Simons wore a white crêpe charmeuse gown trimmed with old point lace, and the veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms.

She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Edith J. Simons, a younger sister of the bride, was her only attendant. She wore a pink crêpe de chine frock and carried pink roses.

Lester M. Bacon of Boston was the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnham will live in Antrim, Mass.

MRS. ROBINSON MARRIED.

Becomes the Bride of Duncan Harris at Paulist Fathers' Church.

Duncan Harris, eldest son of the late R. Duncan Harris and Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Alice Abell Robinson, a daughter of the late William H. Abell of Buffalo, were married yesterday morning in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, by the Rev. Father John Hughes, assisted by the Rev. Robert E. Welsh of Batavia, N. Y.

Mrs. Robinson, who wore a pale pink charmeuse frock, trimmed with pink chiffon, topped by a black hat with a black aigrette, carried a white Prayer Book. She walked with her brother, Charles Lee Abell of Buffalo, who gave her in marriage. Emmet Harris was his brother's best man. There were no other attendants.

The church ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the town house of the bride, 102 East Sixty-fourth Street, for the immediate families.

Those asked included the bride's brother and sister, Charles Lee Abell and Mrs. L. Edson Raff, Mrs. Charles Lee Abell and Miss Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Hayland of Norwalk, Judge Charles N. Harris, Miss Margaret Harris, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, the Misses Clara and Gertrude Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, Donnell Harris, and a few other close relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris will live in New York.

No formal announcement was made of the engagement, which was known to the families only. Mrs. Harris's first husband was Eugene N. Robinson, to whom she was married when she was a very young girl. The marriage was annulled shortly afterward in Rome by both the Church and the State.

HOWLAND WOOD WEDS.

Curator of Numismatic Society Marries Miss Marvin in Brookline.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—Miss Elizabeth E. Marvin of Brookline, daughter of the late William T. R. Marvin, was married at her mother's home this afternoon to Howland Wood of New York, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wood. There were no formal invitations issued, and those present were relatives and some of the more intimate friends.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. John McGaw Foster, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, in which the bride has long been active in parish work and interests. Mr. Foster was assisted by the Rev. Carroll Perry, rector of St. Paul's Church, Brookline.

After the ceremony the couple held a reception. They are to make their home in New York, where Mr. Wood is Curator of the American Numismatic Society.

Dr. Pratt Weds Miss Mackenzie.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 18.—The wedding of Miss Annabel Mackenzie, daughter of Mrs. Jane C. Mackenzie, and Dr. Edward Leander Pratt of New York, took place to-day at the Harvard Congregational Church, the Rev. J. M. Craig, an uncle of the bride, officiating. The bride, who wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with chantilly lace, had three attendants, Miss Beatrice Roberts of Brookline, maid of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Flint-Frisbie of New York and Elsa L. Richardson of Wellesley, Mass. Dr. C. J. Maguire, Jr., of New York was best man, and the ushers were Bartlett Chapin, Chester Bratt, William Mackenzie, and George Hunted.

Dr. Howe of Columbia Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 18.—Dr. Paul E. Howe, Biological Chemist at Columbia University, New York, and Miss Harriet Rinaker, Instructor in Domestic Science in the Illinois State University, were married here this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rinaker.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. William Barbour is giving a dance to-morrow evening at Hilden, her house at Rumson, N. J., on Friday, June 27. Mrs. Arthur Ryle is to give a barn dance at her Rumson place.

The Countess von Coburg, formerly Mrs. A. S. Potter, who has just arrived from Europe after an absence of two years, is at 512 Fifth Avenue to remain until she leaves for Bar Harbor in July.

Mrs. Maitland Armstrong of 58 West Tenth Street, accompanied by her son, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, is at Newport for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and her daughter, Miss Eugenie Ladenburg of Westbury, L. I., are at the Plaza for a few weeks' visit.

Bishop Blair of the Falkland Islands, who is on his way to England, is at the Hotel Manhattan.

Dr. and Mrs. William Fletcher Stone of West End Avenue are sailing on the Amerika on June 19 for a three months' trip abroad.

Lord Campden, who has been at the Hotel Gotham, has left for the British Embassy at Dublin, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin J. Ryan have arrived at the hotel from Oak Ridge, Va., and Deveaux Milburn and Miss Milburn of Hempstead, L. I., are also there for a short visit.

The marriage of Miss Zoe Hannah and J. Norrish Thorne, a son of Gilbert G. Thorne, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Hannah, 471 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden S. Blodget (Miss Frances Thorne), who were married last month in Old Trinity, have returned to New York to attend the wedding of J. Norrish Thorne and Miss Hannah.

Among those sailing to-morrow on the Adriatic are Mr. and Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge and Oswald C. Heming. The latter is going to England on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard Clews of 1,039 Fifth Avenue have taken the G. Crittenden Adams place at Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend and Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend are leaving town to-day for their cottage at Murray Bay, Canada.

Four subscription morning musicales are to be given by Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth along the Jersey shore. The first, on July 27, is to take place at the residence of W. S. P. Prentice, Monmouth Beach; the second, on July 25, at the home of Mrs. Edwin Drexel Godfrey, Rumson; the third, on July 11, at the Rumson home of Mrs. J. Horace Harding, and the last, on Oct. 3, at the Red Bank home of Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr.

Luncheon for Mrs. W. H. Page.

Mrs. St. Clair McKelway gave a farewell luncheon on Tuesday at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club to Mrs. Walter Hines Page, wife of the Ambassador to Great Britain. The guests were Mrs. Frederick Putnam Bellamy, Mrs. Edwin R. Hewitt, Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. James Bronson Reynolds, Miss Flora Hale Foster, and Mrs. Edwin Howland Blashfield. Regrets owing to absence from the city were received from Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and Mrs. John G. Milburn.

Mrs. Revell Entertains.

Mrs. Fleming H. Revell entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at Silver Lodge, Riverdale-on-Hudson, for her daughter, Mrs. George B. McCallum of Northampton, Mass., and Mrs. Fleming H. Revell, Jr. Among those present were Mrs. Thomas A. Buckner, Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. C. W. McKelvey, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, and Mrs. George W. Perkins.

SAYS HE CAN MODIFY COURT HOUSE PLANS

Architect Lowell Hopes to Meet Objections of Justices and Retain Circular Design.

ANNULAR COURT NOT VITAL

By Moving the Elevators He Can Give the Courtrooms Light from Both Sides.

The Court House Board and Guy Lowell, architect of the new structure, are much disappointed at the attitude of the Supreme Court Justices in this city toward the circular design for the Court House, with which Mr. Lowell won the architectural competition. They will seek to modify the plans so as to make them acceptable. The Court House Board will meet on Tuesday, and it will then have before it the report of the Justices opposing the Lowell design, and Mr. Lowell's reply to their criticisms of his plans.

Mr. Lowell explained yesterday that it was wrong to suppose that his design could not be modified in the direction suggested by the Justices. If the Justices demanded an entirely new design and the Court House Board assented Mr. Lowell would provide it, though he would probably ask extra compensation for it, he said. On the other hand, the Court House Board may refuse to depart from the design which they approve and which was selected for them by three authorities as incomparably the best of all the twenty-two submitted in the final competition. Then it would be necessary to seek legislation to break the deadlock between the Court House Board and the Justices. Discussing yesterday the criticisms passed on his plan, Mr. Lowell said:

Lowell Can Modify Plans.

"Really all the points brought up are matters of opinion. In developing my plan I considered every one of them, and if I have come to a different view of them from that entertained by the Justices it does not mean that I cannot modify my plan to meet their ideas.

"They have made a specially strong attack on my annular court, and have declared that it will not afford adequate means for ventilating and lighting the court rooms. Well, my plan does not depend on the annular court. I can, as the Justices suggest, concentrate all my light and space in one mass by moving out the ring where I have placed my elevators, so as to join the main part of the building in which are to be the court rooms.

"If I do this I shall be able to afford the courtrooms plenty of light on sides, which the Justices seem to desire. There will be room to make lights from the courtrooms to the central light space high up in the walls. Personally, I believe that the experiences derived from modern schoolhouses has shown that it is much better to have the light as long as there is enough of it from one side of the rooms alone, but if the Justices prefer windows on either side I can easily give them to them.

"What about the cost of the circular building?" Mr. Lowell was asked.

"The Justices say that the cost of construction must be public money not be less than 75 cents, and in all probability will reach $1. Experience of the Federal Government in erecting Court Houses and Custom Houses shows that such buildings can be put up for some 50 cents a cubic foot. I cannot see why this should not be possible with our Court House, and if that were so the Justices' own figures show that it need not cost more than the $10,000,000 we estimate.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the circular form increases the cost. Three eminent building firms have estimated at approximately our figure. There is no difference between putting up a circular and a rectangular building except in the exterior perimeter, and here the increase of cost will be slight. Remember that none of the stones will have to be prepared on two sides, as is the case in buildings with angles, and there would be a great uniformity in the stones needed, which should keep the cost down."

Asked about the criticism of the number of double walls involved in his plan, Mr. Lowell said with a smile that there would be just as many in a rectangular building. It would be necessary, he explained, in any building of the size of the Court House to provide artifical means of ventilation for all the rooms and this would mean that double walls would be provided. Only in the circular structure these double walls would converge toward the centre, and this would be an economy compared with the parallel ventilating spaces left in the ordinary rectangular building.

"Can you alter the circular shape?" Mr. Lowell was asked.

"Certainly, if necessary," he said. "I adopted that form merely because I believed it to be an improvement on my earlier plans. I began by drafting a square building and then shaped it to the outline of the plot. Next I thought of a hexagonal arrangement, and it was this which I submitted in the preliminary competition. Later I modified it so as to make a circular. If the Justices insist, I can go back on my tracks. It will make no difference in the arrangement of courtrooms in units.

"It will indeed permit the courtrooms to be longer and narrower, which the Justices seem to desire. I thought that rooms more nearly square would be preferable, but it is entirely a matter of opinion, and I am quite willing to be overruled."

Must Use Entire Site for Building.

Mr. Lowell also replied to the criticism that his plan would prevent any increase in the size of the building in case it should become necessary. He pointed out that in any case so many court rooms had to be provided that under any possible design the entire site selected would be used. Consequently, if at any time it was necessary to add more rooms it would be necessary to acquire more land. More space could be provided, he asserted, by separating the City Court from the Supreme Court, or removing some of the other departments which will now be housed in the Court House. This could be done as easily from his circular building as from a rectangular structure, he said.

L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the Court House Board, when he was asked his opinion of the attitude of the Justices, said:

"In the ordinary course of business their views will come before the board at its next meeting on Tuesday. So far as I am personally concerned, I regret that the Justices have, according to my personal views, misconceived the situation. The most experienced authorities have been employed by the board and have reported to us that the building has adequate facilities for light and ventilation, and can be built, with such modifications as are necessary to bring it within the financial ability of the city, without destroying Mr. Lowell's design.

"The Justices seem to have acted not only on the information given by us but after conferences with architects and builders of experience and high standing. It seems as if the information they have obtained, though satisfactory to them, differs in every way from that supplied by the authorities employed by us."

Mr. Kellogg went on to say that the attitude of the Justices was certain to result in delay and that this was a great pity. The Court House Board has already arranged to get the money needed for borings and soundings and title to the site was to be taken by the city as soon as the condemnation award was made. It was hoped to obtain this, he said, before the Board of Estimate adjourned for the Summer.

Senator Stephenson Is 84.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 18.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson today celebrated his 84th birthday at his home in this city. The Senator spent the day at his office. A family dinner in honor of the anniversary was given.

MOURN ANGUS HAMILTON.

Friends Gather at Funeral of English War Correspondent.

Angus Hamilton, the English war correspondent, lecturer, and writer, who killed himself on Saturday in his room at the Hotel St. Louis, was buried yesterday in Evergreen Cemetery after the very brief and simple funeral services held in the Funeral Church, the chapel of Campbell's undertaking establishment, in West Twenty-third Street. The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. James B. Wasson of the Church of the Strangers, and although Hamilton died among strangers, far from his own people, nearly a score of men and women attended the funeral and the casket was heaped high with floral wreaths.

"To my Angus with heartbroken love from his mother" was the inscription on the great circlet of red roses ordered by cable from London by Lady Pinero, the wife of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, the playwright. There was a wreath sent by Mrs. Hamilton. Other wreaths were sent by various clubs and organizations.

Among those at the funeral were Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, and Frits Holm. Percy Sutherland Bullen was there for The London Daily Telegraph and the New York Press Club. Alfred J. Rorke represented Lady Pinero and The Central News of London. Edward Rascovar was there for the New York News Bureau, and John J. Leary represented The London Press Club. William Glass represented the lecture bureau which brought Mr. Hamilton to this country.

Hamilton cut his throat after long despondency caused by financial difficulties and the failure of his lecture tour.

MME. RAPPOLD TO WED.

Singer, Recently Divorced, Will Marry Berger, the Tenor.

Mme. Marie Rappold of the Metropolitan Opera Company, it was learned yesterday, is to marry Rudolph Berger, tenor of the Royal Opera of Vienna, soon after his arrival in this country to make his début at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Berger will sail in a few days. Mme. Rappold returned on Tuesday from a long Western concert tour, in the course of which she obtained a divorce in Colorado on May 13 from Dr. Julius C. Rappold of 750 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mme. Rappold met Mr. Berger several years ago, when, at the Berlin Royal Opera, she sang Elsa to his Lohengrin.

Dr. Rappold and his wife separated in 1906, soon after she obtained her first engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Rappold went to Colorado last year to obtain a divorce, established a residence there, and obtained a divorce on grounds of abandonment and desertion. Dr. Rappold, who would not consent to a divorce here, did not oppose the suit. The grown daughter of Dr. and Mme. Rappold has been her mother's constant companion.

Mme. Rappold was singing in small concerts in Brooklyn when the late Heinrich Conried heard her and engaged her for the Metropolitan. She has since sung in many capitals and for two seasons was the star at La Scala, Milan.

VINIE DALY REMARRIED.

Husband is John P. Kohl, Whose Marriage to Her Was Once Annulled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—Vinie Daly, the vaudeville actress, was married in this city yesterday to John P. Kohl, of Chicago, whose first secret marriage to her five years ago this month was annulled through the efforts of the young man's father, the late Charles E. Kohl, President of the Western Vaudeville Manager's Association.

"Jack arrived in Boston yesterday morning," the bride said to-day. "He came down to Revere and we were married by a Justice of the Peace. I am very happy."

TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Passengers Booked to Sail To-day and Yesterday's Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Miss Mary Alexander, J. B. L. Allen, D. C. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. F. R. Armitage, S. Averill, Mrs. W. S. Bailey, Mrs. J. C. Bell, D. F. Bush, E. S. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Carnegie, Capt. Leslie Cheape, Alfred Copeland, Mrs. C. Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Freake, J. Hall, F. H. Jackson, Imre Kiralfy, Judge David L. Leventritt, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Miss Caroline Porter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brinton Roberts, Mrs. B. K. Stevens, Mrs. C. F. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wagner, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward.

TOURAINE (Havre)—R. Bara, Donald F. Crane, Wallace E. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. W. Gillespie, J. Hubert, Miss M. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andre de Laboulaye, Mrs. F. Lindeberg, J. J. Miller, G. C. Murray, Dr. E. J. Palmer, Marquis and Marquise M. A. Strozzi, and J. J. Vatable.

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Miss M. Almond, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooks, J. Van Black, R. Bardewyck, Miss Lydia C. Butler, Dr. J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Durban, Mrs. E. S. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Foulds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, Mrs. H. T. Judson, Mrs. J. E. Lanier, Samuel Lauterbach, Mrs. d'Orsay Murray, Dr. W. H. Marple, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pettis, Mr. and Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild, John Reed, Walter Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fletcher Stone, Mrs. Frank Tilford, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodbridge.

BERLIN (Bremen)—Mrs. E. Ames, W. S. Bartlett, Mrs. D. L. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Conner, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Marshall, Mrs. C. Iselin, C. D. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, Mrs. L. C. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mangold, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mason, Miss A. D. Mills, Mrs. N. P. Otis, Mrs. A. Pearson, Mrs. W. V. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Shearn, Miss J. A. Tracy, Miss F. M. Tucker, Miss Ruth Wells, Miss Marie Witman, and Mrs. T. H. Wright.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Audrain, Major J. S. Blake, Mrs. J. Byrne, Prince Henri de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hubert, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kalman, Mrs. J. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Merrow, Mrs. F. C. Partridge, Miss Dorothy Peck, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sattler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seabury Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Mrs. I. S. Whiting, and Miss M. B. Wilson.

THAMES (Southampton, via West Indies)—The Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Alderson, J. Bruce, the Rev. F. Bowden, T. Black, Miss A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Betancourt, Mrs. T. Clary, F. M. Carter, D. Dover, the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands T. Purcell, B. Risse, the Rev. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Tibbetts.

C. F. TIETGEN (Copenhagen)—Mrs. F. D. Green, Miss Hilda Karling, Julius Johnson, T. C. Pederson, G. Moller, J. C. Taulborg, and Miss Selma Manson.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (Naples.)—Miss Florence Briant, William Beebe, Antony Deak, Miss E. Hamilton, Miss E. Murray, C. Russot, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Hacker, James Van Beuren, Mrs. J. Wells, and Miss A. Wells.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The completed cast of A. H. Wood's production of "Potash and Perlmutter" consists of Alexander Carr, Barney Bernard, Joseph Kilgour, Lee Kohmar, Louise Dresser, and Elita Proctor Otis. The production is announced to open the Cohan Theatre in August.

W. L. Abingdon begins a six months' tour of the Orpheum Circuit in "Honor Is Satisfied," beginning next week, in his support are Frank Hollins and Nina Herbert.

Fanny Brice, lately seen at the Winter Garden, will appear at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week in a new song offering.

Arrangements were concluded by cable yesterday whereby Anne Swinburne, who sang the prima donna role in "The Count of Luxembourg," will appear under the direction of H. H. Frazee for the next two years. Next Fall she will open at the Long Acre Theatre in "The Coquette," a new musical piece by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, which will be staged by Frederick G. Latham. Miss Swinburne will return from Paris about the middle of August.

A new play called "The Fight," by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law," will open the Hudson Theatre on Sept. 1. William Harris, Sr., and Mrs. Henry B. Harris will produce the play, and it was announced yesterday that it marked the inauguration of a five-year contract whereby these managers get the producing rights of all Veiller's plays during that period.

THOMAS A. JANVIER, THE AUTHOR, DEAD

Began His Literary Work in New York in 1881, Writing of Life in the Art Colony.

LOVED FRANCE AND MEXICO

Spent Much Time in Those Countries and Described Them in His Books and Stories.

Thomas Allibone Janvier, the author, died yesterday in Flower Hospital, aged 64 years. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Catherine Ann Drinker. He was born in Philadelphia, was educated there, and from 1870 to 1881 he was chiefly engaged in editorial work for Philadelphia newspapers.

In 1881 he came here to enter upon a literary career and went to live in the Washington Square neighborhood. A few years later he published the "Ivory Black Stories," tales of artist life, which were reprinted in book form in 1885 as "Color Studies." In them he pictured the life and color of what was then considered the Latin quarter of the city, with the old-fashioned French restaurants, the artist colony to the north, and the studios in Tenth Street where Abbey, Millet, F. Hopkinson Smith, Laffan, and others made the Tile Club famous.

His travels in Mexico produced the "Aztec Treasure House" and his stories of "Old New Spain." He and his wife lived some time at Avignon, France, where they formed friendships with Mistral, the poet, and Felix Gras. Mrs. Janvier's translation of the latter's work introduced him to English readers. Among Janvier's work there were his books "An Embassy to Provence," the "Christmas Kalends of Provence," and the "South of France," recently published. His book "In Old New York" was widely known previously. In addition to his other works he contributed many articles and stories to Harper's Magazine.

Henry Harper in his book "The House of Harper" says of him:

Janvier is cosmopolitan in his make-up. He has the vivacity of a Frenchman, the sturdy physical build of an Englishman, and the adaptability of an American, and the tout ensemble forms an artist of exceptional attraction.

Mr. Janvier was an honorary member of the Felbridge Society of France, the Folk Lore Society of London, where he and his wife lived from 1897 to 1900, and the Century Club here. His home here was in the Gainsborough Studios, 222 Central Park South.

Theodore F. Jackson.

Theodore F. Jackson, long a well-known attorney in Brooklyn, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Renaissance, aged 73 years. He was born at Rockaway, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was appointed Registrar of Arrears in 1881. In 1889 he was elected Controller of Brooklyn to fill a vacancy and was re-elected for two years. Since his retirement he has traveled here and abroad, and built a home at Rockaway, N. J., and Beach, L. I. Mr. Jackson was a Director of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, Williamsburg Trust Company, Long Island Loan & Trust Company, and the New York and East River Ferry Company. He was a member of the Hanover and Hamilton Clubs, Brooklyn, the Racquet and Century Clubs, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Robert S. Gorham Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—Robert S. Gorham of the law firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, 60 State Street, died suddenly at 1:45 o'clock this morning at his home, 198 Brattle Street, Cambridge. Yesterday he attended the spread given at Thayer Hall by his son, Thomas, who graduates from Harvard to-morrow. He returned to his home last evening and retired in good health. He was stricken early this morning and passed away quickly.

Dies on Hudson River Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY June 18.—Robert H. Clark 64 years old residing at 333 West Fourteenth Street, New York, died suddenly to-day on board the steamboat Adirondack, from acute Indigestion. He was Past Commender of Temple Commandery, Knights Templar, and came to Albany with his Commandery to attend the State Conclave, which finished its sessions to-day.

Oldest Harvard Graduate Dies.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—Harvard's oldest graduate, the Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, died in the midst of the commencement festivities to-night after two weeks of illness of pneumonia, aged 93 years. He was graduate from Harvard in 1838. His wife died the first of the month, soon after the celebration of their seventy-fifth wedding anniversary.

Obituary Notes.

MARY A. JACKSON, widow of Alexander M. Jackson, died on Tuesday at her home, 104 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES McPARTLAND, a retired manufacturer, is dead at his home, 177 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

THEODORE SCOTT, a real estate broker, is dead at his home, 126 Claremont Avenue, aged 74 years.

HENRY BRUSSEL, a wholesale butcher at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 515 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush.

JAMES HAGARTY, cashier for the Corning Gas & Electric Company, at Corning, N. Y., died on Tuesday at his home, 160 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

D. H. SMITH, a retired financier of Providence, R. I., died at sea on board the steamship Zacapa from Colon, and his body was brought back on Tuesday. He was on a visit to the Panama Canal.

WILLIAM K. KITCHEN, formerly in business here, died on Sunday at Augusta, Ga. His body was brought here yesterday for interment at Woodlawn. He was a Director in several corporations.

ELEAZER FISHER, 102 years old, is dead on his farm near Aurora, Ill. He was born in Northfield, Vt., and went to Illinois in 1837.

JAMES I. LORD, a retired merchant formerly of Brooklyn, is dead at his home at Rhinebeck, N. Y., aged 83 years.

The Rev. Dr. JOTHAM B. SEWELL, educator, author, and Congregational clergyman, died on Tuesday at his home at Brookline, Mass., aged 88 years. He was ordained in 1855, was Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, and master of Thayer Academy from 1877 to 1890.

WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, who organized the Central Park Zoological Department in 1898, and remained as a Director until 1898, died on Tuesday at his home, 231 West Twenty-first Street, aged 76 years. In recent years he was engaged in the importation of wild animals.

JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, President of the Pitkin-Holdsworth Worsted Company, died at his home, 92 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was born in England, and came here forty years ago. For many years he had a factory in New York. He was 63 years old.

ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR, formerly a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and later State Historian and Compiler of the Archives of New Hampshire, died at Littleton, N. H., on Sunday, June 15. Mr. Batchellor was born in Littleton, and after his graduation at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1872, practiced law there.

LEWIS HALLOCK, Jr., well known as a horseman, died early yesterday morning at the Polyclinic Hospital. He was 41 years old and had lived in East Orange all his life. He was a member of the Orange Riding and Driving Club and the Essex County Country Club.

PAUL GOEPEL, a patent lawyer, who practiced in Manhattan for more than thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,350 Seventh Avenue, aged 70. His office was in the Dun Building, 290 Broadway.

ARTHUR T. LEWIS, 36 years old, treasurer of the W. D. Lewis Company, a contracting firm of 41 West Thirty-third Street, died on Monday at his home in Bernardsville, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH FIELDS HERMANCE, widow of the Rev. John P. Hermance, died yesterday in her home at Ossining, N. Y., aged 92 years.

CARL RUMP, brother of Emil Rump of 234 Sandford Avenue, Flushing, is dead in Tien-Tsin, China, following an operation for appendicitis. He had been engaged in the banking business in Tien-Tsin for a number of years.

Mrs. F. W. McCLELLAN, the mother of Mrs. Helena Fuller Vantine Crooks, who married Frederick Crooks on June 14, died yesterday at Camp Schonce on Buck Island in Lake Placid, where the marriage ceremony took place. Mr. McClellan is well known in Schenectady, and a Vice President of the Union National Bank in that city.

LEFT TWO WIDOWS.

J. R. Gilkyson Had One Wife in Camden, Another in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Joseph R. Gilkyson of Camden, well known as an authority on freight tariffs and at one time considered for promotion to the head of the freight division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died to-day in Jefferson Hospital, in this city, leaving two widows. One says her married life with him extended over twenty-eight years, while the other says she had been his wife for ten years.

Widow No. 1 lives in the Robeson apartments, Camden. According to Col. Frederick Gilkyson, President of the Bell Mark Company, a pottery concern of Trenton, she was married to Gilkyson in 1885 and had lived with him in Camden since 1903. Col. Gilkyson said that his brother had been living with the other woman at 235 South Forty-fifth Street in this city for the last year, and that he believed she had exerted some hypnotic power over him.

Widow No. 2 says she is the only lawful widow. She was formerly Miss Gertrude Gleaves of Trenton. Her father, William Gleaves, a modeler, is employed by the concern of which Col. Gilkyson is the head.

The Camden widow was formerly Miss Emma S. Stokes of Trenton, and, according to Col. Gilkyson, her life with his brother had

NEW YORK RENEWS EQUAL RATES FIGHT

Commerce Commission's Boston Decision Opens Up Old Controversy.

OLD RULING TO BE APPEALED

Right of Philadelphia & Baltimore to Lower Rail Rates on Port Commerce Again in Contest.

Following the final decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Tuesday that freight rates on west-bound import traffic from Boston must not be lower than those from New York, B. L. Fairchild of 149 Broadway, who represented New York interests in the case, said yesterday that a meeting would be called of representatives of New York commercial organizations to consider an appeal of a previous decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission permitting lower rates on west-bound freight from Philadelphia and Baltimore than from New York.

The decision on Tuesday settled a litigation which began with the rate war of 1910. Before that time the rate on first-class west-bound freight on one scale was, from New York, 75 cents; from Boston, 70 cents; from Philadelphia, 69 cents, and from Baltimore, 67 cents. The reductions began when the Boston rate was reduced to 67 cents, making it the same as the Baltimore rate. This gave Boston importers the advantage of a rate 8 cents lower than the New York rate. The Philadelphia rate was cut 2 cents, making it the same as that of Baltimore and Boston.

The controversy resulted in the application of the railroads involved and the commercial bodies of Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for an adjustment of the dispute. The commercial bodies of New York, however, refused to join in the request and made a formal complaint.

The decision which was rendered on June 4, 1912, made no change in the rates from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but ordered that the rate from Boston and New York should be the same. Boston interests applied for a rehearing, and the order was suspended while the rehearing was in progress. The change in the Boston freight rate to make it equal the New York rate must now be made immediately.

The greatest gainers among New York merchants on account of this change will be grain and flour merchants, furniture dealers, and, in general business, men in lines where the freight rate is of the greatest importance because of the heavy weight in proportion to the value of the goods handled.

The appeal by the New York interests from the decision permitting lower rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia will be made to the Commerce Court on Constitutional grounds, the contention being that discrimination in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia violated the constitutional provision that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce to the ports of one State over those of another."

The New York organizations which will make the appeal are the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Merchants' Association, the New York Produce Exchange, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The principal railroads which are defendants in the suit are the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the West Shore Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and others.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Tuesday also handed down a decision in the arbitration asked for by the railroads concerned and the cities of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, in which the commission manifested that they, the Commissioners, would not make a decision as arbitrators contrary to the adjustment which they of necessity made in discharging their duties under the laws.

In answer ot the arguments of the Boston interests against equal rates for New York and that port, the commission says:

"Petitioners urge that there can be no unjust discrimination as between two ports unless the carrier in question serves both ports and that as the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads do not serve New York, lower rates from Boston than from New York do not unjustly discriminate against New York. We have repeatedly held tha carrier which participates in the transportation to or from competing points is responsible and answerable for unjust discrimination even though its own lines do not reach both points. Neither the Boston & Albany nor the Boston & Maine can carry this traffic beyond the Hudson River gateway, and, as has been seen, from that point to the West it moves under identical circumstances and conditions and via the same lines as like traffic from New York. The lines that handle this traffic west of the Hudson River gateway can not be permitted to unjustly discriminate in favor of Boston and against New York."

The commission reports that commercial interests of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and railroads serving Philadelphia and Baltimore strongly protested against Boston being accorded lower rates than New York, and pointed out that if that were done there was every probability that roads serving Philadelphia and Baltimore and not Boston would correspondingly reduce rates from Philadelphia and Baltimore, thereby restoring the present parity.

Answering Boston's final and rather helpless appeal the commission observes: "It is strongly urged that unless the import rates from Boston are lower than from New York it will be harmful to existing conditions, and make it difficult for Boston to retain the import business which it now has. However much sympathy we may have with that argument we can not make it the basis of a finding as to unjust discrimination such as is prohibited by the act."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DRY.

Accident in Pumping Station Cuts Off Its Water Supply.

For three hours early yesterday morning the water supply in the Washington Heights neighborhood was entirely cut off by the breaking of one of the big engines in the pumping station of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at Amsterdam Avenue and 179th Street. The "dry" spell caused a run on bottled waters. The children of many residents in the vicinity of Fort Washington Park sought the spring there, and a continuous string of water carriers attempted to alleviate the famine.

The inconvenience was very great, for the supply was cut off from 6:30 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. During that time practically all the upper end of Manhattan from 160th Street to the Hudson and Harlem Rivers was without water for cooking, washing, or other domestic purposes. Faces were washed and chins shaved with mineral water, but the bottled drink did not make as good coffee as the soft Croton.

Business buildings that did not have a large storage supply in the tanks were likewise affected, including the restaurants, where the available supply of dishes was soon used up and could not be recleaned. Building construction was halted and many workmen were idle because the power engines could not be operated for lack of water.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

In the opinion of a dealer in Eastern Sicily, prices for pumice stone will see a sharp advance when the American tariff question is settled. This upward movement will be augmented if the present high freight rates continue. Within the year these rates were advanced twice, a 10 per cent. increase on each occasion.

Breakfast bacon is now retailing in England at twenty-four to twenty-eight cents a pound, and owing to scarcity of pigs it is expected that this price will soon advance two cents. An English paper quotes a buyer of a large London firm as saying that there is an extraordinary shortage of pigs in all countries.

Continuing his report on "Animal Casings in Germany," Consul General Robert P. Skinner has sent a review from the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce on the class of goods named. A copy of the review may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

J. B. McDONALD'S ESTATE.

Subway Builder Left $1,271,111—All to Go to His Widow.

John B. McDonald, the builder of New York's Subways, who died on March 17, 1911, left a net estate of $1,271,111, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. These assets included: Bank accounts, $18,394; claims and promissory notes, $232,006; realty, $412,082, and the remainder in securities, of which the largest items were a one-fourth interest in 10 snares of the Lands Associates Company, $137,687, and holdings in the Brothers' Valley Coal Company valued at $238,704.

The only holdings which Mr. McDonald had in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which uses the Subways he built, were 71 shares, valued at $13,645. His shares in other enterprises with which he was connected as a contractor were also small. His realty included 200 acres on Westchester Creek and Long Island Sound, valued at $770,000, but reduced by mortgages of $374,330 and assessments of $31,000.

Among the claims which the contractor held and which the appraiser considered taxable was one of $100,000 against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. This, according to affidavits, was originally $250,000, but the balance had been paid before his death. For what work this was a compensation did not appear in the appraisal, but in an investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company's affairs in 1907 Mr. McDonald testified that the company, which was backed by Thomas F. Ryan and his associates, had agreed to pay him $50,000 a year for five years on the condition that he build no more subways for the Belmont interests. This agreement was made in 1905.

Mr. McDonald was also interested at the time of his death in the invention of aeroplanes as was shown by his loan of $5,000 to Walter L. Fairchild for the continuation of work upon a flying machine model.

The securities of the estate which the appraiser placed on the schedule of worthless stock included 290 shares of the National Supply Company, 100 shares of the Western Terminal Company, 5,000 shares of the National Safety Third Rail Company, and 504 shares of the International Mining Company. The entire estate was bequeathed outright to his widow, Mrs. Georgie Annie McDonald.

INCREASES HAWLEY ESTATE.

Broker's Report Adds $1,504,027 to Tax Appraiser's Figures.

The New York World said yesterday that there had been a new appraisal of the securities of the estate of Edwin Hawley subsequent to that made by Michael J. Garvin, Transfer Tax Appraiser, which added $1,504,027 to their value, and as a result the State of New York would receive some $60,000 more under the inheritance tax from the estate.

The new figures were based on the report of W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., of 71 Broadway, a broker retained by Thomas E. Rush, counsel for the State Controller in transfer tax matters. He sent his report to Mr. Rush's office three weeks ago. Mr. Morgan said yesterday:

"The reason my figures were different from those in Mr. Garvin's report was that I pursued, at Mr. Rush's orders, a different method of calculation. Mr. Garvin reported what is known as 'the fair market value,' or what, in his opinion, the securities would have brought in the market if they had been sold at the time of Mr. Hawley's death. I made an average of recorded sales of four months, two before and two after Mr. Hawley's death."

Julian Beattie, who was in charge of Mr. Rush's office yesterday, said he could not make Mr. Morgan's figures public without a special order from Albany. Arthur T. O'Leary, Secretary to Surrogate Cohalan, said that Surrogate Cohalan had not appointed Mr. Garvin to appraise the estate, as asserted in The World report. The records showed that Surrogate Fowler made the appointment. Nor was it true that Mr. Garvin was Tammany district leader of the district in which Surrogate Cohalan lived.

Mr. O'Leary pointed out that there was nothing unusual in approving a report regular on its face. The Surrogate was not expected to scrutinize stock values, the Secretary said.

On behalf of the estate, a re-appraisal is being made by R. H. Thomas, a former President of the Stock Exchange. His figures were not available yesterday.

DENY SHE'S INCOMPETENT.

Lawyers Seek to Displace Guardian for Mrs. Sherman in Will Contest.

Surrogate Fowler showed much interest yesterday in the efforts of Mrs. Annette W. Sherman to displace Elwood J. Harlem as her special guardian in proceedings over the will of her mother, Mrs. Annette W. Haynes, who died on April 25. Mrs. Sherman plans to contest the will, which gives her the income from an estate of $400,000.

Dr. H. Fuller Rathbun was made executor of the will and Mr. Harlem was appointed guardian for Mrs. Sherman, because it was alleged when the will was filed for probate that she was incompetent. When she attempted to contest the will, through her lawyer, Halstead H. Frost, Jr., the counsel for the executor asserted that because she was represented by a special guardian she was not entitled to retain a lawyer of her own.

James W. Osborne appeared with Mr. Frost yesterday. They asserted that Mrs. Sherman, who was 28 years old and was living with her husband, was not incompetent, and produced affidavits made by her husband and by Dr. Robert H. McConnell and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond to show there was no foundation for the charge. In her own affidavit Mrs. Sherman said that the charge was made to humiliate her and embarrass her fight to set aside the will.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Companies incorporated to-day included:

Krosskuit-Direct Mills, Incorporated, of Bronx, underwear and hosiery; $200,000; Harold H. Kissam, Clifford H. Ayres, John L. Feeny, all of 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Fifth Avenue Mail Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $200,000; Charles A. Lohse, Paul H. Basch, Gerson Barth, 650 Fifth Avenue.

Dochtermann Storage Warehouse Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, warehouse and forwarding; $50,000; Frederick L. Dochtermann, Paul Dochtermann, Charles Dochtermann, Jr., 48 St. Mark's Place, New York.

Robert Stuart Metal Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, hardware; $25,000; Robert Stuart, Richard Greiser, Henry C. Spratley, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

O. K. Halva Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general manufacturing; $15,000; Morris Botman, Abraham H. Bilviss, Nathan Radzitzky, 444 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Utility Merchandise Coupon Company, Inc., of Manhattan, printing and publishing; $10,000; Daniel Levy, Louis J. Lefkowitz, Meyer Levy, 115 Broadway, New York.

Modern Tile and Marble Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general contracting; $10,000; Harris Lisman, Mary Bravin, Domenico Bravin, 181 East 111th Street, New York.

American Sheet Metal Lath Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $24,000; Norman W. Peters; Jacob Schratwieser, Roy Thompson, 33 West Forty-second Street, New York.

Mercola, Incorporated, of Manhattan, leaf tobacco and cigars; $10,000; Emanuel P. Mesthene, Frank L. Rowland, Burton Hathaway, all of 51 Stone Street, New York.

The Pembee Company of New York has increased its capital from $15,000 to $300,000; Junior Dress Company of New York from $10,000 to $40,000, and Norman C. Hayner Company of Rochester from $20,000 to $40,000.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the State Department to-day by these companies, all of which had the same objects and capital stock and incorporators. The incorporators are from New York City. The companies were:

The United States Sewage Disposal Corporation of Eastern Pennsylvania, to construct, equip, maintain, and operate sewage disposal plants; $1,000,000. John T. McGovern, Lindsay D. Holmes, New York City; John G. Gray, Wilmington.

The United States Sewage Disposal Corporation of New Jersey; same incorporators and capital.

The United States Sewage Disposal Corporation of Missouri; same capital and incorporators.

AUTO ROUTES WEST IN BETTER SHAPE

Old National Highway Recovering from Flood Damage—Dogs That Motor in Peril.

Conditions on the Old National Road in the Central West are gradually improving and recovery from the effects of the floods last Spring in Ohio and Indiana is well under way. According to the touring information bureau of the American Automobile Association, all the tollgates between Wheeling and Columbus have now been done away with and automobile tourists are thus saved the annoyance of having to stop and pay a toll at a number of places in that section. At present, travel west from Wheeling toward Dayton and Cincinnati, Indianapolis or St. Louis is divided about equally between the Old National Road route through Zanesville to Columbus and the upper route through Cadiz, Newcomerstown, Coshocton, Newark and Cranville. The last-named route is about twenty miles longer than the other and it is believed that with the abolition of tollgates the historic road will soon exceed its rival in popularity.

This old highway is the widest and longest road ever laid out in the United States. It is practically straight, and, running across Central Ohio and Indiana, is the shortest loop between Wheeling, the great centring point of routes at the Ohio River, and Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and St. Louis. For this reason it has been considered an almost indispensable part of the proposed Ocean-toOcean Old Trails Highway.

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Many motorists like to take their dogs with them when out for a spin, but, according to the touring department of the Automobile Club of America, they must be careful about indulging this fondness in Tarrytown, N. Y. It seems that a quarantine on canines is now enforced in that town, and the authorities are seizing dogs from all vehicles and putting them in the pound. The section under the dog ban includes Mount Pleasant, nearly all of Greenburgh, and extends beyond Elmsford and East View.

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The viaduct of the Cross River Reservoir, between Bedford and Cross River, is in poor condition. It is dangerous for two heavy cars to pass on this bridge, which has not been safe for heavy traffic for some time.

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With an entry list to date of twenty-two cars and more entries promised before June 22, the tour of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association to the Pacific Coast bids fair to be a good-sized undertaking. Plans have been completed for the trip, which will start on July 1. The entries so far include 2 Americans, 2 Hendersons, 2 Stutz, 3 Marions, 3 Premiers, 2 Haynes, 1 Pathfinder, 1 Premier truck, 1 McFarlan, 2 Appersons, 1 Empire, 1 Pilot, and 1 Marmon. The tourists will be entertained at many points on their way to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a special train, bearing the wives of many of those who will go by motor, will run on a schedule which will enable the two sections of the party to meet at various points of interest.

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A new power-operated dumping body for motor trucks was announced yesterday by the Alco. The lifting mechanism receives its power through a jaw clutch attached to the countershaft, which is extended through the gear box. The power is then transmitted through a worm gear and two sets of spur gears to a cross shaft at right angles to the frame. On each end of this shaft is a bell crank, which is connected to a straight connecting rod attached to the body. A lever on the side of the driver's seat gives control. The dump mechanism may be operated when the truck is in motion or standing still, and when the body descends the mechanism locks. The body can be raised to an angle of 65 degrees in fifteen seconds, it is said.

CONDON OWES $8,975,123.

Carnegie Trust Director's Assets Are Only $413,898.

Nominal liabilities of $8,975,123 and assets of only $413,898 are shown in the schedules filed yesterday by Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, against whom bankruptcy proceedings were filed two years ago. Mr. Condon was a Director of the Carnegie Trust Company at the time of its collapse, and was associated in finance with William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, and Charles A. Moore, Jr.

A substantial part of his assets is represented by his real estate holdings both here and in Tennessee. His home at Pelham Manor is valued at $130,000 and the mortgage is only $20,000. The story of the Carnegie disaster is told in his ten shares of stock set down as of no value, and his ten shares in the Nineteenth Ward Bank, also put down as valueless. Of the cash in hand, $6,078 was in the Carnegie Trust Company, which applied the money to the payment of a note Mr. Condon had guaranteed.

Of the liabilities, $2,222,417 are secured and $1,683,905 are unsecured, while more than half, $5,018,000, are accounted for by notes which ought to be paid by others. The total is much larger than the actual liabilities, as many of the notes appear twice in the schedules.

Mr. Condon carried $100,000 in life insurance. Most of the creditors are the same as appeared in the schedules which Reichmann, Cummins, and Moore filed. Andrew Carnegie's $2,100,000 is secured. Other creditors in this category are the Carnegie Trust Company, $896,000; the Northern Bank, $141,980; the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $135,000, and the Central Trust Company, $300,000.

NEW YORK—Pawling.

A SUMMER RESORT OF THE BEST CLASS

MIZZEN TOP

Hotel and Cottages.

On Crest of Quaker Hill,

SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, Pawling, N. Y.

Opens June 28.

90 minutes from New York City via Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation.

A PICTURESQUE NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.

The best stop on the most direct route from New York to the Berkshires.

Fine new macadamized automobile road direct to Hotel.

W. P. CHASE, 1,123 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL., 1872—MADISON SQUARE.

NEW YORK—Dutchess County.

PINE FOREST PARK

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Healthy and Restful. Two hours Grand Central; private lake; altitude 1,000 feet; simple life; no dust; rooms in cottages and bungalows; modern plumbing; central dining hall; German-American cuisine; boating, bathing, fishing; amusements; moderate rates; under management of Gabriel A. Newgold, (of Hotel Bon Ray.) Booklet. 545 West 111th St. Telephone 92 Morningside.

NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

New York State now owns and guarantees the famous mineral springs, now in official care.

Both health and pleasure are here.

Let us find a hotel or boarding house for you. Write for literature and complete information. Address Publicity Commission, Room 30, The Arcade, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

Lakewood Farm Hotel and Cottages.

Highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County; private lake; bass fishing; excellent cuisine; magnificent scenery; refined patronage; booklet and terms on application.

ARNEY B. SHAVER, Manager, Roscoe, N. Y.

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WAWONDA,

Wawondaville, Liberty P. O., Sullivan County, N. Y.

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Modern. Unsurpassed cuisine. Beneficial climate. Rates moderate. Booklet on request.

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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

85th Season. 45 minutes from 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park; 800 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Music. Rates $3 and up. Booklet.

Most Delightful of Vacation Places

The altitude of Stamford, its low temperature in summer, together with the absence of humidity, combine to produce a most desirable, healthful climate, and nowhere in the mountains may the visitor find hospitality, comfort and pleasure more satisfying and conducive to his well being.

Stamford New York

Churchill Hall ..300 The Atchison ... 50
Rexmere .....150 The Madison ... 50
Graycourt Inn... 60 Hamilton House.. 50
Kendall Pl. 50 Simpson Terrace.. 50
Ingleside ... 50 Elmwood 25

Cold Spring House.. 50
Maple Rest 25
Terry Homestead... 25
Cedarhurst 25
Ivanhurst 30
Lawrence Cottage... 20
Craft Farm House.. 20
Furnished Cottages and sites for sale and rent by Dr. S. E. Churchill, W. H. McAlpin, A. C. Van Dyke. Particulars of hotels, cottages, &c., 1180 B'way, N. Y. Miss J. Wheeler, Rep., phone 4743 Mad.

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Of wood, mountain and lake—of fishing, camping, out-of-door sports—of Nature's seclusion combined with delightful social life—should seek the region reached by

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Superior service to Lake George, Lake Champlain, The Adirondacks, Au Sable Chasm, Saratoga Springs—Hundreds of miles of beautiful country that gives a new edge to living and gives recreation that truly recreates.

"A Summer Paradise" is an illustrated book of 384 pages for the vacation-minded. Enjoyable to read—dependable as to facts—chock full of wanted information. Mailed to you upon receipt of 6 cents postage.

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THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD'S NEW SUMMER BOOK

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20 degrees cooler along the coast than is New York City.

Delightful places to spend a vacation among high wooded hills overlooking Sound and bays on the North Shore; in the central farming section, or along the Great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

Over 300 resorts to choose from with prices to fit any pocketbook

GUIDE TO LONG ISLAND RESORTS free at ticket offices 170 B'way, 4th Ave. Bldg. Arcade & 153 W. 125th St., N. Y., or sent on receipt of 10 cents postage by Gen. Passenger Agent, Room 871, Penn. Station, New York City.

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Opens June 28th. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate; Purest Water. Country and Shore Combined.

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On Great South Bay, Amityville, Long Island; family and transient hotel; rooms with or without private bath; Southern cooking.

Far Rockaway.—Cottage to let for the season; well furnished; 9 bedrooms; 2 baths; large verandas; 5 minutes to station and trolley; moderate rent. P. O. Box 336, Far Rockaway, or 'Phone 141 Far Rockaway.

Far Rockaway.—Ocean front cottage, rent for season; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large verandas; tennis court; rent reasonable. Joseph Cassidy, Telephone 141 Far Rockaway.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I.

MAIDSTONE INN

OPENS JUNE 12.

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HUGUENOT PARK—STATEN ISLAND

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Magnificent Hotel—All outside rooms—moderate rates. Large verandas, sun parlors, cuisine first class; tennis, boating, bathing. Dancing Daily; superior cabaret; two orchestras; Hawaiian Quartet, Talented Vocalists, Hungarian Violinist. Ideal Family Hotel, less than hour from Manhattan. Exceptional facilities for conventions, dinner dances, motor parties. New York Office 25 Broad St. Tel. 6010 Broad.

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STATEN ISLAND

Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings.

Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads, and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

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Fisher's Island, N. Y.

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ALWAYS COOL.

Seashore and Country.

SOUND AND OCEAN BOATING, BATHING, golf, tennis; orchestra; very accessible. Large addition; many suites with bath.

EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE

A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Absolutely healthful; excellent water. We raise our own vegetables, milk, cream, and poultry.

Certified milk.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1851. Situated on Lake shore. Shaded lawns. Rooms with and without bath. Accommodations for Motors. Booklet.

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All amusements. Cafe. Fine Fishing, Boating, Dancing. Capacity 175. 14 miles waterway.

$14 TO $20. SWEENEY & QUINN, Props.

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Ideal spot for vacationists; tennis, safe bathing, fishing, and other sports; excellent cuisine; own garden; special rates July. B. E. McCORMICK.

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PAVILION HOTEL Open June 24th.

AND COTTAGES

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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT. NOW OPEN. Folders sent free. J. H. GARDNER & SON. W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

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A NEW $500,000 INVESTMENT.

Hot and Cold Sea Water in All Baths.

ONLY HOTEL ON THE BOARDWALK.

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Directly on the Beach.

Booklet. Elevator. Clement & Clement

STRATFORD, Ocean Grove, N. J. 50 feet to ocean; foot of Main Ave. Baynes & Layman.

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BELMAR, N. J. New Management.

Direct ocean front; suites with private bath; running water in every room; electric light; elevators; grillroom; orchestra; garage; select patronage; table and service of highest order; capacity 350. E. L. JONES, Prop.

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Avon by the Sea, N. J.

Directly on the Ocean. 75 minutes from New York. Service of the highest standard. Orchestra daily. Special for the Fourth: Thurs. dinner to Mon. breakfast, $10. Booklet. S. THOMAS PENNA.

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Directly on the beach, Point Pleasant, N. J. Opens June 24. E. H. CARLISLE. Also Hotel Belmont, Bermuda. Open all Summer. Coolest location in Bermuda.

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Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Accommodates 250. High-class table and service. Bathing, Boating, Tennis. T. R. Moore Hotel Co.

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New Park House, Summit, N. J.

Open all year. Rooms and suite, with private baths; good family table. Rates moderate. JOHN D. BAILEY.

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THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; family rates. M. L. & E. Woodward.

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The best place to spend your summer vacation is in the Historic, Picturesque and Healthful

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The high altitude of this great mountain sanitarium, ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, is an important factor in the selection of a summer home.

In addition to the private parks there are over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses amid green fields and towering crags in this country of scenic beauty and wildwood charm, known the world over as a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.

reaches all points in this glorious country, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operate the only through car line, including Pullman service, between New York and the Catskill Mountains.

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Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the Mountains.

The summer time schedule for season of 1913 will go in effect Sunday, June 22nd.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain Section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL

Catskill Mountains.

Will open for season of 1913 on Thursday, June 26th. Elevation 2,500 feet. Rooms singly or en suite with private baths. Service and cuisine unsurpassed. Elevator service to all floors. Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Music. Popular walks and drives. Booklet.

For terms apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Ave., Corner 36th St. New York. Telephone 3850 Murray Hill.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Altitude 3,000 feet. Located on the "Empire Tours." Now Open. Motor buses and touring cars meet all trains. Automobiles to hire. Direct parlor car service to Hotel Station. Golf, tennis, baseball, bowling, dancing, mountain climbing, canoeing, fishing, billiards and pool. Musical afternoon tea.

Special Indgements for the Younger Set. Two concerts daily by a Symphony Orchestra. Special rates for families. Transient rates, $4 per day up. Address HARRISON S. DOWNS, Hotel Kaaterskill, Kaaterskill P. O., N. Y.

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Opens June 26. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, New Swimming Pool, New Garage. 100 Rooms; 40 Bathroom Suites. Booking office, 1,180 Broadway. Tel. 4743 Mad. Sq. C. W. PECK. Prop.

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All amusements. Cafe. Fine Fishing, Boating, Dancing. Capacity 175. 14 miles waterway.

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Directly on the Ocean. 75 minutes from New York. Service of the highest standard. Orchestra daily. Special for the Fourth: Thurs. dinner to Mon. breakfast, $10. Booklet. S. THOMAS PENNA.

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Open all year. Rooms and suite, with private baths; good family table. Rates moderate. JOHN D. BAILEY.

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THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; family rates. M. L. & E. Woodward.

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Enchanted Island

No one can wholly describe it. Its appeal depends on too many and too varied attractions. It has been called

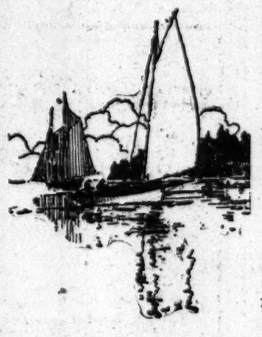
NORWAY & ITALY COMBINED

But it is more. It is the mountains of New Hampshire, the lakes of Italy, the deep woods, the cliff drives of Riviera, the fiord country of Norway, and the Maine seashore with its myriad bays and harbors—all on this wonderful island.

Its shores are the scenes of perhaps the most joyous summer life in America—at luxurious

BAR HARBOR

at less formal Southwest, Northeast, and Seal Harbors.



Every summer sport—sailing, yachting, bathing, tennis, golf, motoring, driving, mountain climbing.

The social environment is famous. Nowhere are gathered together more interesting people—writers, artists, scholars, men who have done things.

You may find every kind of accommodation from the brilliant hotels to delightful but very moderate-priced boarding-houses.

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Room 816, So. Station, Boston, Mass., or call at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES — Boston & Maine, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Maine Central

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

THE **NEW MONMOUTH**

Spring Lake Beach, N

EFFICIENCY INQUIRY FOR THE CUSTOMS

Mitchel Names Board to Cut Red Tape and Reduce Running Expenses.

WANTS PUBLIC TO HELP

Collector Says He Will Fix a Time When Those with Suggestions Can See Him.

John Purroy Mitchel, the new Collector of the Port, issued a statement at the Custom House yesterday afternoon, outlining his plans to increase the efficiency of his staff, which he said consisted of more than 2,000 persons. He asserted that the reduction in the tariff would not affect the staff to any degree, as the volume of imports would be as large or larger under the new law. He said that he would look for simple and direct methods of reducing expenses, and would abolish red tape and circumlocution wherever he found them, as he had in the Controller's office in this city. In his statement he said:

"Soon after I received notice of my appointment to the Collectorship, I learned that there had been in progress for some six months an inquiry into the methods and organization of the customs service at this port, prosecuted by the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission under the direction of Dr. Cleveland, its Chairman. I conferred with Dr. Cleveland as to the scope and progress of the work and was informed that several reports were in first draft, and upon my request the President directed the commission to forward such reports to him and to me, and this was done. I also obtained from Collector Loeb such reports as had been made to and acted upon by him in his administration.

"My examination of these various documents was necessarily cursory and incomplete, due to the fact that my time was largely taken up in completing those matters in the Board of Estimate which had been especially committed to my care, but from these reports and from interviews with officials and citizens who had intimate knowledge of the business of the office, it became apparent that there was still room for constructive work in the improvement of the service.

"I thereupon conferred with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of the best and most inexpensive method of procuring information upon which to base any needed changes, and it was concluded that it would be advisable to enlist the services of those members of the staff of the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission who were available for such work and some of them had actually been engaged upon the investigation referred to. A list of these experts was made carefully and with a view to peculiar fitness for the work in hand and submitted to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their approval. This being obtained, the list was forwarded to the Civil Service Commission with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury that the men named be approved for appointment as a special staff, attached to my office, to prosecute the aforesaid study under my direction:

"On Friday the Civil Service Commission approved the request and made an order permitting the appointment of these experts for a period of three months, with the option of renewal for an additional three months if desired. Here are the names and qualifying experience of the members of the special staff:

"Frederick A. Cleveland, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency; Francis Oakey, public accountant; John L. Pultz, mining engineer; Ernst C. Meyer, several years in the customs service; Edgar V. O'Daniel, Robert Von Reutlinger, Julius J. Pallay, A. B., College of the City of New York; Arthur W. Proctor, A. B., LL. B., Columbia University, who has served on the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission and on the Committee on School Inquiry, which has been conducted by Dr. F. J. Goodnow and Dr. F. C. Howe.

"The staff of experts will take up its work at once and report to me from time to time such recommendations as the members see fit to make.

"All complaints and constructive suggestions are welcomed and will receive the fullest consideration. I am arranging to make it possible for customs employes and citizens who have an intimate knowledge of the service and its needs to confer with me personally in aid of the inquiry."

Mr. Mitchel explained that he intended to fix an hour in the afternoon when any one would be able to see him in regard to the improvement of the service. Customs officials who were asked for their opinion yesterday on the investigation into the operation of the department said that expenses, including salaries, especially those of the lower grades, had been cut down so much by Mr. Loeb under the Taft Administration that there was very little left for Mr. Mitchel to reduce.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers — Splendid Service.)

The trip to Boston by Fall River Line Steamer.

Gives you zest for the day's business or pleasure.

Lve. New York, Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Arrive Boston 7:10 A. M. or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston, $4

General Office, Pier 14, North River. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

TO ALBANY 75 CENTS ROUND TRIP $1.00

The Economical Way Steamers Frank Jones and Kaaterskill leave Pier 40 North River (foot of W. 10th St.) at 5:30 P. M. ; West 132d St. at 6 P. M. daily. Dining Service. CAPITAL CITY LINE. Pier 48 N. R. Phone Spring 6767

FOR SALE.

ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Cots.$1.95 up | Haversacks....50c up
Tents.5.85 " | Knapsacks.....60c "
Blankets...1.65 " | Mess Sets.....40c "
Leggins, Pr. 15c " | Canteens.....35c "
Saddles.....3.00 " | Army-Navy Hat.45c "
Ponchos ...90c " | Camp grates..1.00 "

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Billiard and Pool Tables. Lowest prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders (Established 1858.) DECKER CO., 105 East 9th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:28|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises..9:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:00	8:07	1:52	1:52
Governors Island	8:38	8:41	2:36	2:37
Hell Gate	10:28	10:31	4:16	4:17

Arrived—Wednesday, June 18.

SS Imperiator, Hamburg, June 11.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Thames, Kingston, June 13.
SS Havana, Havana, June 15.
SS P. A. Wilhelm, Kingston, June 13.
SS Oregon, Banes, June 13.
SS Kingston, Fort Antonio, June 13.
SS Welsh Prince, Malta, May 21.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, June 13.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, June 5.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 16.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, June 14.
SS Havana, Havana, June 15.
SS Strathapey, Rotterdam, May 31.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Majestic	Southampton	June 11
Mississippi	Havre	June 1
Ikbal	Hamburg	June 3
Napo	Barbados	June 8
Australia	Shields	June 3
Baron Tweedmouth	Middlesbor'gh	May 31
Antilla	Tampico	June 12
Luristan	Matanzas	June 12
Etonian	Antwerp	June 4
Ocmulgee	Galveston	June 11
Patricia	Hamburg	June 7
Antilles	New Orleans	June 14
Dama	St. Lucia	June 11
Hermion	Shields	June 4
Zacapa	Kingston	June 14
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	June 10
Amelia	Changuinola	June 13
Stephano	St. Johns	June 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Celtic	Liverpool	June 12
France	Havre	June 14
Italia	Palermo	June 6
Santa Rosalia	Swansea	June 5
La Hesbaye	Antwerp	June 5
Esperanza	Havana	June 17
Zulia	Curacao	June 12
El Alba	Galveston	June 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	June 17

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	June 14
Emilia	Algiers	June 7
Carmania	Liverpool	June 14
Carpathia	Naples	June 9
Sierra Nevada	Bremen	June 7
Roon	Bremen	June 9
Roma	Lisbon	June 11
San Marcos	Galveston	June 14
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	June 8
Prins Willem V	Gonaives	June 16
Vaudyck	Barbados	June 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Berlin, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	——	2:00 P.M.
Pr. di Piemonte, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island and	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Fitzpatrick, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Floride, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comino, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Thames, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Ponce	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 18.

SS Italia, Genoa to New York, was 337 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due Havre 20th, 8:30 A. M. Anchor Line.
SS Etonian, Antwerp to New York, was 223 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 20th, 8:30 A. M. Wilson Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Provence, New York to Havre, was 165 miles W. at 5:45 P. M.; due Havre 19th, 11:30 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 221 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 645 miles S. at 9 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 233 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 675 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 113 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 8 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Victoria Luise, at Plymouth, June 18.
SS Uranium, at Rotterdam, June 17.
SS Clio, at Rotterdam, June 17.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, June 17.
SS Howick Hall, at Colombo, June 18.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Southampton, June 18.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, June 18.
SS Magdalena, from Southampton, June 18.
SS Ivernia, from Trieste, June 18.
SS Clement, from Barbados, June 16.
SS Christopher, from Barbados, June 16.
SS Iroquois, from London, June 18.
SS Saxolene, from Shields, June 17.
SS Suveric, from Port Natal, June 17.
SS East Point, from Liverpool, June 18.

Passed.

SS City of Edinburgh, for New York from Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....June 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.June 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....June 20
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....June 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 26
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....June 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—Empress of India.....June 27
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama.....July 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, May 21; Shanghai, May 24; Yokohama, May 31, and Honolulu, June 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east at 7:20 P. M. June 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 21.

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

$10.00 Niagara Falls AND RETURN Over Fourth of July

Special Train July 3 will leave New York Ferry Stations, West 23d St., 8.50 A. M., Liberty St., 9.00 A. M.

Tickets honored on all trains except the Black Diamond Express, July 3, and on morning trains July 4. Return limit July 6.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

Direct to Niagara Falls without Change

TICKET OFFICES:
New York: 1480 Broadway, near 42nd St. 1236 Broadway, near 31st St. 401 Broadway, corner Walker St. 94 Broadway, corner Wall St. West 23rd Street Ferry Station. Liberty Street Ferry Station.
Brooklyn: 30 Flatbush Ave.
Newark: 211 Market St.
Station, Elizabeth and Meeker Avenues.
New York Terminals: West 23d St. and Liberty St. Ferry Stations.

Intercollegiate Regatta

The two large Day Line observation steamers "Albany" and "Robert Fulton" will run as Boat Race Specials to Poughkeepsie June 21st.

The "Albany" will leave Desbrosses St. 9:40; W. 42nd St. 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:20; Yonkers 10:50 A. M., arriving at Poughkeepsie 2:20 P. M.

The "Robert Fulton" (express) will leave Desbrosses St. 10:45; W. 42nd St. 11:00; W. 129th St. 11:20 A. M., arriving at Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M.

Both steamers arrive in time to take observation train. They will then anchor in most advantageous position possible, affording a comfortable view of the races. Restaurant, Lunch Room and Orchestra, and a perfect day's enjoyment.

After last race the "Robert Fulton" will return to the Day Line Pier, Poughkeepsie, for passengers ready to return immediately to New York, making no stops, except W. 129th St. and W. 42d St. The "Albany" will call at Day Line Pier, Poughkeepsie, for observation train and other passengers, and then proceed to New York.

Entire Trip, $2

One way (not including races), $1.00. (Special tickets required.)

REGULAR DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

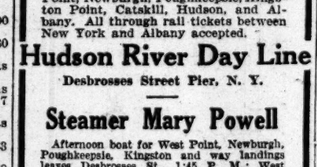
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 17

"College Special" to Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie, Saturday, June 21st Str. ADIRONDACK of the Hudson Navigation Co. Round Trip $1.50.

Str. lv. Pier 32 N. R., (foot of Canal St.) at 9:45 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:15 A. M.; Yonkers at 11 A. M., landing passengers at Poughkeepsie in time to board observation train which will leave Highlands at 3:30. First race scheduled for 4 P. M. Str. Adirondack returns to N. Y. at close of races, calling at Yonkers and W. 129th St. en route. Tickets at all local ticket offices of Line, at McBride & Co., 71 Broadway, and Tyson Ticket Offices at hotels.

Dining service a la carte. MUSIC.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. Pier 32 N. R. Phone Spring 9400.



Iron Steamboat Co. CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
Fishing Banks Str. "Taurus" Daily from Pier 1, N. R., only at 8:30 A. M. Fare weekdays 75 cents. Sundays $1.00. Accommodations for ladies. Stewardess in attendance.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Str. ROSEDALE, SUNDAY, June 22 | See Sat'day & Sunday morning papers for time table. Daily trips commence June 29

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES

POUGHKEEPSIE

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st.

The Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Str. "SHINNECOCK" will run from New York for this occasion, and follow the boats over the course. Leave New York, Pier 8, E. R., 8:30 A. M.; West 23d St., 9 A. M.; West 125d St., 9:30 A. M. Returning to New York immediately after the races.

ROUND TRIP FARE—$1.50

Music, Cafe, and Dining Service.

Tickets sold on docks on Saturday morning, but may be secured in advance and stateroomns reserved at Room 308, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG $1 Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50 NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

Delightful Afternoon Trip to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc. 9.

BERMUDA TOURS

Covering All Expenses.

5 days .....$27.50 and up
8 days .....$35 and up
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1875.

EUROPE.—30 Tours, June to August. Send for booklet. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

All Day Sunday Sail TO Poughkeepsie and Return STEAMERS TROJAN and RENSSELAER.

Luxury and Recreation. No Crowding.

To Poughkeepsie and Return same day..$1.00
To Albany by day and return by night boat, (or vice versa).....$3.50

Steamer leaves foot of Canal St., 8:45 A. M.; W. 128th St. at 9:15 A. M.; Yonkers at 10 A. M. Returning to Yonkers at 5 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 5:40 P. M.; Canal St. at 6 P. M.

Dining Service a la Carte. MUSIC.

$1.00 To POUGHKEEPSIE

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., 32, N. R. Phone Spring 9400.

ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER To BOSTON

Metropolitan Line Steel, twin-screw Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., weekdays and Sunday 5 P. M. Fare, $4.

TO PORTLAND

Maine Steamship Line. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star, leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thur. and Sat. 5 p.m. Also Mondays, beginning June 23, at 10:30 a.m. Fare, $6; Round Trip, $10.

Tickets and staterooms at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, and at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices throughout city.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Sight-Seeing Yachts

OBSERVATION & TOURIST around Manhattan Island daily. Battery Pier, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

50-MILE OCEAN TRIP $1.00

YACHT HALCYON to Sandy Hook Lightship, Forts and Quarantine, 1:15 P. M. Phone Broad 5373.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND Daily & Sunday, 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M. Leave West 42d St. Tele. 8441 Gram.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Conn. River landings. Write for Summer Folder.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE

Via Boat and Trolley. $2.25.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Staterooms $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R., Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.
WRITE FOR SUMMER FOLDER.

MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY $1

Enjoy the exceedingly LOW FARE trip on our elegant steamers, offering highest class service and comfort in the most refined surroundings. Dining Service a la Carte. Music.
Stmr. Lve. Pier 39, N. R., ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 80, N. R., ft. W. 40th St., 5:45 P.M., W. 129th St., 6:15 P.M. Tel. 9236 Spring.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to All Points.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm..June 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....June 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....July 1
Fast Mail Sailings.
Berlin.....June 19
Sierra Nevada (direct).....June 21
Bremen.....July 3

London—Paris—Bremen

Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II); Wednesdays.
Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene.....July 5
Koenig Albert.....Aug. 2
NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS July 5, from Bremen
Through rates from New York to Egypt, India, Far East, and SOUTH AMERICA, via EUROPE. Largest, Newest, Finest Ships in this Service.
AROUND THE WORLD Independent Trips $618

In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line

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Before deciding where you will spend your vacation this Summer consider

BERMUDA

Wonderful Climate—Excellent Hotels
Book your passage by
"OROTAVA"
The Popular Steamer to Bermuda
10,063 Tons Displ't. 5,971 Tons Reg'd.
All Expense Tours, $27.50 up.
Next Sailing June 21.

Tickets interchangeable with Q. S. S. Co. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

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Excellent Passenger Accommodation
THAMES, 5,621 tons Reg'd, Sailing June 21.

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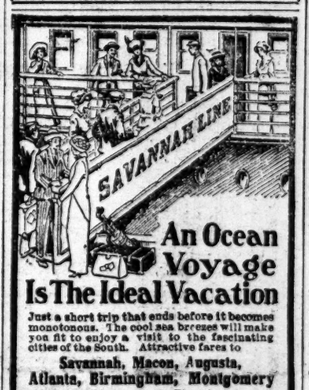
†PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO & FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES TO COLOMBIA & ECUADOR

For particulars apply to
*The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
§The UNION-CASTLE MAIL S. S. CO. Ltd.
†The PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2081 Broadway, and 264 and 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.



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Just a short trip that ends before it becomes monotonous. The cool sea breeze will make you fit to enjoy a visit to the fascinating cities of the South. Attractive fares to

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And all Southern points. Electric fans, spacious cabins and promenade decks and unexcelled service and cuisine.

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Sailings every five days in connection with R. M. S. P. Co. to the West Indies.
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To Quebec

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent Scenery: Gulf of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 5th and 19th, August 2d and 16th. From Quebec July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd.

For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 290 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2081 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

YELLOWSTONE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST, YELLOWSTONE, COLORADO, UTAH, CANADIAN ROCKIES, ALASKA
Leaving June 30, July 1, 5, 17, 31 and Later.
Also 70 nearby Short Summer Tours.
Send for Booklets.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
225 Fifth Av. Phone 6270 Mad.

GRAND CRUISE TO THE WONDERFUL NORTH
12 DAYS $60.00 UP
Berth and meals included. Special Rates for June, September and October. Via the RED CROSS LINE
The most novel, beautiful and delightful vacation cruise from New York; visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland.
SPLENDID FISHING AND HUNTING.
New specially built tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," have every modern device for safety and comfort. Wonderful scenes in foreign America; splendid cuisine; Orchestra. Sea sports. 7 days at sea, 5 days ashore. No hotel bills, no transfers. Send now for booklet 46.
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St., and all Tyson's ticket offices. 'Phone Spring 9491, and 9492.

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Largest SS. Co. in the WORLD
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Over 400 Ships 1,306,819 TONS

"IMPERATOR"

World's Largest Ship
WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK
Wednesday, June 25, 11 a.m.
Saturday . . July 19, 10 a.m.
Saturday . . Aug. 9, 11 a.m.
and every three weeks thereafter

Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Imperator.....June 25, 11 A. M
*†Patricia.....June 28, 12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic.July 2, 9 A. M.
Kronp'n Cecilie.July 5, 10 A. M
*†Pretoria.....July 12, 1 P. M.
Pres. Grant.....July 16, 9 A. M.
†Imperator.....July 19, 10 A. M.
Amerika.....July 23, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln.....July 24, 12 noon
†§Pennsylvania.July 31, 3 P. M.

§2d cabin only. *Will call at Boulogne. †New. ‡Hamburg direct.

For S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn.

All other Sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

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Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

All steamers in this service leave from NEW PIER, 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th Street Ferry.

S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons) July 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons) July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg.....Aug. 9, 10 A. M
S. S. Moltke.....Aug. 26, 11 A. M.

From BOSTON to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Bluecher .....June 24
Cincinnati .....July 12
Cleveland .....July 29
Cincinnati.....Aug. 16

These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both First and Second Cabins.

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The fastest steamers in the world
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA
Queenstown, Fishguard, Liverpool.

Carmania, Jun.28,10 a.m. | Carmania, Aug. 2, 10 a.m.
*Mauretania, July 2 | Campania, Aug. 6, 1 A. M.
Campania, July 9, 1 a.m. | Caronia...Aug. 13, 5 p.m.
Caronia, July 16, 10 a. m.
*Mauretania, July 23 | *Mauretania, Aug. 20
Carmania, Aug. 27, 1 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound

Mediterranean — Adriatic Service

Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Pireus. Sailings noon. Send for Itinerary.
PANNONIA, June 21 | IVERNIA, July 10
CARPATHIA, July 2 | SAXONIA, July 29
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Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Touraine....June 19 | *La Provence....July 10
12th cabin (new) | *La Lorraine....July 17
*La Savoie.....July 3 | France (new)....July 24
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) & Third-class Passagers Only.
*Niagara.....June 21
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

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GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
Columbia..June 21, 10 AM | California..July 5, 9 AM
Cameronia..June 28, 2 PM | Caledonia..July 12, 3 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For Book of Tours, Rates, etc., apply HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17-19 Broadway.

URANIUM STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

$45 and $50 to EUROPE.
A few choice cabin accommodations.
Twin Screw S. S. CAMPANELLO....July 2
PASSENGER OFFICE, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Holland America Line

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PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
*Rotterdam.....June 24 | †Rotterdam.....July 1
*Potsdam.....July 8 | †New Amsterdam.July 15
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne.

Russia American Line

Regular Fortnightly Sailings
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45 2d
To Libau, $75 & up, 1st cabin; $50 2d
Russia, June 28, 2PM | Czar.....July 12
Birma July 1, 2 PM | Kursk.....July 26
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G. P. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES

"NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA."
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
†ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
*VERONA.....JUNE 21, 11 AM
Stampalia..July 1, 11 AM | *Palermo..July 17, 11 AM
*America...July 5, 11 AM | †Europa...July 19, 11 AM
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., 24 Whitehall St.

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FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

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S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons, 16th Annua. Feb. 26, 64 days at $400 up, including shore exc

Assuredly Safe Investments

We offer underlying first mortgage public utility bonds on a large property operating near New York City, and earning three times interest charges. They are protected by $62,500,000 junior securities (over three times this issue) all of which were sold for cash at or near par.

They have been on the market 14 years, during which period they have been bought by leading fire and life insurance companies and savings banks, and are now a well established security enjoying a broad and active market.

PRICE TO PAY **5%**

Special circular on request.

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Two Savings Bank Bonds

1. Price, $900.
Yearly interest, $45 or 5% per annum. Held by over 35 banks in New York State.

2. Price $800.
Yearly interest, $40 or 5% per annum. Redeemable in 20 years at $1,000 each.
Held by over 170 banks and insurance companies throughout the United States.

Investors now have the opportunity of purchasing these bonds at lower prices than those paid by most of the banks.
Ask for Offering S. B.

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Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.

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NEW YORK

Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility **Bonds for Investment**

Sound 6% Bond

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To Yield Full 6%

Amply secured—an opportunity for holders of good bonds yielding 5% to secure a 20% larger income without speculative risk or disappointment.

$100 difference in income upon each $1,000 bond in ten years is worth consideration.

Write for full particulars furnished gratis upon request for Circular AG-9.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS

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Postal Savings Banks AND
Conservative Investors

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TO YIELD 5%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance — To Investigate Charge of Interference with Pacific Plans.

In a quiet market prices rose yesterday enough to show a net gain of close to one point in the average level of quotations. In some stocks advances were made in the face of news which offered no explanation for the rise, and in this very fact was found a suggestion of the state in which the market now finds itself. The view that prices were lately unduly depressed has been sufficiently widely accepted to lead to steady absorption of stocks since the turn for the better came, and it has been found that prices have risen, easily indicating that liquidation had been very thoroughly accomplished.

Dispatches from Washington told that the Attorney General, without definitely committing himself to approving the proposed exchange of Southern Pacific for Baltimore & Ohio as part of the Union Pacific plan, had described that proposal as a step in the right direction. This was a factor in causing an advance of about two points in Union Pacific and also exerted some favorable influence on the list as a whole. The charge that unnamed persons have sought to embarrass the Union Pacific in working out its plan for disposing of Southern Pacific led yesterday to a resolution in the Senate which promised to bring the facts regarding this matter before the public. The view was expressed in the financial district yesterday that the Union Pacific interests are in a position to perform a public service by laying bare all the facts in this matter. The action taken by the Senate seems to offer the best sort of opportunity for revealing all that there is to be revealed regarding the alleged efforts to block the Union Pacific's efforts to formulate an acceptable plan.

There was an interesting item in the weekly review of the iron trade which bears closely on the argument of steel men that the real test of the proposed changes in the duties on steel will come not while the European steel makers are overrun with orders, as they recently were, but when demand becomes sufficiently slack to make it worth their while to seek an outlet for part of their product in this market. The Iron Age noted yesterday that at the prices now quoted in the Belgian markets for billets they could be shipped to this country and sold at a considerable reduction from prices prevailing here should billets be put on the free list. This suggests some of the considerations on which the impending changes in the tariff are exerting restrictive influence upon forward trade. It seems plain, however, from reports which come from merchants that business is being affected much less than many had supposed it would be by the prospect of an all-around revision of our import duties. Conditions, including the impending change in the tariff, make for conservatism in the matter of future commitments, but despite that the country is doing a very large volume of business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for four months, 5@5½ per cent. for five months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for six months, and 5½@6 per cent. for seven months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $313,546,617; balances, $19,301,169; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $636,470.

The local banks have gained $88,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½ per cent. for short and three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 5%@5¾ per cent. Money was 3¾ per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 23c., and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 42½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows at the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8776; demand, high, $4.8685; low, $4.8675; last $4.8675.

Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅛ less 1-32.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ plus 1-32; check, 95¼ plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-16; check, 5.19⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.83; 90 days, $4.8130.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82¾; 90 days, $4.81.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.23⅜ less 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16 less 1-32; 90 days, 93⅞ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. premium; St. Louis, 20c. premium; St. Paul, 60c. premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 15⅝c. premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d. lower in London, at 27d., and ⅛c. lower in New York, at 58⅝c. per ounce.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alpha Con	.01	Justice	.05
Belcher	.18	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	.08	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.0	Overman	.10
Confidence	.20	Potosi	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.62	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Crown Point	.22	Union Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.23

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.60	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.70	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.16	D'field Bl. B	.02
Midway	.39	Florence	.37
Mizpah Exten	.50	G'field C. M	1.82½
Montana	1.15	G'field Merger	.18
North Star	.85	Jumbo Exten	.22
Rescue Eula	.16	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.76	Silver Pick	.03
West End	1.25	Nevada Hills	.90
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.80
		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.14	Manhattan Con	.06
Booth	.02	Man. Big Four	.44
C. O. D	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¾	7	Jackpot	.5	5¾
Elkton	52½	53	McKinney	.57	57¾
El Paso	.300	347	Old Gold	1½	2½
Findlay	2	5	Portland	.55	56
Gold Dol	.10	10¼	Vindicator	.90	92
Isabella	10½	11	Rav. B. H	4	4½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

President Barrett of the Union Bag and Paper Company appointed a committee yesterday consisting of August Heckscher, John A. Stelcher, and James B. Marsh, to look into the affairs of the company, with the view of recommending changes in business methods pursued. Stockholders were informed at the recent annual meeting that such action would be taken.

H. C. Hooker, formerly secretary to President Underwood of the Erie Railroad Company, has been appointed assistant to the President.

The Committee on Clearings of the New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday that Wabash common shares would be removed from the Clearing House list to-day. The stock is selling at so low a price, and is so inactive, that the Exchange authorities decided that it need not be considered longer in Clearing House operations.

Alonzo Potter of William Salomon & Co. has been elected to succeed Elisha Walker as director and Vice President of the Agricultural Credit Company. Mr. Walker recently resigned.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Cheerful Railway View.

When the Supreme Court announced its decision in the Minnesota rate case and many railroad men were engaged in finding reasons for the ultimate insolvency of all the carriers, Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific was just beginning his vacation at Dublin, N. H. Despite the fact that no other road was so directly interested in the decision he made no comment on the findings until his arrival in New York this week. He was quoted yesterday as saying that he did not fear any drastic regulation by the Railroad Commissions of the Northwestern States. He believed that the commissions were as anxious as any one for efficient transportation systems and would not be inclined to enact laws which might hinder such development.

***

In the Crop Belt.

"I do not feel blue," said the Northern Pacific President. "While I believe that this is a time to exercise caution and prudence, I see no cause for alarm. In our part of the country, as usual, everything depends upon the crops. A good harvest will create new wealth, cause a brisk consumption of lumber, and generally inspire the merchandise trade. With favorable weather from now on we should get a good average crop yield, although it will not be so large as last year, which was exceptional. Northern Pacific will earn possibly 8 per cent. on its stock this year, but we are not concerned so much with earnings on stock as with efforts to make the physical condition of the property as good as possible. We have spent freely on upkeep this year."

***

Low Price for Illinois Central.

Illinois Central at 108½ yesterday was the lowest figure touched since 1899, and stood 7½ points below its minimum quotation in the stress of the last panic. The decline was accompanied by further conjectures on the board room floor as to the next dividend payment, but when the shares rebounded strongly in late trading rumors of a possible dividend reduction ceased to be discussed and the previous fall was credited to the general vagaries of the present market. The Directors have more than a month yet in which to consider the dividend rate, and they will be able to look over the results of the complete fiscal year when they meet. It has been estimated in the Street that the company would show for the period about 6¼ per cent. applicable to the stock earned in a year when the road met with extraordinary difficulties in the way of flood damage. Last year earnings amounted to only a little more than 3 per cent. owing largely to floods, and the full return to shareholders was made. The question for the Directors will be whether to continue a seven-year dividend record unbroken, with the hope of putting back into the surplus account later the amount they have to draw out, or to contract the semi-annual payment within the limits of actual earnings.

***

Opening a New Era.

There were those in the financial district yesterday who professed to find a grain of great promise in Attorney General McReynolds's comment on the Lovett statement. "That statement stands for itself," Mr. McReynolds is reported to have said. "If Judge Lovett made it I should believe every word of it." That a Washington official should publicly express confidence in a corporation head in these parlous days was taken as a sign of better times to come.

***

Copper Metal Lower.

In the copper trade there were reports yesterday that the larger selling agencies were gradually easing prices downward with the hope of stimulating the movement of the metal to a fair degree, at least. Very little buying has occurred for several weeks, and while due allowance is being made for the accumulation of supplies by important consumers during the active market days in early May, the opinion is held in some producing quarters that stocks in the hands of manufacturers, as a whole, are at a low level and ought to be replenished. For this reason the signs point toward a recurrence of the competition among sellers which enlivened the market at home and abroad in April, unless some development comes along in the financial and political situation of a sort to encourage buying at prevailing prices or better. The drop of electrolytic copper, delivered in thirty days, to about the 15-cent level is generally understood as a bid for contracts to be filled at a time when the metal already sold will have been worked up. Manufacturers are believed to have enough June copper engaged to carry them along, but there has been only meagre buying for July and August delivery.

***

New Bonds Non Grata.

News that the Prussian Minister of Commerce had notified banks interested in the international syndicate which is handling the $50,000,000 loan to the Mexican Government that the new issue would not be listed on the Berlin Boerse did not seriously disturb the American members of the syndicate. They held that such action was the logical result of the German Government's request to the large German banks that they keep out of further foreign flotations until conditions improve at home. With the existing money rates, Germany's participation in the new loan would have been largely an honorary one, anyway.

***

July's Return to Investors.

July interest and dividend payments, as figured by the Journal of Commerce, will amount to $263,419,305, against $253,267,992 in the corresponding month of 1912. Of the total dividends will contribute $95,884,055, an increase of $3,430,263. Interest payments will show an estimated advance of nearly $7,000,000. Railroad companies will disburse $31,302,972 in dividends and $99,900,000 in interest payments, while the contribution of industrial concerns to the aggregate of dividends will be $46,905,951 and $52,200,000 to the total of interest payments.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was unchanged, tin was firmer at an improvement of ⅝c. 25 tons of July sold at 44.87½ and 25 of August at 44.87½. Spelte was up 5 points. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
June	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
July	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
August	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Lead	4.30		4.35	
Spelter	5.05	5.15	5.00	5.15
Tin	44.85	45.25	44.25	44.75
Zinc	5.05	5.15	5.00	5.15

London prices yesterday, for copper and pig tin, compared with Tuesday, follow:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	0	0	64	17	6
Copper, futures	63	2	6	65	0	0
Pig tin, spot	205	5	0	203	15	0
Pig tin, futures	205	5	0	203	17	0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £21, up 12s 6d. Spelter, £22 5s, down 7s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 55s 11½d, down 3d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading in Limited Volume—Changes Mostly Advances—Bonds Quiet.

Transactions in unlisted stocks yesterday showed a very small total as compared to Tuesday's sales. Practically all changes made were gains. Tobacco Products preferred sold off from 95 to 80½ on the transfer of 200 shares. A net loss of ½ point marked the close at 80½. The only sale in the bond department was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent. notes which gained ⅛ on the day's trading.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19	19½
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	101	101	101	101
630	Man. Transit	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
500	M. of A., new	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
370	Puebla S. & R.	2	2	1 15-16	2
50	Stan. Oil N.J.	346	347	346	347
200	Tob. Prod. pf.	95	95	80½	80½
1,500	Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	81½	82¾	81½	82¼

MINING STOCKS.

400	Alaska G. M.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
1,200	*Big Four	48	48	48	48
800	Braden Cop.	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
300	Buffalo Mines	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
2,200	Can. G. Sil.	22	23	22	23
800	Giroux Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
500	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1 13-16
300	Greene-Can.	6¼	6¼	6	6
100	La Rose Con.	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
100	Mason Valley	6	6	6	6
100	McK.-Darragh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	*Nevada Hills	96	97	95	95
200	Ohio Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
100	So. U. M. & S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	*Tono. Merger	67	67	67	67
300	W. End Con.	1¼	1¼	1¾	1¾

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

900	W. End Ext.	7	7	7	7

BOND.

$8,000	B. R. T. 5% Notes	94	94⅛	94	94⅛

*Sell cents per share.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 18. Bid.	Asked.	June 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	113	114½	113	114½
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	100	104½	103	104½
Cluett-Peabody	40	50	40	50
Cluett-Peabody pf	90	95	90	95
Con. Rubber Tire	16	20	16	20
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Emerson-Brant	26	35	27	35
Emerson-Brant. pf.	82	90	82	90
Havana Tobacco	2	4	2	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	15	17	15	17
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Pr. t. c.	8	9	8	9
L. Y. Coal Sales Co.	183	190	183	198
National Sugar	85	92	85	92
N. Y. Transportation	3	5	3	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1	1¼	1	1½
Otis Elevator	72	76	72	76
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98	95	98
R. J. Reynolds	240	280	240	280
Tobacco Products	100	120	100	120
U. C. S. Co. Am., pf.	105	110	105	110
U. S. L. & H.	8½	9	8½	9
Willys Overland	55	59	55	59
Willys Overland pf.	53	60	53	60
Willys Overland pf.	84	90	75	85

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Con.	33	35	33	35
Bessie Gold Dredg.	17	17¼	17	17¼
Bessie Gold D. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
British Col. Copper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Butte-New York	⅝	⅝		
*C. O. D. Con.	4		4	¼
Con. Ariz. Smelter	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
*Dia. Black Butte	2	4	2	3
*Dia. Field Daisy	2	4	2	4
First National	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Florence	35	38	35	40
Goldfield Mid'way	2	3	2	3
Greene-Can. N. W.	30	31	30	31
*Greenwater	4½	5½	4½	5½
Halifax Tonopah	1	1½	1½	1½
Kerr Lake	3 3-16	3¼	3 3-16	3¼
Mines of America	2⅜	2¾	2½	2¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
North Butte Dev.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tonopah Mining	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Tri-Bullion	4⅞	4 15-16	4⅞	5
Tularosa	⅛	5-16	⅛	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Mines	2 1-16	2¼	2 1-16	2¼
United Copper	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper pf.	⅜	½		½
*Wet. Silver Mines	3	6	3	6
Yukon Gold Mines	10	12	10	12

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

*N. J. Mines Co.	16	17	16	17
*New Utah Bingham	63	65	63	65

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	125	130	125	130
Chi. Tel. 5s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
Havana Tobacco 5s	55	62	55	62
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962-1963	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾
Western Pacific 5s	76½	78	76	78

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19¼	18½	19
Atlantic Refining	595	605	600	610
Borne-Scrymser	280	300	280	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	150	159	157	160
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	670	650	670
Colonial Oil	90	105	90	100
Continental Oil	1850	1925	1825	1925
Crescent Pipe Line	60	62	60	62
Cumberland P. Line	67	72	67	72
Eureka Pipe Line	355	365	355	365
Galena-Signal Oil	180	185	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	139	144
Indiana Pipe Lines	120	124	120	124
National Transit	38	39	38	39
New York Transit	325	335	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	98	102	98	102
Ohio Oil	130	131	130	130
Prairie Oil & Gas	298	304	300	303
Prairie Pipe Line	700	715	700	715
Solar Refining	233	242	235	242
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	213	216	212	217
Standard Oil (Cal.)	145	155	145	155
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	168½	170½	168	169
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	313	316	312	316
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	290	295	285	285
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	395	405	390	405
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	250	270	250	270
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	345	347	346	347
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	139½	140½	139	140
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	265	275	265	275
Swan & Finch	190	194	188	196
Union Tank Line	69	71	69	70
Vacuum Oil	175	178	174	177
Washington Oil	30	32	30	32
Waters-Pierce Oil	1450	1550	1450	1550

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	June 18. Bid.	Asked.	June 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	132	140	131	140
American Cigar pf.	81	93	83	85
British-American	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Conley Tinfoil	260	280	260	280
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	155	175	155	175
MacAndrews & F.	150	155	155	155
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	185	195	180	195
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	125	185	205
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	120	125
Tobacco Products	100	120	240	260
Tobacco Products pf.	80	91	100	120
United Cigar Stores	82½	83⅜	90	92
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	105	110	80½	81½
			105	110

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	365	375
American Light & Traction pf.	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	13	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	60
American Gas & Electric	70	75
American Gas & Electric pf.	44	46
American Power & Light	67	70
American Power & Light pf.	80	81
American Public Utilities	52½	53½
American Public Utilities pf.	9	10
Appalachian Power Company	9	10
Appalachian Power Company pf.	45	50
Cities Service	97	98
Cities Service pf.	86	88
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	58	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	81
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	94	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	70	75
Electric Fund & Share pf.	90	101
Empire District Electric 5s	80	85
Empire District Electric pf.	70	80
Federal Light & Traction	26	29
Federal Light & Tract'on pf.	70	79
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	30	34
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.	70	75
Gas & Electric Securities	115	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	94
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Montana Power Co.	37	38
Montana Power Co. pf.	98	100
North Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North Ontario Power & Light pf.	47	60
Northern States Power	15	18
Northern States Power pf.	73	78
Ozark Power & Water Co.	45	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	73
Standard Gas & Electric	9	10
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	33	36
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & P. Co.	16	18
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power Co. pf.	72	75
United Light & Rys.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73
United Utilities Co.	27	31
United Utilities Co. pf.	98	102½
Utah Securities	14	18
Utilities Improvement	30	33
Utilities Improvement pf.	70	73
Western Power	38	42
Western Power pf.	83	88

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Baltimore Trust	164	164	164
40	Con. Coal	95	95	95
35	Con. Power	106½	105	106½
25	Con. Power pf.	108	108	108
10	Exchange Bank	162	162	162
15	First Nat. Bank	145	145	145
5	Fidelity & Deposit	147½	147½	147½
245	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	17	16½	16½
15	Mercantile Trust	160	160	160
310	Penn. Water & P.	62	59	62
120	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16
625	United Rys.	26	25½	25⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	96½	96½	96½
6,000	Con. Coal con. 6s	98	98	98
8,000	Cotton Duck 6s	69¾	69	69½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	5	5	5
16,000	United Rys. inc.	62	62	62

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,475	Alaska Gold	10	9⅞	9⅞
590	Amalgamated Cop.	31	31	31
100	Butte & Balakiala	67¼	66¾	66¾
725	Butte & Superior	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
231	Calumet & Arizona	99⅝	99½	99½
5	Calumet & Hecla	416	415	416
110	Chino	11½	11	11
1,000	Con. Mercur	2c.	2c.	2c.
154	Copper Range	40⅝	40½	40⅝
205	East Butte	11	10⅞	10⅞
115	Franklin	5⅜	5½	5⅜
670	Giroux	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16
150	Granby	56½	55½	56
305	Greene-Cananea	6⅛	6 1-16	6⅛
35	Hancock	14⅞	14½	14¾
125	Indiana	8	6	6
90	Island Creek	48	46¼	48
40	Island Creek pf	81	81	81
230	Isle Royale	19	17⅜	19
50	Kerr Lake	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
673	Lake Copper	7	6¼	7
20	La Salle	3½	3½	3½
100	Mason Valley	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Mayflower	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
54	Mohawk	68	68	68
35	Nevada Con.	46	45	46
100	New Arcadian	15¼	15¼	15¼
335	Niplssing	8⅝	8½	8⅝
145	North Butte	26	25½	26
120	Old Colony Mining	58⅝	58⅜	58
25	Old Dominion	43½	43½	43½
30	Osceola	80	80	80
25	Pond Creek	18	18	18
6	Quincy	57½	56½	57½
15	Ray Con.	17¼	17¼	17½
240	Shannon	8	8	8
165	Shattuck	23½	23½	23½
120	Superior & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Trinity	3½	3⅜	3⅜
118	U. S. Smelting	36½	36	36
360	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	46½	47
40	Victoria	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,000	Winona	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	Wolverine	46	44¾	44¾
200	Wyandotte	75c.	70c.	75c.

RAILROADS.

15	Boston & Albany	193	193	193
18	Boston Elevated	87½	87¼	87½
20	Boston & Maine	52⅜	52¼	52¼
12	Fitchburg pf.	100½	100½	100½
140	Mass. Elec.	13	12¾	13
94	Mass. Elec. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾
317	N. Y., N. H. & H.	104	101	104
50	Union Pacific	147	147	147

TELEPHONES.

678	American	128¼	127½	128¼
39	New England	136¼	136	136¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem.	46	46	46
20	Am. Agr. Chem., pf.	93	92¾	92¾
75	Am. Pneu. Serv.	3	3	3
12	Am. Sugar	107	106½	107
53	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112
66	Am. Woolen pf.	77¾	77½	77¾
1	A. G. & W. I. pf.	11	11	11
9	Edison	267	267	267
25	General Electric	136	135	136
143	Mass. Elec.	9	9	9
5	McElwain 1st pf.	95	95	95
51	Swift	133½	133½	133½
23	Torrington	102¼	102¼	102¼
387	United Fruit	27¼	27¼	27¼
347	United Shoe	155	155	155
25

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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100 WESTERN POWER PREFERRED
200 MAXWELL MOTOR CO. COM.
100 UTAH SECURITIES
$10,000 UTAH SECURITIES NOTES
50 INDIAN REFINING CO. COM.

FOR SALE

131 H. B. CLAFLIN CO. COM.
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50 MAXWELL MOTOR CO. 2D PFD.
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STANDARD OIL

Market Stability of S. O. Stocks Compared with other Securities.

In Weekly Summary of Available Public Information.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales June 18, 1913	345,480
Same day last year	196,585
Total year to date	43,927,164
Same period last year	67,032,519
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.51 +.91
Same day last year	81.11 +.15

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	63.09
Same period last year	83.76	75.24

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
June 18, 1913	2½	2	2	$4.8685	$4.8675	$4.8675
Same day last year.	2¾	2⅝	2¾	4.8755	4.8750	4.8755
Range year to date.	7	1½	...	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r.	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8630	...

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66⅞	67	25,100	Amalgamated Cop	66	67½	66	66⅞	+1⅛
21½	22⅛	500	Am. Beet Sugar	21¾	22¼	21	22¼	+1
28	28⅛	16,000	Am. Can	26⅞	28⅜	26⅞	28¼	+1⅝
86¼	87½	825	Am. Can pf	86⅞	86⅞	86	86⅞	+1⅝
42⅜	45½	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	42	43	42	43	+ ⅝
108⅜	108½	400	Am. Car & F'dry pf	108⅞	108⅞	108½	106½	— ⅛
34⅝	35	200	Am. Cities	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ½
36	37½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36	+ ½
93	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	+ ⅝
158	161	60	Am. Express	160	160	160	160	...
23	23¼	800	Am. Ice Securities	22½	23	22½	23	+1
30	30⅝	100	Am. Locomotive	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
95	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	—2
63⅝	63⅞	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅝	64¼	63¼	63⅞	+ ⅜
98¼	99⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1
81	82	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	...
127⅞	128	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅜	128	127⅝	128	+ ⅝
216	220	18	Am. Tobacco	217⅞	217⅞	217⅜	217⅝	...
98	100	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
78	79	110	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	...
23	23½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23	23	23	+1
34	34⅛	1,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅜
96⅝	96⅞	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅛	+1¼
119	120	400	Atlantic Coast Line	118	119	118	119	+1
101	104	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+2¼
94	94⅜	710	Baltimore & Ohio	93½	94½	93½	94⅝	+ ⅛
75	79	100	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½	+1¾
28¼	29	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	28	29⅜	28	28½	+ ⅜
65½	67	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅞
87⅞	88	3,900	Brook. Rapid Tran	87¼	88	87¼	87⅝	+ ½
28⅞	29⅜	400	California Petrol'm	28½	29	28½	29	+1½
59¾	60⅛	200	California Pet. pf	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+1
218⅜	218⅞	12,400	Canadian Pacific	217½	220	217½	218⅜	+ ⅞
20⅝	21	600	Central Leather Co	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
58	58¼	5,970	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	58⅜	56⅜	58	+1¼
103⅝	104	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	102⅛	104⅜	102⅞	104⅛	+1⅜
134½	136½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	135	135	135	135	+1
128¼	129	150	Chi. & Northwest'n	128	128	128	128	+ ⅞
34⅝	35⅛	4,600	Chino Copper	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ⅝
28¼	29	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ¾
27	29	100	Colorado & South'n	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1⅝
130	130½	200	Consolidated Gas	130	130½	130	130¾	+1⅜
10	10⅛	2,200	Corn Products Ref	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+2¼
63	66	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+2¼
...	390	100	Del., Lack. & West	390	390	390	390	...
16⅜	17⅝	100	Den. & Rio Grande	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	+ ⅞
26¼	26½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
10	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	+ ¾
24⅝	24⅞	6,600	Erie	24¼	25¼	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅞
38¼	38⅝	900	Erie 1st pf	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1½
31	32¼	300	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	+1¼
123⅜	123¾	1,900	Great Northern pf	122	125⅝	122	123⅝	+1⅞
29	29½	750	G. N. certs.ore prop	28	30	29	30	+1
42	42½	200	Guggenheim Explor	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
76	78	10	Hav. El. Ry. L. & P	78	78	78	78	...
100½	110¼	4,200	Illinois Central	111	111	108½	109¾	—2¼
16⅛	16⅜	7,275	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	16	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
59¼	59½	14,850	Inter.-Met. pf	57⅞	60	57⅝	59⅜	+ ⅛
111⅞	115¼	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	113	113	113	113	+1½
27	27¼	4,400	Kan. City Southern	25⅞	27½	25⅞	27⅜	+1½
8	9	100	Lake Erie & West'n	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
150¼	150½	3,000	Lehigh Valley	149½	151	149	150½	+1⅜
131½	132	300	Louis. & Nash	130½	131½	130½	131½	+1
69	71	300	May Depart. Stores	69	69	69	69	—1
95	100	10	May Dep. Stores pf	100	100	100	100	...
59	59½	600	Mexican Petroleum	59	59	58½	59	+ ⅞
84½	90	100	Mexican Pet. pf	85	85	85	85	—3
21¼	21½	300	Miami Copper	21½	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
124	125	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124½	124	124½	+1½
21¼	21⅜	2,100	M., K. & T.	21	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	30⅞	1,800	Missouri Pacific	30	30½	30	30⅝	+1⅛
110	111	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	12¼	100	Nat. En. & S. Co	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+1
106	109	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
15	16½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	—1
15	15¼	1,000	Nev. Consol. Copper	15	15	14⅞	15	...
99½	99⅝	387	N. Y. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
103⅝	104¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	103¼	104	103¼	104	+ ⅜
30	30¼	*3,700	N. Y., O. & W	27⅞	30⅝	27⅞	30	+2¼
104½	105	100	Norfolk & Western	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	+2
108½	108⅞	5,100	Northern Pacific	108	109¼	108	108½	+1
...	...	100	Pacific Mail	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	—½
28½	29	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27½	29	27½	28¼	+1½
89	91	50	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	...
110⅜	110⅞	2,300	Penn. Railroad	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅝
107½	108	100	People's Gas, Chi	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	+ ⅛
196½	200	200	Pheips, Dodge & Co	195¾	195¾	195¾	195¾	—1½
92¾	93	200	P., C., C. & St. L	92½	92⅝	92⅓	92⅝	+1⅜
24	24¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
153	155	200	Pullman Company	154	154	154	154	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	520	Quicksilver pf	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	24½	400	Ry. Steel Spring	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
158½	158⅝	68,520	Reading	157⅛	159½	157⅜	158½	+ ⅝
19¾	19½	1,000	Rep. I. & S.	19½	19½	19	19¼	+1
16⅛	16⅞	1,400	Rock Island Co.	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1
26¾	27	2,000	Rock Island Co. pf	26½	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	3½	1,000	St. L. & S. F.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
12	14	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	14	14	13½	13½	—½
6	6¼	325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	...
27	29	100	St. L. Southwestern	27	27	27	27	...
16	17¼	300	Seaboard A. L.	16	17¼	16	17¼	+2
39	42	1,400	Seaboard A. L. pf	39	41⅝	39	41⅝	+2⅝
165	165	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	165	165	165	165	+2⅝
300		300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	25¼	25¼	25	25	—1
95	95⅞	3,000	Southern Pacific	95	95½	94⅞	95¼	+ ½
21⅞	22⅛	2,000	So. Ry. extended	21½	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
75	75⅝	100	So. Ry. pf. extended	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
30¾	31	1,000	Tennessee Copper	29¾	31	29¾	31	+1⅞
100¾	101½	400	Texas Co	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	+ ⅛
13¾	14	400	Texas & Pacific	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	1,000	Third Avenue	32½	33⅛	32½	33	+ ½
18	20	200	T., St. L. & W. pf	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
103	104½	100	Twin City R. T.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
80½	83	100	Underw. Typewriter	80½	80½	80½	80½	—2½
146¾	147	42,200	Union Pacific	145⅝	147¾	145⅝	146⅞	+1½
82	82½	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	...
...	91	100	United Dry Goods	90	90	90	90	...
34½	36	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	34	35½	34	35½	+ ¾
85	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	85	85	85	85	—1½
59	59½	900	U. S. Rubber	58	59¾	58	59¼	+2¼
101¾	102¼	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102	102	102	102	...
54⅛	54¾	46,540	U. S. Steel	53¾	54½	53¼	54⅛	+ ⅞
104	104⅜	2,800	U. S. Steel pf	104	104½	103¾	104¼	+ ½
42¼	42½	3,200	Utah Copper	42¼	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
27	27¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	—1¼
98	99	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅝
7⅛	7½	500	Wabash pf	7⅜	7¾	7⅛	7½	...
34	36	100	West. Maryland	36	36	36	36	+2
53	55	300	West. Maryland pf	54	54	53½	53½	— ½
59	60	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	58½	60	58½	60	+3½
4⅞	5	100	Wh. & L. E	5	5	5	5	...
44	45	50	Wisconsin Central	45	45	45	45	...
87½	88	1,100	W'worth (F. W.) Co	88	88½	87¾	87¾	— ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100	100⅛
2s, c, 1930	100	..
3s, r, 1918	103¼	103⅝
3s, c, 1918	103⅛	103⅜
4s, r, 1925	113⅜	114½
4s, c, 1925	114	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	...	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	103	103½
Pan 3s, c, 1961	103¼	103½

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	128	138
Allis-Chal.		⅝
Do. 5th pd	6½	7¼
Do pf. 5th paid	14	14½
Am Ag	46	47½
Do pf.	92½	93½
A B S. pf.	68½	80
A B S & F.	91	94
Do pf.	128½	130
Am C Pr.	70	72¼
Am Coal.	75	100
Am C Pr.	70	85
Do pf.	100¾	103
A H & L	3¾	4¼
Do pf.	18¾	20½
Am Lin.	8½	8¾
Do pf.	23½	25
Am Malt.	8¾	10
Do pf.	47½	49
Am Snuff.	150	160
Do pf.	98½	104
Am St Fd.	26	29
Am S R.	107	108
Do pf.	110	112
A T & C.	58	64
A W pf.	93½	97
Am Wool.	17	21
Ann Arbor	15	30
Do pf.	45	70
Assets R.	95	99
A. T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	99½
Bald Loc.	41	42
Batop M.	...	1½
B Un Gas.	125	129
Bruns Ter.	6	7¼
B. R & P.	100	110¼
Do pf.	115	150
But'k Co.	25	28
Canada So.	..	64
Case (J I) pf.	100	87
Cent L pf.	89¾	91
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A T.	102	106
Chi & Alt.	8	9¾
Do pf.	17	23
Chi Gt W.	12	12¾
Do pf.	26	27
C I & L pf.	50	80
C & N W pf.	173	182
Chi. St P. M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	130	140
C. C. C & St L.	...	50
Do pf.	...	95
Col F & I pf.	...	100
Col & So 1st pf.	63	65
Do 2d pf.	55	65
Crex Carp.	70	..
Cub-Am S.	20	40
Do pf.	90½	95½
D & Co pf.	95½	96½
Del & H.	151	156
D M & Ft D	...	1¼
Det & M.	85	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U R.	62	70
Dist Sec.	13	13¾
D, S S & A	4½	6½
Du P de N Pow pf.	...	95
F M S.	12	17
Do pf.	33½	42
Gen Ch.	170	185
Do pf.	103½	106
Gen Elec.	136	136½
Gen Mot.	27	30
Do pf.	72	75
G & S T.	115½	..
G'drich (B F) Co.	27½	28½
Do pf.	91½	94
H E R, L & P pf.	88	93
H (G W) Co.	150	170
Do pf.	100	116
Hock Val.	110	130
Homest'ke.	102	104
Inger-R	100	..
Do pf.	89	..
Insp C. C.	13	15½
Int Agric.	4	9
Do pf.	...	45
Int H new.	101½	104½
Int H C.	102½	104
Do pf.	111¾	116
Int Paper.	8¾	9¼
Do pf.	37½	39½
Int St P.	7	9⅜
Do pf.	24	27½
Iowa Cent.	7	8½
Do pf.	14	17
K C, Ft S & M pf.	...	60
K C So pf.	58½	59
Kayser (J) & Co.	80	88
Do 1st pf	102	..
K & D M.	5½	7
Do pf.	40	..
Kresge(SS) Co.	57	60
Do pf.	94	100
Lacw Steel	36	35
Lacl Gas.	92	100
Do pf.	...	102½
L E & W pf.	...	25
Lake Shore	185	214
Lkg & M.	200	212
Do pf.	108¼	113
Long Isl'd.	31	37
L-W Bls.	25½	27½
Do 1st pf	94	96
Do 2d pf.	81	89½
Lorill Co.	155	162
Do pf.	103	110
M'kay Cos.	78	88
Do pf.	64½	68
Mer Mar.	31½	35½
Do pf.	138	154

	Bid.	Asked.
Mich Co.	190	...
M & St L.	14½	16
Do pf.	34½	36
M, St P & S S M pf.	132	137
Do 1 l.	79	84
Mo, K & T pf.	57	60
N, C & St L.	135	137
Nat B pf.	116½	120
Nat Em pf.	70	85
Nat Lead.	47	49
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	40	47
N Cent C.	40	60
N O, M & C pf.	25	25
N Y A Dr.	60	65
N Y, C & St L.	53	53½
N Y Dock.	19	20½
Do pf.	25	40½
N Y S R.	...	90½
Norf South	40	48
N & W pf.	85	90
North Am.	65	68
N O T & L	63	70
N W Tel.	...	120
Ont Min.	2	2¼
Pabst B pf.	...	110
Pac Coast.	76	95
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf.	75	90
Peo & E.	9	15
Pett-Mull.	17	22
Do 1st pf	78	90
Phila Co.	80	90
P, C. C & St L pf.	96	113
Pitts Coal.	16	18
Pitts St pf	95	98
P S C pf.	91	93
Pub S Cor.	111¼	115
Quicksilver	2½	3½
R R.	100	..
C stk c.	...	85
Ry S S pf.	91	97
Rdg 1st pf	82	87
Do 2d pf.	85½	87½
R I & S pf.	75	76
Rumely(M) Co.	18	20
Do pf.	40	41½

	Bid.	Asked.
St L & S F, C & E	...	54½
St L S W pf.	68	71
Sears-R. pf.	116	120
S-S S & I pf.	86¾	91
So P R S.	...	70
Do pf.	...	106
So R, M & C.	...	...
Ohio cfs.	65	77
Stand M.	34	36½
Do pf.	56	60
Studeb Co.	22½	24½
Do pf.	82	84
T P L Tr.	90	95
T P & W.	15¼	...
Tol, St L & West.	8	9
T N R T pf.	110	142
Un T pf.	101	...
U B & P.	4½	5
Do pf.	25	28½
Un Cig.	40½	45
Do pf.	...	102
U D G pf.	98	99½
Un Ry Inv.	19	22
U S C I P.	9¼	14
U S Exp.	110	50
U S Ind A.	50	55
U S R & Imp.	25	35
U S R & Imp.	61	65
pf.	70	90
Vand R R.	...	85½
Va I, C & Coke	40	43
Va R & P.	32	56
Do pf.	87½	...
Vu'can Det	13	18
Do pf.	58	67½
Wabash	2½	2¾
W F Exp.	110	118
W U Tel.	62	64
W E & M 1st pf.	106	109
Weym-B.	200	300
Do pf.	108	120
W & L E 1st pf.	15	18
Do 2d pf.	7	9
W'w'th (F W) pf.	109	110

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$982,887	$12,925,331	$307,399,077
Internal rev.	735,566	13,377,450	294,575,769
Corporat'n tax	367,252	2,892,412	9,068,437
Miscellaneous.	60,738	5,432,823	59,227,849
Total receipts.	2,106,444	34,628,018	670,201,134
Expenditures.	1,497,938	30,070,473	659,364,614
Surplus	608,505	4,557,545	10,936,520

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $53,554,959; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $56,148,140. Total of general fund, $135,185,261.

DEAL WITH CARNEGIE IN STEEL MERGER

A Few Lines Between Him and Morgan Served for a $3,000,000 Deal.

LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE

Judge Reed Tells of the Corporation's Difficulties in the Storm of 1907.

Former Judge James H. Reed, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, in continuing his testimony yesterday for the defense in the Federal suit to dissolve the organization, identified a letter written by Andrew Carnegie to J. P. Morgan & Co., in which the ironmaster first pledged himself in black and white to turn his properties over to the corporation.

Mr. Carnegie agreed to deliver to the bankers 5 per cent. bonds of his company of a par value of $86,145,000 and stock valued at $92,996,000, for which he was to receive Steel Corporation bonds of a par value of $225,639,000. It was stipulated that the securities received should be a first mortgage upon all the corporation's property, and that a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum should be provided for. The proposal was made conditional upon an agreement by the bankers to take from the other shareholders of the Carnegie Company their shares of stock at the same price a share that Mr. Carnegie was to receive, to be paid in stock of the new corporation, in this proportion: For each share of Carnegie stock, fifteen shares of preferred and the same number of shares of common stock.

"It is understood," the letter ran, "that the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation to be received by me will be ready for delivery on or before the first day of July, 1901. I am to receive a sum equal to my proportionate share as a stockholder of the monthly profits of the companies owned by the Carnegie Company until such time as the new bonds shall begin to bear interest or the United States Steel Corporation, at its option, may pay interest on the new bonds from Feb. 1, 1901, in lieu of the interest on Carnegie Company bonds and profits on stock deposited by me."

J. P. Morgan & Co. replied to the letter as follows:

"Referring to your letter of Feb. 26, 1901, we would say that upon the understanding (already confirmed by Judge Reed and Mr. Schwab) that our undertaking is based upon the completion of the transaction as stated in your letter or as approved by us jointly, and that (as arranged with you last evening over the telephone) the total bond issue may be $305,000,000. We beg to confirm the arrangement as proposed by you."

Judge Reed said that there had been a great deal of work in the negotiations with Mr. Carnegie.

"It was a case of running back and forth," said he, "and we did not finish until February, although we started early in the Winter. There were numerous meetings with Mr. Carnegie, and we had to look over the properties.

Under the guidance of Richard V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense, the witness discussed the difficulties which faced the corporation in the panic of 1907.

"The problem that confronted the industry was twofold," said he. "One was to protect the customer and prevent failure and the other was to distribute business in legitimate ways among the manufacturers."

"And the result was to maintain prices?" queried Judge Dickinson, leader of the prosecution.

"Yes, within bounds."

Judge Reed went on to say that in 1908 and 1909 a number of steelmakers went out for business wherever they could find it.

"When there is a calamity," said he, "such as a fire, the people stick together, but after it is all over they drift apart. That is what happened in the financial calamity of 1907. There was a slashing of prices and some people went out for business wherever they could dig it up. The religious fervor of Judge Gary had lost itself on some of the manufacturers."

The minute books of the Carnegie Company were touched upon by Judge Reed. It was recorded in the minutes of one meeting in 1902, after the corporation had been formed, that H. P. Bope, sales manager of the Carnegie Company, reported that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company contemplated a cut in prices when business was slack that would put 90 per cent. of their competitors out of business.

The witness said that such action was against the policy of both the Carnegie Company and the Steel Corporation, and that the cut had not been made.

Judge Reed said that the first time he had ever heard of a wire pool was in 1909, at the time the pools were discovered by the Government.

SALARY CUTS ON THE FRISCO

Other Retrenchments in Order—Receivers and Bankers Confer.

B. L. Winchell and Thomas H. West, receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad properties, spent yesterday in conferences with officers and bankers of the company. The results of their deliberations were not made public last night, but it was said unofficially in the financial district that the complete separation of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois from the Frisco would not be opposed by the receivers.

It is expected that a general policy of retrenchment and economy on the

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN TRUST CO.

At the close of business on the 4th day of June, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$354,350.00	
Other securities, market value	1,765,290.28	
Real estate owned	10,000.00	
Mortgages owned	947,829.84	
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		94,500.00
Loans secured by other collateral		5,653,637.33
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,300,136.97
Overdrafts		1,596.67
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,240,054.97
Specie		1,127,636.92
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		210,000.00
Cash items		480,160.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Seventy-second Street leasehold improvement	$46,000.00	
Two hundred and four Fifth Av.	5,243.25	
Rents receivable	5,266.68	
Accrued interest not entered	65,114.80	
		121,624.82
Total		$13,306,736.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		512,087.58
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$11,000.00	
Reserved for taxes on building and expense	3,350.00	
		14,350.00
Preferred deposits	$654,411.46	
Deposits not preferred	10,702,496.68	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	220,628.00	
Total deposits		32,156,887.80
Other liabilities, viz.:		
General account interest	$448,505.91	
Life insurance	374,092.92	
Annuities	2,293,096.40	
Contingent	2,577.08	
Accrued interest not entered	13,347.53	
		3,432,529.87
Total		$40,583,949.13

DIVIDENDS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.
New York, June 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The Fidelity Trust Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the close of business June 30, 1913, to stockholders of record on June 24, 1913.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 24, 1913, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 1, 1913.

Checks will be mailed on June 30, 1913.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1913.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1913, will be paid July 30, 1913.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1913.

E. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, June 18, 1913.

THE BUFFALO MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular quarterly dividend of Five (5%) Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Five (5%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be paid July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1913. The stock books will close at the close of business June 20th, 1913, and reopen for transfer July 2d, 1913.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

June 11, 1913.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. Wichita, Kansas.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13.

A dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1913, payable July 1, 1913, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 24, 1913, on which date the transfer books will close and reopen on July 1, 1913.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

The quarterly dividend No. 10 of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21st, 1913.

The Preferred Stock transfer books of the Company will close June 21st, 1913, and will reopen on July 2d, 1913.

E. B. TRACY, Secretary.

Dated New York, June 10, 1913.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.
New York, June 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the eighth consecutive quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable July 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE A. GALLIVER, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
No. 149 Broadway, New York, May 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent., equal to two dollars and fifty cents per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 10th, 1913, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on June 14th, 1913. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed. G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Phila., June 18th, 1913.

The Directors have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of two per cent., which will be payable August 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., July 15th, 1913. The transfer books will be closed July 1st, 1913, and reopened August 2d, 1913.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Secretary.

American Piano Company,
437 Fifth Ave., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on June 18th, 1913, the 20th quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable July 1st, 1913, to stockholders on record of June 20th, 1913. Transfer books close June 20th, 1913, at 2:15 P. M. and reopen on July 2nd, 1913, at 10 A. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 4th day of June, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$1,478,742.50	
Other securities, market value	11,091,325.21	
Real estate owned	1,521,863.90	
Mortgages owned	4,437,861.75	
Loans secured by other collateral	4,073,196.30	
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	12,275,054.83	
Overdrafts (secured)	66,401.90	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,058,552.21	
Specie	3,900,000.00	
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	200,000.00	
Other assets, viz.:		
Suspense account	$461,835.39	
Accrued interest not entered	19,115.01	
		480,950.40
Total		$40,583,949.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		3,952,571.48
Reserved for taxes		41,960.00
Preferred deposits	$3,375,827.85	
Deposits not preferred	28,302,431.95	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	220,628.00	
Total deposits		31,898,887.80
Other liabilities, viz.:		
General account interest	$448,505.91	
Life insurance	374,092.92	
Annuities	2,293,096.40	
Contingent	2,577.08	
Accrued interest not entered	13,347.53	
		3,131,619.84
Total		$40,583,949.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALEX. S. WEBB, President, and HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 415, 1128-2,077 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 4th day of June, 1913, as the date of which such report shall be made.

ALEX. S. WEBB, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of June, 1913, before me.

BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL,
Notary Public, No. 197, New York County.
Register's Certificate, No. 4,221.
Term expires March 30, 1914.
[Seal of Notary.]

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat final prices were ⅛ to 1/16c net higher. Corn closed at a net advance of ⅛ to 1/16, and oats ⅜ to 5/8c. Cotton closed at a net loss of from 4 to 14 points.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced a moderate rally from the sharp decline of Tuesday. Price changes were comparatively narrow and the market closed slightly below the highest with a net gain of ⅛ to ¼c. There were further showers in North Dakota and Minnesota, and while the Spring wheat belt has not been relieved by general rains, the showers which have been continuous for two or three days have served to check the apprehensions of serious crop damage. The Northwestern markets were relatively firm. The foreign markets were generally lower, owing to favorable reports on the foreign crop situation and on increased offerings of native wheat on the Continent and pressure of foreign cargoes. The Price Current said that harvesting is progressing in Kansas and Missouri, and the outturn about agrees with the Government indications and that the general condition is for a crop of Winter wheat of around 475,000,000 bushels. The local market No. 1 Northern Spring wheat was quoted at $1.03 free on board, afloat.

WHEAT FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	1.00⅛	99¾	1.00	99⅝	1.12⅝
September	..	..	99 1-16	98 13-16	1.09⅛
Chicago—					
July	92	91¼	91⅝	91½	1.05⅝
September	92⅝	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	1.03⅜
December	95⅜	94⅝	95¼	94⅞	1.04⅝

CORN.

The continued dry weather over the greater part of the corn belt resulted in an early advance of ¾ to 1c per bushel in the corn market, with further buying by strong commission houses. There were showers along the Ohio River, and late in the day private reports of rains in Illinois brought about renewed selling, and the market lost most of the gain, closing at a net advance of ⅛ to ¼c. In the cash market export corn was quoted at 70¼c nominal, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	62¾	61⅞	62⅛	62	71⅜
September	64	62⅝	63¼	63	70⅜
December	61⅝	60¾	61⅛	60⅞	62½

OATS.

There were numerous complaints received regarding the crop outlook for oats, and the market ruled firm during the greater part of the session, with final prices ⅝@⅝c net higher. The local cash market was steady. Standard white was quoted at 47@47½c; No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 40½@47c; No. 4, 45½@46c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@47½c, and fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	42⅝	41¾	42¼	41⅞	48⅝
September	43¼	42	42⅝	42	40¼
December	44⅛	43	43⅝	43⅛	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

Big receipts and lower hogs explained an early sharp decline in the provision market. The offerings were absorbed by shorts, and the market rallied. On further support in the afternoon it acted quite firm, closing well up from the bottom. Receipts at Chicago were 30,000. Kansas City had 13,000 and Omaha 12,000. Chicago expected 21,000 hogs on Thursday.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	11.07	11.02	11.07	11.05	10.97½
Sept	11.20	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.15
Ribs—					
July	11.80	11.67	11.80	11.75	10.52½
Sept	11.65	11.55	11.65	11.60	10.70
Pork—					
July	20.75	20.50	20.70	20.62	18.72½
Sept	20.37	20.12	20.37	20.22	19.08

COTTON.

The cotton market was rather unsettled yesterday, with prices easing off under realizing by foreign and local longs. Closing prices were at nearly the lowest level of the day on active months, and while the final tone was steady the market showed a net loss of from 4 to 14 points.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2 to 8 points in response to lower cables than expected and a favorable weather map. Houses with foreign connections were heavy sellers here. There seemed no lack of support at the decline, which carried prices about 10 to 12 points net lower during the early trading.

There were no reports published before the opening. One by a prominent local trade paper placed the acreage planted to cotton this year at 38,573,411, which would be the largest area in the history of the trade. This report, however, indicated an increase of only 3.2 per cent. over last year's report by the same authority, and such an increase would bring the government's figures up to 35,879,000 acres this Spring, compared with 34,766,000, the official estimate of last year, and 36,681,000 in 1911. The report of Miss Giles made the condition of the crop 93.8 per cent., indicating deterioration of a little less than 1 per cent. during the past two weeks. The Government report as of May 25 made the condition only 79.1, and there was a feeling in the trade that this private figure of yesterday morning reflected a readjustment influenced by the relatively low Government figures rather than an actual falling off. A year ago at this time Miss Giles made the condition 90.2 per cent., so that yesterday's figures suggested a better outlook than that of 1912. It is rumored that the July short interest has engaged freight room to carry about 10,000 bales of cotton from Memphis and Northern for delivery during July. Southern spot markets officially reported yesterday were generally unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 12.40 for middling upland; sales, 14 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	12.04@12.08	12.10
July	12.15	12.05	12.10@12.12	12.15
August	12.13	12.04	12.08@12.10	12.12
September	11.76	11.76	11.74@11.76	11.84
October	11.66	11.66	11.58@11.59	11.67
November	..	..	11.52@11.55	11.63
December	11.64	11.55	11.55@11.56	11.66
January	11.56	11.47	11.48@11.49	11.58
February	..	..	11.49@11.50	11.59
March	11.63	11.57	11.57@11.58	11.68
May	11.70	11.62	11.62@11.63	11.76

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was further active buying in the near positions in the cotton oil market, credited to refiners and shorts, and prices again established new high records. Longs sold quite freely on the early bulge, which brought about a moderate midday reaction, but late in the session there was renewed buying, and prices closed firm at a net gain of 2 to 5 points. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.60@7.70	7.57
June	7.63	7.58	7.62@7.64	7.57
July	7.60	7.57	7.61@7.63	7.56
August	7.60	7.56	7.60@7.61	7.56
September	7.61	7.57	7.61@7.62	7.57
October	7.10	7.08	7.12@7.13	7.10
November	6.50	6.46	6.50@6.51	6.47
December	6.37	6.36	6.38@6.40	6.36
January	..	..	6.38@6.40	6.36

COFFEE.

Early development indicated a change of sentiment in the leading markets of the world. Havre showed gains from 3 to 5¾ francs while Hamburg was 2 to 2½ pfennigs higher, and in Brazil cost and freight prices were advanced ⅛ to ⅜c. A private cable from Wille & Co. of Santos said: "Weather dry. Receipts smaller than expected."

New York opened firm, 25 to 30 points up. New buyers were readily supplied and late in the session part of the advance was lost, though the close was steady at a net gain of 15 to 18 points on sales of 134,750 bags. Foreign markets also lost part of their early gains.

Spot coffee nominal; 10¼c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	9.55@ 9.57	9.39
July	9.65	9.64	9.55@ 9.57	9.39
August	9.77	9.77	9.67@ 9.69	9.52
Sept.	9.91	9.80	9.80@ 9.81	9.63
October	..	..	9.84@ 9.86	9.67
November	..	..	9.88@ 9.90	9.71
December	10.05	9.89	9.92@ 9.93	9.75
January	..	..	9.95@ 9.97	9.77
February	..	..	9.98@10.00	9.81
March	10.15	10.00	10.08@10.04	9.86
April	..	..	10.05@10.07	9.88
May	10.15	10.06	10.08@10.09	9.91

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 28@28¼c; firsts, 27¼@27½c; seconds, 26½@27c; thirds, 24@25½c; State, dairy, finest, 27½c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 24@25½c; process, extras, 25½c; firsts, 24½@25c; imitation, creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23½c; packing stock, Western, best, 21½@22c; Southern, best, 21@21½c; No. 3, 20@20½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 14½@14⅝c; white and pale, 14½@14¾c; colored, average fancy, 14¼c; white and pale, 14¼c; undergrades, 13@14c; State, skims, fresh, specials, 10¾@11c; skims, fresh, choice, 9@10c; skims, poor to fair, 5@7½c; State, full skims and badly defective, 3@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, 23½@24c; extra firsts, 20½@22c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17¾@18½c; thirds, 16½@17¼c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2, 15@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16c; undergrade, case, $3@$4; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmary white, as to size and quality, 23@25; gathered white, as to size and quality, 21@22c; Western, gathered white, 20@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery brown, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@22½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—There were no changes yesterday in the wholesale prices quoted here on cuts of Western beef.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market continued firm, on the basis of $4.30 for fine granulated. Withdrawals were liberal. Prices kept buyers and sellers apart in the raw sugar market, which was quiet. London beet sugar was quoted at 9s 4¾d for June, 9s 5½d for July, and 9s 7¼d for August.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Warm weather restricted activities in this market, but prices continued firm.

RICE.—The rice market showed no important change for the day.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Firmness as to prices on the part of the mills kept the flour market quiet yesterday. Buyers refused to meet the prices asked.

OILS.—Linseed was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine, tar, and resin were all steady yesterday. Buying was not active.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—Local thunder showers Thursday and probably Friday; light variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair in northern and probably local thunder showers in southern portion Thursday; Friday fair; light variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Local thunder showers Thursday; Friday cloudy; light variable winds.

Western Texas and New Mexico—Local thunder showers Thursday; Friday fair and warmer.

Arizona—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Utah—Fair in southern and probably local thunder showers in northern portion Thursday; Friday fair.

Oklahoma—Local thunder showers and somewhat warmer Thursday; Friday probably fair.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Generally fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday.

Ohio—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday; Friday probably fair; light variable winds.

Indiana and Lower Michigan—Probably fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair; light, variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Thursday; warmer in northeast portion. Friday, probably fair; light, variable winds, mostly south.

Upper Michigan—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday; rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Probably fair Thursday; warmer in southeast portion. Friday, unsettled; light to moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Local thunder showers Thursday; warmer in northeast portion Friday, showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Iowa—Probably fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday.

Missouri—Continued warm and probably fair weather Thursday and Friday.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Local thunder showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Nebraska—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Kansas—Cloudy, probably local thunder showers in west and central portions, Thursday. Friday, fair; warmer in west portion.

NEW STEEL ORDERS LIGHT.

Discussing current developments in the iron and steel trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The Commerce Commission's decisions on coke and ore rates have been widely discussed among iron and steel manufacturers, particularly in their bearing on competition between districts. While the new Pittsburgh ore rate is not known, these decisions, in connection with what has been laid down by the commission from time to time, are taken as pointing to lower rates on ore as well as coke to districts nearest the sources of supply of both, counting lower lake docks as supply points for ore.

The tendencies evident in finished material markets for some weeks are becoming rather better defined. The chief divergence in views of the outcome is over the confident expectation of some of the trade that a considerable buying movement may be looked for when the Tariff bill passes if large crops are assured. On the other hand is the belief that large forward buying when it comes again will only be at considerably lower prices, and that meanwhile consumers will not buy far ahead of their requirements.

The Senate committee's action in putting semi-finished steel on the free list is announced just as Belgian and French steel companies are making fresh cuts in billets for export to England. At 80s., Antwerp, for 4 by 4 inch billets, as quoted this week, free trade in billets would mean a considerable reduction from $28, Philadelphia, which has prevailed lately.

In the pig iron market the condition is still one in which the volume of inquiry far exceeds that of sales.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Persistent assaults on prices by buyers have met with considerable success in the pig iron market and some of the lighter finished lines, but have been stubbornly resisted in the heavier finished products, such as shapes and plates. General sentiment seems to be somewhat improved, but new business is light. A heavy tonnage of steel for contemplated shipbuilding and other marine work remains pending in the East. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has put out a formal inquiry for 20,000 tons of rails for shipment during the first quarter of 1914. This is the first evidence of interest in next year's rails to be manifested by any of the railroads. Car buying continues on a very meagre scale.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company is the low bidder on 10,700 tons of cast iron pipe for new construction at Hartford, Conn. The Warren Foundry and Machine Company has finally secured 10,000 tons of large pipe from the contractors for an extension of the New York City high-pressure water line.

McAdoo Won't Reopen Tea Case.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary McAdoo has declined to grant the application of Carter, Macy & Co. that he request the Board of Tea Appeals at New York to reopen the case involving 100,000 pounds of tea, valued at $20,000, which the Treasury Department ordered exported or destroyed, on the ground that it did not comply with the Government's standards.

MODEL CUSTOMS PORT HERE

McAdoo Appoints Commission to Report on Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary McAdoo appointed a commission of statisticians to-day to investigate the accounting, administrative methods and procedure of the Customs service in New York City. He announced that this action was not the "result of suspected fraud or maladministration," but was designed to make New York a model port for the whole Customs service.

The commission, appointed at the request of John Purroy Mitchel, the new Collector, includes several members of the Government's Efficiency and Economy Commission, which goes out of office on July 1. The commission is as follows:

Frederick A. Cleveland, Francis Oakey, Ernest C. Meyer, Robert Von Reutlinger, Julius J. Pallay, Eliza W. Proctor of the Efficiency and Economy Commission, John L. Pultz, Richard C. Harrison, and Edgar V. O'Daniel, all of New York City.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from the port of New York in the week ended June 14 amounted to 2,429 packages, which were valued at $211,592. There was no material change in the local export trade. San Domingo was the heaviest receiver of the week.

The monthly meeting of the American Society of Engineer Draughtsmen will be held to-night in the building of the Engineering Society, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The meeting will be open to the public. S. Warren Potts of the society in a paper will make suggestions for laying out and equipping a factory. This lecture will be illustrated, as will be the lecture by Oscar S. Teale on an architectural subject, which will follow.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The report that embroideries were liberally used in decorating the gowns worn at one of the recent race meets in France caused a brightening up in the local embroidery trade. The embroidery business has not been any too good in the last season or two, but the report was taken to mean that fashion is again turning to these garnitures.

Fancy French heels are making their appearance here. Most of them are at present confined to colored effects, but the colors used are extremely gaudy.

Pichus are among the popular items of women's neckwear this season. Sleeveless guimpe effects are also popular with the better class trade.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Decimal Carat Officially Accepted.

Approval was expressed yesterday by jewelry interests of the city of the prompt acceptance of the metric carat by the Treasury Department Bureau of Standards. On and after July 1 this carat, which weighs 200 milligrams, will be the officially recognized gem-weighing unit in this country. Trade acceptance of this standard was decided on some time ago. According to Meyer D. Rothschild, Chairman of the American Decimal Carat Committee, four sets of the new standard gem weights are now being certified at Albany by State Superintendent of Weights and Measures Reichmann. On their return from Albany the weights will be forwarded to Washington for certification by the Government Bureau of Standards. They will then be turned over to the Customs Department by the committee for use by the local appraisers of precious stones. This will be done to guard against the possibility of delay in appraising under the new system.

Will Confer on Building Heights.

An informal conference between the Building Heights Commission of the Board of Estimate and members of the Fifth Avenue Association will be held at 3:30 o'clock to-day with a view to restricting the heights of buildings on that thoroughfare. Representatives of several prominent Fifth Avenue firms will speak. A comprehensive statement of the association's position in the matter will be presented to the commission also. The conference will be held in the rooms of the Court House Board at 115 Broadway.

Dislike Export Suggestion.

The British press did not look with favor on the recent suggestion of United States Consul H. D. Baker that export trade in American cotton goods with India could be increased by affiliation with some of the British textile interests. A London paper comments on the suggestion as follows:

The coolness of the American Consul's proposal that the Indian market should be exploited by American manufacturers through London merchants and middlemen who are well acquainted with the ways of Indian buyers will, we hope, be fully realized by British manufacturers. It is actually suggested that an attempt should be made to utilize the experience, the reputation, and the well-established methods and machinery of London firms engaged in the Indian trade in order the more easily and expeditiously to introduce American goods into India. Moreover, can we be quite sure that in every case these goods will be exported as American and not as British goods? We more than doubt it. There will be a strong opinion, notwithstanding legal pains and penalties in the event of discovery, to describe the goods as of British manufacture in order to facilitate their sale in a country where the reputation of British goods stands deservedly high.

According to Mr. Baker, some English houses are already handling American goods in the Indian market.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MARTIN J. CONDON.—Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, who was a director in the Carnegie Trust Company when it failed and was associated with William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, and Charles A. Moore, Jr., filed schedules yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings which were filed against him one years ago. They show nominal liabilities of $8,975,123 and assets of $413,898. The assets consist of real estate, $140,000; stocks, $198,046; bonds, $3,180; cash in banks, $12,572; claims against the Colorado Mineral Mining & Smelting Company of Knoxville, Tenn., $50,000; an automobile, $1,000, and a horse, $100. The real estate consists of a residence and five and one-half acres of land at Pelham Manor valued at $150,000, mortgaged for $20,000; house at 1,705 Hayes Street, Nashville, Tenn, $15,000, and an interest in three dwellings on Oak Street, Knoxville, $400. Among the stocks and bonds are ten shares Carnegie Trust Company, no value; ten shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, no value; ten shares Madison Trust Company, $500; 10,252 shares Vets Colorado Mining and Smelting Company, $20,504; 1,000 shares San Christobal Mining Company, $13,000; 500 shares Ray Central, $1,075; equity in 12,500 shares of Tonopah, $42,250, over a loan of $64,000; and equity in 200 shares American Tobacco Company, and shares American Snuff Company common stock, and 1,000 preferred stock, $120,000, over a loan of $254,000. Of the cash in bank $6,073 was in the Carnegie Trust Company, which applied the money to the payment of a note guaranteed by Mr. Condon. Of the liabilities $2,222,417 are secured, $1,683,906 unsecured, $5,018,800 in notes which ought to be paid by others, and accommodation paper, $50,000.

WELLER'S CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, INC., petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Weller's Cloak and Suit House, Inc., at 144 and 146 East 125th Street, by these creditors: French Dress Company, $298; George Jackson, $111, and Joseph L. Goodman, $116. The business was started in 1902 by Harry L. Weller, who is President and Treasurer of the company. He also had a cloak and suit department in Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail, at 841 Broadway, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him individually on July 1912, which was fixed up by a composition. The Weller's Cloak and Suit House, Inc., had been incorporated a month previously on June 6 with capital stock of $10,000. Judge Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver, bond $5,000, with authority to continue business twenty days. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $6,000.

LOEB BROTHERS' LEATHER BELTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Loeb Brothers' Leather Belting Company of 99 Gold Street by these creditors: Adolph Klein, $776; Birns Express, Inc., $71, and Joseph Rinderman, $15. It was alleged that the company was insolvent and made preferential payments of $1,000. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $6,000. The business was started in 1895 and incorporated on Sept. 27, 1912, with capital stock of $6,000.

ARTHUR MAITLAND.—Arthur Maitland, an actor of 611 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,745 and no assets. He has ten creditors, as follows: Paul Bern, $75; Milton Nobler, Jr., $90; Mrs. Emily Noyes, $100; Herbert Delmore, $96; Philip Banison, $87; Mrs. Wilhelmina Banison, $107, all for services; E. L. Mildeberger, $2,500; L. B. Emberson, $1,500, and J. Mansfield, Glens Falls, $90.

ALBERT M. HIGBIE.—Albert H. Higbie, a druggist of 610 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,573 and assets of $1,917, mostly for salary due from the Barbers' United Syndicate, of which he was an officer.

BAER & JAFFE.—Judge Hand has appointed Harold Remington receiver for Baer & Jaffe, jobbers in cloaks and suits at 49 and 51 East Twenty-first Street, bond $1,000. Assets are $2,000.

BEN FRANKLIN PRINTING COMPANY. —Judge Hand has appointed Isaac H. Levy and James Stewart receivers for the Ben Franklin Printing Company of 45 Rose Street, bond $8,000, with authority to continue business thirty days. Mr. Stewart is President of the company. Liabilities were $21,453 and assets $6,508.

MARWELL BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver for Marwell Brothers, dealers in rice and groceries at 60 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, bond $3,500. Assets are estimated at $7,000.

PHILLIP WOLFERS.—Judge Hand has appointed Harold Remington receiver for Phillip Wolfers, manufacturer of children's clothing, with a bond of $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days and to issue receiver's certificates not to exceed $300.

JUDAH SOLOMON.—Judge Hand has appointed Roger H. Clarke receiver for Judah Solomon, trading as the Lebanon Wine Company at 153 East Broadway, bond $500. It was stated that Mr. Solomon had abandoned the place of business on June 9 and left only some stock and fixtures estimated at $500. Creditors believe he has gone to Canada.

B. MASON & CO., INC.—Judge Hand has appointed J. L. Lytle receiver for B. Mason & Co., Inc., iron works, at 720 East 135d Street, bond $1,200. Liabilities are more than $7,000, nominal assets $5,000, and actual assets $2,500.

EDWARD POPPER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Edward Popper, dealer in dry goods at 1,918 First Avenue, show liabilities of $11,873 and assets of $3,072, consisting of stock, $2,500; fixtures, $103; cash, $118; accounts, $80; life insurance, surrender value $241, and possible interest in real estate, $50.

AUGUST LONCARIC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of August Loncaric, hotel keeper and grocer at Gibson, near Valhalla, N. Y., show liabilities of $8,453 and assets of $2,360, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $800; accounts, $500, and cash, $9.

THE WILLERT PAPER COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Willert Paper Company of 400 Broome Street show liabilities of $8,448, nominal assets of $2,039, and actual assets of $2,222.

SIEGEL & BLUMBERG, INC.—Siegel & Blumberg, Inc., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 699 Broadway, have made an assignment to Edward N. Danforth. The company was incorporated on Feb. 5, 1913, with capital stock of $5,000, and Samuel Blumberg is President.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, pursuant to an order duly made and filed in the office of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York on the third day of June, 1913, in the suit of Peter L. Brady against South Shore Traction Company, will offer for sale all the property, both real and personal, remaining in their hands as Receivers of the South Shore Traction Company in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, State of New York, at public auction on the 27th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court rooms of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Federal Building, Brooklyn, New York; said properties will be offered as follows:

I.—A. All the right, title and interest of the South Shore Traction Company to the real and personal property belonging to said company in Amityville, Babylylle, County of Suffolk, and State of New York.

I.—B. All the balance of the property and assets of the South Shore Traction Company now remaining in the hands of the undersigned as Receivers, lying in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

I.—A and I.—B will first be offered for sale together and will next be offered for sale separately.

II.—The parcels comprising I.—B will then be offered for sale separately as follows:

A.—Any and all franchise rights of the South Shore Traction Company in the Town of Babylon and Village of Babylon, and more especially a certain franchise granted by the Town of Babylon to the South Shore Traction Company on or about February 6, 1908, and a certain franchise granted on or about July 9, 1908, by the Village of Babylon to the South Shore Traction Company.

B.—All the assets, rights, properties and franchises of the South Shore Traction Company in the County of Nassau.

C.—All that portion of the assets, rights, properties and franchises of the South Shore Traction Company in the Town of Islip, Suffolk County, State of New York, beginning at the foot of Candee Avenue at Great South Bay in the unincorporated Village of Sayville, running thence over, upon, along and Candee Avenue, and in a generally northerly direction, crossing the South Country Road and upon Railroad Avenue, and terminating at the railroad station of the Long Island Railroad in the unincorporated Village of Sayville.

E.—All that portion of the assets, rights, properties and franchises of the South Shore Traction Company in the Town of Islip, as aforesaid, beginning at the intersection of the South Country Road and Railroad Avenue in the unincorporated Village of Sayville, and including all the property, franchises, assets, and rights of the South Shore Traction Company in the Town of Islip, lying between said junction of the South Country Road and Railroad Avenue aforesaid and the easterly limits of the said Town of Islip.

F.—The franchise granted to the South Shore Traction Company by the Town of Brookhaven for the building of a line from Sayville to Fort Jefferson, Suffolk County, bearing date May 24, 1910.

Said property will be offered for sale free from all liens and encumbrances, and the undersigned are authorized and directed in their discretion and subject to confirmation by the court to accept the bid for the property in its entirety, provided such bid shall exceed in amount the aggregate amount of the bids made for the property when sold in separate sections as hereinbefore described; otherwise the bids for the property separated into two parcels or into seven parcels, as before described, shall be accepted as may be most advantageous. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the party making such bid shall deposit and pay over to the undersigned at the time of such acceptance ten per cent. of the amount of such bid. Thereafter within ten days from the entry of an order confirming the report of sale to be made by the undersigned and a notice of entry of such order to the purchaser, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid to the Receivers by such purchaser. In case an order of confirmation be not entered within thirty days from the date of the sale as herein provided, then any moneys paid by any bidder to the Receivers herein shall be returned to such bidder. The purchaser of any sections of constructed track shall assume the liability to restore the roadway in which such track exists to its former condition in case said track shall be removed.

Fuller information regarding the terms of said sale and the property to be sold can be obtained by an examination of the order directing the sale, made and entered in the office of the Clerk

87 Wall St, (mtg $55,000,) June 17; attorneys, Batterlee, C. & S., 49 Wall St..$1,000
87TH ST, n e s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, —x95.8x50.6x102.11; J. Willett Hall to Joseph and Thomas H. Hall and another, 59 East 75th St, 1-6 part, June 16; attorney, F. Beltz, 165 Broadway $1
87TH ST, 158 East, s s, 25.6x100.5x irregular; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., June 9; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St $100
88D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure May. 26;) M. Spencer Bevins, referee, to Ruth A. Johnstone, 2,043 Broadway, June 18; attorney, Eugene T. O'Connor, 43 Court St, Brooklyn.....$9,400
61ST ST, s s, 188.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x100.5; William L. Mitchell to Nettie I. Mitchell, 125 Riverside Drive, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 38 Park Row $100
75TH ST, 329 East, n s, 28.4x102.2, (foreclosure Aug. 20, 1912;) Walter L. McCorkle, referee, to Monroe J. Fischer, 2,814 West 2d St, Coney Island, N. Y., June 20, ...$15,000
75TH ST, n s, 68.4 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; J. Willett Hall to Joseph and Thomas H. Hall and another, 59 East 75th St, 1-6 part, all title, June 16; attorney, Frederick Beltz, 165 Broadway $1
75TH ST, n s, 197.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x102.2; Lambert Suydam to Neerg Realty Co., Inc., 160 Broadway, (mtg $34,000,) June 5; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $100
82D ST, 41-3 West, n s, 33.4x102.2; Hy. L. Morris and ano, ex'rs, &c., Cornelia Jay to Grey Court Realty Co., 115 East 78th St., all liens, June 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $40,000
82D ST, 45-7 West, n s, 33.4x102.2; Alice M. Jay by Hy L. Morris, attorney to same, June 3; attorney, same $100
84TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Emil W. Kahn and another, heirs Annette Kahn, to Rose Kahn, 30 East 60th St, (mtg $18,000,) June 18; attorney, John L. Steinbugler, 1 Broadway $1
86TH ST, 149 to 163 West, n s, 162.6x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Almore Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $226,000,) June 18; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 164.6x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Princeton Construction Co., Inc., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $154,000,) all liens, June 17; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100
92D ST, 52 West, s s, 18x100.8; Hy R. Bond, Jr., and another, ex'rs; Frank S. Bond to Annie Davis, 168 East 93d St., Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $20,000
96TH ST, 212 to 210 West, s s, 80x100.11; Isaac Polstein to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $90,000,) June 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100
103D ST, 134 and 136 West, s s, 53x164.9; Joseph Shardlow and others, executors &c., of Annie F. Shardlow, to John J. Falahee, 102 West 103d St, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..
128TH ST, 18 West, s s, 17.6x99.11; Veronica C. Ford to Nellie K. Reed, 2,465 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) June 16.....$100
129TH ST, 217 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; Edw. M. Kirkpatrick to Jas. C. Cleary, 330 West 95th St, (mtg $8,179,) April 30; attorneys, Cleary, D. W. & Fay, 309 B'way.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Jas. C. Cleary to Ellen Cleary, 330 West 95th St, (mtg $8,179,) June 17; attorneys, same.....$1

Bronx.

BRACKEN AV, w s, 275 ft north of Randall Av, 25x100; Jacob Markowitz to Brina Steinberg, 205 East 118th St, Dec. 16, 1911; attorney, Joseph Steinberg, 30 Ann St...$100
CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 199 ft s of Samuel St, 66x144.7; Hannah Schwab to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, (mtg $9,000,) June 18; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway $100
ELSMERE PLACE, s w corner of Magenta Av, 25x200; Bertha Cohen to Value Realty Co., 170 Broadway, June 18; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St.....$1
FIELDSTON ROAD, w s, lots 2, 3, and 4, block 8, map of Sheridan and Segrive, 74x100.11; Joseph W. Cummin to Anna M. Spring, at Manchester Apartments, Broadway and 108th St, (mtg $1,680,) May 14; attorney, Leo Bugg Realty Co., 40 West 32d St $1
GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; John Z. Lowe, referee, to James S. Smith, 359 West 57th St, May 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1,000
LOT 12, block 57, map section 1, Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Frank Bean and ano., 677 East 224th St, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
LOT 101, map Forster & Schmitt; Joseph W. Cummin to Anna M. Spring, at Manchester Apartments, Broadway and 108th St, (mtg $510,) May 14; attorney, Leo Bugg Realty Co., 40 West 32d St.....$1
LOTS 327 to 332, partition map of Dickinson estate; Daniel W. Patterson to Henry J. Smith, 372 East 194th St, June 18...$100
LOTS 14, 15, 16, map of Bailey estate; Merwin Realty Co. to Theresa Distler, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 22; attorney, E. A. Smith, 5 Beekman St.....$9,000
PALISADE Av, e s, 154 ft s of River St, 182x—; A. Leo Everett, referee, to Moritz Rosenthal, on premises, June 18, at (mtg $31,500) $3,775
STARLING AV, s s, 75 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x105; Fannie Jerome and others to Fred E. Young, 686 Park Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,600,) June 16; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 26.7x—; Frank A. Spencer, Jr., referee, to Michael J. Sullivan, 343 East 141st St, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,475
WESTCHESTER AV, n w s of 176th St, s w of Concord Av, 176x—; Meyer M. Friend, referee, to Sophia Brenner, 274 Avenue A, June 17, (mtg $55,000;) attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 55 Nassau St.....$2,500
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Reiss Place, 100.9x—; Denis O'L. Cohalan, referee, to Katherine O. Reiss, 1,748 Topping Av, June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$4,450
135TH ST, 617 East, n s, 40x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Henry A. Brann, 2,287 Aqueduct Av, or 135 Broadway, (mtg $33,500,) June 16.....$1
156TH ST, 10-12 East, n s, 40x130.5; Jonas Weinberger to Austrian-Hungarian Congregation of the Observers of the Law, 814 Union Av, (mtg $7,500,) June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 250.5 ft w of Broadway, 103.6x—; Saranac Construction Co. to Robert S. Smith, 32 West 92d St, prior mtg $95,000, June 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,500
PARK AV, 1,022-1,024, w s, 40x70; Christine Hoguet and another to Julia Coddington, 24 West 58th St, June 14, prior mtg $32,500, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 307, 118.5x62.2; Hancock Construction Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av., June 18, 5 years; attorney, W. W. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$140,000
WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; Harry Schiff to The Classis of New York of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, June 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $65,000
1ST AV, 2,250, e s, 25x95; Anguilina Parlato to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211-213 East 55th St, June 17, 3 years.....$18,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Antonio Avagraziaplena, 316 East 154th St, prior mtg $18,000, June 17, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000
57TH ST, n s, 51.7 ft e of 10th St, 25.9x100; William C. Demorest to Ruth Livingston, Staatsburg, N. Y., June 18, due April 30, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St.....$14,000
87TH AV, 2,320, s w corner of 125th St; Thomas Kelly to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, June 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$10,000
27TH ST, 148 East, s s, 25x98.9; Fannie Levy to Alfred W. Whitmeyer, 606 West 137th St, prior mtg $10,000, June 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $7,000
30TH ST, 307 West, 15x100.5; Millard Veit to Mildred E. Veit, Fox Rockaway, L. I., June 17, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St..
.....$2,100
69TH ST, 257 West, 20x100.5; Emil L. Krieger to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, June 18, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St..$12,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to M. E. Klatzl, 224 East 154th St, June 18, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. O'Neil, 320 Broadway $3,000
82D ST, 45 and 47 West, 33.4x102.2; Greycourt Realty Co., Inc., to Alice Jay, Washington, D. C., June 18, 3 years; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$35,000
82D ST, 41 and 43 West, 33.4x102.2; same to Henry L. Morris and another, executors, 12 West 53d St, June 18, 3 years; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$35,000
86TH ST, 2 East, 20x102.2; Edward N. Tailer to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 17, 3 years.....
.....$28,000
86TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x100.8; Almore Realty Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 18, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $80,000
86TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.8; Almore Realty Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 18, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $57,500
87TH ST, s s, 287.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Alliance Realty Co, 115 Broadway, prior mtg $86,000, June 17, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $19,250
87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, prior mtg $85,000, June 17, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $19,250
87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $85,000,) June 17, 3 years.....$18,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Antonio Avagraziaplena, 316 East 154th St, prior mtg $18,000, June 17, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000
87TH ST, s s, 51.7 ft e of 10th St, 25.9x100; William C. Demorest to Ruth Livingston, Staatsburg, N. Y., June 18, due April 30, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St.....$14,000
87TH AV, 2,320, s w corner of 125th St; Thomas Kelly to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, June 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$10,000
27TH ST, 148 East, s s, 25x98.9; Fannie Levy to Alfred W. Whitmeyer, 606 West 137th St, prior mtg $10,000, June 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $7,000
30TH ST, 307 West, 15x100.5; Millard Veit to Mildred E. Veit, Fox Rockaway, L. I., June 17, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St..
.....$2,100
69TH ST, 257 West, 20x100.5; Emil L. Krieger to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, June 18, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St..$12,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to M. E. Klatzl, 224 East 154th St, June 18, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. O'Neil, 320 Broadway $3,000
82D ST, 45 and 47 West, 33.4x102.2; Greycourt Realty Co., Inc., to Alice Jay, Washington, D. C., June 18, 3 years; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$35,000
82D ST, 41 and 43 West, 33.4x102.2; same to Henry L. Morris and another, executors, 12 West 53d St, June 18, 3 years; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$35,000
86TH ST, 2 East, 20x102.2; Edward N. Tailer to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 17, 3 years.....
.....$28,000
86TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x100.8; Almore Realty Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 18, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $80,000
86TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.8; Almore Realty Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 18, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $57,500
87TH ST, s s, 287.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Alliance Realty Co, 115 Broadway, prior mtg $86,000, June 17, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $19,250
87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, prior mtg $85,000, June 17, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $19,250
87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av,

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SPENCER
Steam and Hot Water
HEATERS
N. Y. Office, 501 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

164.6x100.8; Princeton Const Co. to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, prior mtg $422,500, June 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $39,000
92D ST, 52 West, 18x100.8; Annie Davis to Henry R. Bond, Jr., and another, executors, New London, Conn., May 1, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000
96TH ST, 308 and 310 East, 75x100.8; M. Borsky Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co. to Cecilia Ober, 321 West 138th St, June 16, due as per bond; attorney, Margaret Borsky, 116 East 85th St.....$4,056
99TH ST, 206 to 210 West, s s, 62.6x irregular; Isaac Polstein to Charles Friedenberg, 312 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $94,000, June 6, due Jan. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lesse & C., 35 Nassau St.....$5,000
103D ST, 134 West, s s, 27x104.9x24x104.9; John J. Falahee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 17, due, &c, as per bond $20,000

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 199 ft s of Samuel St, 66x144.7; Hannah Schwab to Mamie E. Cohn and others, executors, 315 Central Park West, June 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway $100
GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; James S. Smith to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, June 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $6,000
GRANT AV, s e s, 65.6 ne of Elton Av, 31.1x—; Mitchell McDermott Construction Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, demand, 6 p. c., June 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $24,000
HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of Bronx Park South, 100.1x78.10; Jacob Cohen Construction Co. to Comity Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St, June 18, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.....$32,000
LOT 32, map of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Alemann Attilia and another to Josephina Pellegrini, 703 East 187th St, due as per bond, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..
LOT 78, map of partition of estate of Maria F. Pierce; Beulah H. Whittaker to Alice E. Howes, 1,524 Commonwealth Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., June 6; attorney, O. S. Carroll, 40 Wall St $1,061
LOTS 3 and 4, Block 22, map of Bruce-Brown Co.; Grace Ackermann to Magdalena Erzer, 1,188 Jackson Av, due as per bond, June 18; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av $750
LOTS 14 to 16, Block 3,236, map of Bailey estate; Thersa Distler to Merwin Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, May 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. O. Smith, 5 Beekman St. $5,000
PARK AV, s e corner of 160th St, 26.7x85.4; Michael J. Sullivan to Catherine Shea, 459 West 143d St, June 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $4,000
POPHAM AV, w s, 121.4 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; Henrietta Gerken to George W. Young, 128 West 127th St, June 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000
PROSPECT AV, 876 to 878½, e s, 50x—; Walter Wilkens to Reuben Quint, 891 Kelly St, June 16, (prior mtg $30,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $8,000
STEBBINS AV, e s, 188.3 ft s of 165th St, 50x80; Michael Ginto to Comity Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St, June 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St..$27,000
163D ST, 440 East, 25x100; Ellen Sica to Paul Schnizler, 401 East 139th St, June 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rabe & K. $250
Broadway $2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,439, all; Joseph R. Munter to John Wilhelm and another, 471 Central Park West, 7 years from June 10, 1913; attorney, Adolph Meyer, 1,328 Broadway. $13,000
BROADWAY, s e corner of 23d St, part of basement; Orville A. Dickinson and another to Isaac Butt, 4 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St. $2,000
BROADWAY, 1,981, store and basement; Eliza A. Arkenburgh, individually and as trustee, to John Marrin, 204 West 78th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.....$3,500
DYCKMAN ST, 104, store, &c.; John V. Fitzpatrick to Herman Samuel, 825 East 170th St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1913..$1,500
SPRING ST, 312, store and basement; Robert W. Courtney to I. Werthelmer & Son, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1911...$720
WILLIAM ST, 199, store and basement; Frankfort St, 15, store and basement; George M. Mackellar, executor, to Greater New York Lunchroom Co., 15 Frankfort St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Louis Julien, 150 Nassau St.....$4,200
1ST AV, 319, store, part of cellar, and eight rooms on floor above; Emma Weber to Margaretha Fetteroll, 319 1st Av, 2 10-12 years from July 1, 1913; attorney, Gottlieb Maier, 496 2d Av.....$1,296
2D AV, 2,038, store and part of basement; Louis Moebach to Frank La Scalea, 2,038 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. J. Dickheiser, 99 Nassau St.....$1,608
3D AV, 1,953, store floor, &c.; Morris Prowler to Otto Carstens, 1,953 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1913.....$1,500
14TH ST, 59 West, all; Colonial Real Estate Association to Abe H. Eisenstadt and others, 1,345 47th St, Brooklyn, 11 8-12 years from June 1, 1913.....$5,000
33D ST, 39-43 East, 10th loft; 33 East 33d St Realty Co. to the Drezwell Co., 118 West 22d St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles A. Affenkraut, 41 Park Row.$7,000
42D ST, 155-157 East, last basement; George Belches to James Mavromates, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St.....$840
50TH ST, 125 East, store floor; George Roedler to Joseph Griffith, 125 East 50th St, 2 4-12 years from May 7, 1913...$480
51ST ST, 212 East, 1-5 part; Blanche P. Saltman to Hannah Lewinson, 212 East 51st St, 7 years from June 1, 1913; attorney, Hy V. Rothschild, 290 Broadway...$60
81ST ST, 522 and 524 East, first loft or floor and basement underneath; Louis Weber Building Co. to Ernest Distelhorst & Co., 29 Junction Av, Corona, L. I., 4½ years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, W. A. Kroyer, 156 Broadway $1,900
168TH ST, 391 East, store; Amelia Maloney to Hyman Tashman, 391 East 168th St, 3 years from May 1, 1913.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 2,774; Max Brooks against L. B. Curtis, owner; Peter Bonhalt, lessee; Ph. Levy Contracting Co., contractor...$120
MACLAY AV, 2,110 to 2,114; Christian Vorndran's Sons against Belle, James, Mary, and Daniel Daily, owners and contractors..$350
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 961 to 977; John Jordis Iron Works against Kellwood Realty Co.; City Mortgage Co. and American Real Estate Co., owners and lessees; Blaney-Spooner Amusement Co. and Charles E. Blaney, lessees and contractors.....$444
100TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Andrew J. Ferguson against Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, owner; Jones Construction Co., contractor.....$266
176TH ST, 801 East, Charles Schratt, Inc., against Mary Crocker, owner and contractor $400
183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 120.6x94; John Bell Co. against Asaro Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Vincent Buscomi, contractor $466

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

22D ST, 417 East; Fillmore Iron Works against Cadavello Realty Co. and others. March 3, 1913.....$67

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 182d St, 100x64.7; Comity Mortgage Co. loans Jacob Cohen Construction Co.....$32,000
STEBBINS AV, e s, 188.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x80; Comity Mortgage Co. loans Michael Ginto $27,000

LIS PENDENS.

BAILEY AV, e s, 295.8 ft n of Heath Av, 16.8x100; Bailey Av, e s, 312.5 ft n of Heath Av, 16.8x100; Bailey Av, e s, 345.8 ft n of Heath Av, 16.8x100; three actions; John S. Wilson against Tessier Building Co. and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. C. Higgins.
DELANCEY ST, 238; Milton A. Rauh against Charles I. Weinstein and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.
ESSEX ST, 29; Georgianna Bradbrook against Mary O'Neill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. W. Byers.
LOT 264, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Nicholas Wapler against William T. Mapes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.
77TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lewis St, 20.9x73.2x irregular; 8th St, 384 East; Avenue D, 137; 9th St, n s, 163 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92.3; 10th St, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue B, 20x—; 8th St, s s, 425.5 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6; 8th St, 360 East; 13th St, 644 East, and 9th St, 740 East; Leopole Oettinger and others against Samuel Rhonheimer and others, (partition;) attorney, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.
22D ST, 306 West; Laurence S. Bolognini against Julia E. Shotland, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Goldman.
35TH ST, s w s, 300 ft e of 2nd Av, 25x100; John R. Negeman and others against Sarah Goss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.
58TH ST, 225 and 227 West; J. F. Murphy Lumber Co. against Lang Contracting Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
78TH ST, 103 West; Mary R. Schelshorn against Frank D. Meehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Tilden, Jr.
140TH ST, 66 West; New York Savings Bank against John V. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
167TH ST, n s, 78.8 ft w of Fox St, 30x88.5; Lillian Lipstadt against Chattie De Hart, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm.

STUDY THESE FIGURES
PURCHASE PRICE, $6,500. CASH, $500.

INTEREST ON 1ST MTG. OF $4,000 AT 5%.....$200 PER YEAR
INTEREST ON 2D MTG. OF $2,000 AT 6%.....120 PER YEAR
TAXES, $80, INSURANCE ON $5,000, $10.....90 PER YEAR
$410 PER YEAR

or $34.17 per month.
This is the cost of "carrying" one of our

Beautiful Craftsman Houses, in Flatbush

Anything you choose to pay in excess of this amount goes toward the reduction of the 2d Mortgage, and automatically reduces the carrying charges from month to month.
These little houses are especially designed for small families, contain six large rooms and all tiled bathroom; parquet flooring throughout; real open fireplaces, electric lights, steam heat; sewer connections, garage privilege, etc., and are
Absolutely the same in Every Detail of Construction & Material as Our Larger Houses Costing From $8,500 to $10,000
This is a refined community, less than five minutes' walk from the
BEST TRANSIT IN NEW YORK
the BRIGHTON BEACH OPEN AIR SUBWAY, twenty-five minutes to Times Square, without change of cars and for a five-cent fare—in less than two years. The present running time to Park Row is 32 minutes and to Brighton Beach, 10 minutes. FINE TENNIS COURTS right on the property and a Tennis Club made up of the purchasers of our houses. If you see this development, you will certainly want to join the colony and YOU WILL NEVER AGAIN HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY LIKE THIS TO DO SO.
ONLY THREE OF THESE HOUSES LEFT
MIDWOOD ASSOCIATES
BUILDERS OF GOOD HOUSES
Nottingham Road and East 17th Street, Flatbush
Brighton Beach Subway to Elm Av. Station. One Block South.
Send for Photographs of Our Houses.

Country Homes By the Sea
You will find an attractive variety at lowest cost—at beautiful
Brightwaters
Bayshore, L. I.
One Hour from Herald Square
Sea—Bay—Pines Sailing—Bathing—Fishing
Interested readers of THE TIMES are invited to inspect the model homes at this wonderfully attractive development as our guests.
Pictorial Album No. 3 of Brightwaters, its Cottages and Bungalows, mailed upon request.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.
"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."
New York Offices: 1 West 34th St.

The Halsworth
S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House,
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect.
Large Rooms and Closets.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.....$1,500 to $2,000
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,800 to $2,100
Renting Agent, on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs
Agents, 162 West 72d St., Near B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET
RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Sq., North
Very Desirable Modern Light Apartments of Six and Seven Rooms and Bath; Steam Heat, Electric Light. Elevator Service All Night. Rents Reasonable.
MASON
6-12 East 58th St.
Close to Central Park Plaza.
Handsome Apartments of Eight Rooms and Bath; Open Plumbing; Steam Heat; Elevator; Hallboys. Reasonable Rents.
PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 West 9th St.
Apartments of Four, Six and Seven Rooms and Bath; Hallboys, Elevator; Steam Heat, &c. Rents $650, $1,000.
INVERNESS
200-210 West 57th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
Extra Large, Light Apartments of Six, Seven and Eight Rooms and Bath. All Modern Improvements. Possession Oct. 1, or sooner if desired. At Attractive Rentals.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 West 72d St.
Facing Riverside Drive.
An Apartment of 11 all outside rooms and four baths.
Only One Apartment on Each Floor.

Van Dyck & Severn,
72d ST., BROADWAY, 73d ST.
Express Station, Subway, 72d St.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, REFRIGERATION.
6 TO 11 ROOMS,
2 AND 3 BATHS.
Rentals $2,000 to $3,800
OPERATED BY OWNERS
Assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING CO.,
71 Broadway.
T. J. SIGLER, Mgr., on premises.
Telephone, 5547—Columbus.

83RD ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

34th St. Store
To Lease, Long Term
between 5th & 6th Avs., north side. Apply
Cross & Brown Co.,
22 W. 38th Street.
'Phone Greeley 4000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

123 EAST 53RD ST
NEAR PARK AVENUE
NEW APARTMENTS
Fireproof
READY AUGUST 1.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1140 to $2250
Doctor's Office, Extra Servants' Rooms.
LEASES NOW BEING MADE
40% RENTED
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. Phone, 1263—Bryant

THE **KNICKERBOCKER**
Very attractive Duplex Housekeeping Apartment. Rent moderate. Apply at 247 5th Av., or Pease & Elliman, 43d St. and Madison Av.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights

Greyton Court
S. E. Cor. 141st St. & Riverside Drive.
Just Completed
Modern Fireproof Buildings
Elevator Apartments of
3-5-6-7 Rooms
with 1 & 2 Baths
unusually large light rooms with large foyer.
Representative on premises or
Slawson & Hobbs,
Agents,
162 West 72d St.

ONONDAGA
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 152D ST.
Facing Riverside Drive.
6 ROOMS, BATH.....$50-$75
7 ROOMS, BATH.....$75
Agent on premises.

COLUMBUS
Fireproof Apartment at Subway station, 157th St. and Broadway.
Exceptionally sunny three, six and seven room apartments; southern exposure; overlooking Riverside Drive, on plaza 250 feet wide.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents, on premises, 3787 Broadway, corner 157th St.

TRINITY BUILDING,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY AND 153D ST.
Lowest rents New York City.
Four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $35 per month and upward; all outside, bright, sunny rooms; highest class building for refined people.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents, or on premises

601 WEST 168TH ST.
OPPOSITE SUBWAY STATION.
5 rooms and bath, (2 large bedrooms;) southern exposure; all improvements; $55.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRAND VIEW
309 WEST 99TH ST.
Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
TO RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
$1,200 to $1,500
Immediate possession can be arranged.
BING & BING, 505 5th Ave.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $1,000-$1,300. Superintendent on premises.

75 West 92d St.
Attractive eight-room second floor apartment; immediate possession; rent $85; liberal terms for Summer; must be private family; all improvements; parquet floors; convenient "L" and Subway. Apply on premises or J. Allen Kempe, southwest corner 87th St. and Broadway. Telephone 3610 Riverside.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
Elevator apartment, 6 elegant large, light front rooms and bath, monthly rental $70. Select tenants; efficient service.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD
542 5th Av. 'Phone 7632—Bryant.

MASTER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
In Equity.—9-309.—WILLIAM M. BARRETT, as President of The Adams Express Company, Complainant, v. HENRY CORN, ROSELLA CORN, his wife, IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK; MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK; THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York, dated October 1, 1911; ALWYN BALL, JR.; and SILAS W. HOWLAND, as Receiver of Improved Property Holding Company of New York, Defendants.
In Equity.—9-310.—WILLIAM M

The Law.

"A person who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiring as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use, or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without having first made every possible effort to find the owner and restore the property to him, is guilty of larceny."—New York State Penal Law.

The most "reasonable effort" is an advertisement in The New York Times—read by reliable people. Over 200,000 net paid daily sales.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

5TH AVENUE INVESTMENT.
8 per cent. income guaranteed for 20 years; north of 45th St. Excellent opportunity for safe investment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Bargains in Staten Island real estate. B. Williams, Real Estate, Tottenville, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

New York County, Nepera Park.—Suburb of Yonkers; new house, 7 rooms; parquet floors; electricity, tiled bath, steam heat; hour out of New York; 5 minutes to depot and trolley; near school and church; 25x100, or more if required; suitable for tennis; terms to suit right party. Inquire Redden, 103 West 94th St.

At Hartsdale Park.—New 12-room house, just out of the builder's hands, and at cost; overlooking two golf links; 500 feet elevation; ¾ of mile from Hartsdale Station; all modern improvements; artesian well, garage. Apply Thomas Healy, Broadway and 66th St., New York City. Tel., 9600 Columbus.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,950; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Near Woodmere Bay, plot 50 by 100; $1,400; will accept $450 cash, balance mortgage; must sell. Good, 548 Riverside Drive.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE fully rented business building for free and clear country property; principals only. C. J. J., box 469 Times.

Free and clear Long Island acreage for New York flat; also equity two houses. 19 Stewart St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale on your own terms in Northern Jersey, all-year-round country residence; new, never occupied; living room 15x25, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, trunk storage space, inside laundry, servants' closet, two vestibules, two porches, Winter and Summer inclosures; all conveniences; sunken garden, fountain, planting; magnificent roads, golf; five minutes from station; 45 minutes 42d St.; excellent train service; refined neighborhood; price, $10,000; will meet party by appointment in automobile at station. George A. Acken, 25 West 42d St. 'Phone 1281 Bryant.

Ideal all-year home; magnificent view of bay and ocean; water front rights to keep motor boat, &c.; very pretty 6-room bungalow; cement sidewalk; every improvement; white enamel finish; dining and sitting room; mission beamed ceiling; 2 full-sized lots; everything beautiful; must be sacrificed for $2,750; $200 cash and $18 monthly; apply for key. D. Hansom, Box R 93 Times.

For business reasons, owner must sell country home, located in Huntington section; 16 acres fine land; large apple, peach orchard; asparagus; abundance fruit; 12-room, remodelled house, on high ground, in locust grove; views of Sound and surrounding country; garage, barns; poultry houses; sacrifice $16,000; exceptional terms. Morris & Gerard, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

One of the most attractive houses in Jersey; all modern improvements; sun parlor, tennis court, garage; beautiful view; high elevation; restricted property; easy distance trolley and West Shore Railroad; 40 minutes to Broadway; will sell or exchange for suitable Westchester County property. Address Room 1,509, 42d St. Building, New York.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Taken under foreclosure; beautiful corner property; 6 large rooms; all improvements; hot-water heat, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath; large plot; price $3,900; $300 cash, $25 monthly. CARL HALLBERG, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Ideal mountain home, 50 minutes from Broadway, furnished, adjoining lake, covering 1,200 acres; 40 acres partly developed; sold together, part; furnished cottage, bungalow; electricity, gas, water; 7 minutes from Lackawanna Station. Reynolds Estates, 31 Nassau St.

Hillsdale Estates—Splendid new 6-room house, bath, steam heat, concrete cellar, large attic; 4 minutes from station; block from school; 45 minutes from Hudson tubes; $250 cash, balance like rent; also 5-room bungalow and 8-room house. Miller, 801 Singer Building.

COMMUTER'S FARM HOME.
Hour out, D., L. & W., near station; new Colonial house, eight rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, electric light, phone; 2½ acres 80 fruit trees. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Acreage on the Lackawanna R. R.—New train service on P. & D. branch will revolutionize land values; write for details and list of commuters' farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Beautiful bungalow, restricted street, near station; six rooms and bath; oak floors; steam heat, every improvement; $4,500; $500 cash. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fairmount.—High, beautiful section Hackensack; modern houses, bungalows; $3,200 upwards; $500 cash; building lots, $250-$650. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

$27 monthly, houses, eight rooms and bath. Campbell, 343 Pacific, Jersey City.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY at low rates. R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Farm and country place for rent, 32 miles out, half mile station; attractive home, 12 rooms, bath, shady lawn, fruit, garden plant; rent, barn 40x80; other outbuildings; fine views; 96 acres, mostly tillable; rent $1,200 yearly for three or five years; or house, fully furnished, July, August, September, $500. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Great speculation; farm, 92 acres, a mile from centre of city of 18,000; two hours from here; at farmer's price. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

Farm of 185 acres near best bass lake in Connecticut; old Colonial house; fine views, shade, orchard; only $2,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT,
furnished Summer home, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.; modern, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garden, small garage, shade trees, beach and boat anchorage; $800 per month. W. P. Mosely. Tel. 1344-3 Stamford.

Eight rooms, furnished cottage, for season; elevation 500 feet; 47 miles from New York, 5 minutes from station; no mosquitos; good water; good train service; $300. Hollenbeck, Harriman, Orange County, N. Y.

New, six rooms, bath, large attic, furnished, modern, electricity, fine water, fireplace in living room; hill, overlooking Sound; near trolley; boating, bathing; price, $350. C. H. Briggs, South Norwalk, Conn.

Furnished house, July-August; 10 rooms, 2 baths; spacious grounds; fine view; breezy; six minutes from Subway; two surface lines connecting. Telephone Wm. McAndrew, 2,958 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.

For Rent.—New stucco house; six sleeping rooms, two baths; large porch; newly furnished; two blocks from ocean; $800 for season. Apply Fenrich, 311 3d Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

Seven-room cottage, furnished, July, August; beautiful lawn, flowers, shade; quiet neighborhood; trains convenient; telephone. Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island; commutation $5.25. Address E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., or 'phone 3767 Orchard.

12-room furnished house; large, cool rooms; bath, electricity, furnace, fireplaces; $800 season. Apply Mrs. Emma T. Pratt, Litchfield, Conn.

Two furnished houses, $100 and $150 season, in the beautiful Watchung Mountains; 30 miles from New York. Stout Farm, Watchung, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

New eight-room Colonial style house at Pelham, forty minutes from Wall St. For particulars apply to Harmon & Co., 315 Madison Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Physician's seashore bungalow, shaded grounds, sixteen rooms, all improvements; pure water, supplies, transportation; highly restricted; finest beach; exceptional. Phone 921J, Flatbush.

Picturesque bungalow, superb view of ocean and wooded country; six rooms; pure water; transportation; two hours from New York. 'Phone 921J Flatbush.

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE OFFICE

or showroom, comprising entire 6th loft; 9,200 square feet; desirably located in Germania Life Insurance Building, 4th Av. at 17th St.; will sublet at attractive figure for immediate possession. Frederick Vietor & Achelis, 58 East 25th St. Phone 9000 Madison Square.

Amsterdam Av., No. 146, at 67th St.; store and basement, suitable for a grocer, wine and liquors, or any first-class business. See janitor, No. 148 Amsterdam Av., or James J. Etchingham, 131 Columbus Av., at 66th St. Telephone 1061 Columbus.

Broadway, No. 1,158, N. E. corner of 27th St.; loft, 25x75; passenger elevator only; suitable for office or show room; rent reasonable. Apply on premises or James J. Etchingham, 131 Columbus Av., at 66th St. Telephone 1061 Columbus.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Very desirable light offices, 74 Broadway, to sublet at reduced rental. Inquire Room 1,501.

Store and loft; good locality; easily reached. 2,535 3d Av., (138th St.)

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Attention.—Delightfully cool, cosily furnished six large rooms, second floor, front; near Riverside Drive; within two blocks Broadway Subway express station and all surface cars; elevator, bath, steam heat, hot water, telephone; electricity, hall service; player piano, china, glass ware, &c.; bargain if taken at once. Mr. Townsend, Superintendent, 310 West 97th, or J. Rae. Telephone 4595 Murray Hill.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
ELEGANT 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS,
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

Riverside Drive, 362, near 109th St. (Subway Station 110th St.)—Apartment seven rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished, extra large, light, cool rooms; every convenience for comfort and amusement; well-stocked library, player piano, victrola, etc. Address or call Morgan, Telephone 5144—Riverside.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Six and 8 rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Apartment of private family, exceptionally desirable, near Riverside Drive; modern house; four large, cool rooms, north, south, east exposures; concessions; $35; reference required. 551 West 149th St. Vanderhoff.

Attractive four rooms, furnished, bath, piano; two rooms facing Columbia; elevators; sleeping accommodations for four; June 29 to Sept. 1, $110. Apartment 5C, 405 W. 119th St. Tel. Morningside 8200, mornings.

Small two-room apartment, July and August or longer; bath, telephone, kitchenette; suited bachelor, lady alone; daintily furnished; player piano. Twelfth Street, Box R 44 Times.

To Sublet—New apartment; two rooms, kitchenette; exceptionally cool; splendid outlook; near Columbia. Address H. G. Russell, 419 West 119th St. Tel. 7700 Morningside.

95th, 336 West.—Attractive 7-room apartment to sublet; airy and bright; view of Hudson; near Subway (express station;) Victrola; terms reasonable. Apt. 44.

82D, 35 WEST.
Two rooms and bath, kitchenette, to sublet for July and August. For information call 4194 Bryant.

Four-Room Elevator Apartment.—Sublet furnished, July, August; Subway; Columbia; Riverside; terms moderate. Apt. 27, 521 West 111th St.

94th, 203 West.—Attractively furnished apartment facing Broadway; light and airy; phonograph, pianola, silver, and linen; sacrifice. Betman.

A very desirable corner apartment of six rooms and bath; southern exposure; to Oct. 30; adults; references. Call 70 Morningside Drive.

55th St., 65 West.—Artist's studio; very cool, spacious; bath, kitchenette; two, three room apartments; finest location; Summer rates.

95th, 206 West.—Five luxuriously furnished, light, cool rooms; cozy and homelike; silver and linen inclusive; conveniences, 4D.

VERY REASONABLE.
Completely furnished 4 or 6 rooms; elevator, telephone. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

40th, 14 East.—One-room apartment and dressing room; artistic mahogany furniture; electricity; breakfasts. 2281 Murray Hill.

113th, 600 West. Part of or whole three-room apartment; beautifully appointed; seen between 6 and 7. Apt. 1B.

Will sublet to September three rooms, bath, completely furnished, $20 monthly. Write Barratt, 601 West 140th St.

THE ELBE, corner Riverside Drive and 143d. —Four-room apartment until Sept. 15; all windows face river.

Manhattan Av., 29, (102d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping, elevator apartment; reasonable. Pease.

81st, 251 West.—Completely furnished six-room apartment; exclusive neighborhood; all conveniences.

East Side.

Lexington Avenue, 371, (Near 41st St., only one and one-half blocks from Grand Central.)—Fully furnished apartments for light housekeeping; three rooms and bath.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
Apartments of two, three, or four rooms, bath, furnished; attractive Summer rates.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE EARLS COURT AND NORFOLK APTS., 306 and 308 West 94th St.—Six and eight extra large, splendid rooms, two baths; elevator service day and night; every modern comfort; elegant, quiet location; near Riverside Drive and Subway express station; moderate rents.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 West 51st Street.
Attractive Apartments, Six, Seven, and Eight large light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A—A—ONLY ONE APARTMENT.
10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
Large, light rooms; exceptional view; rents moderate; unusual opportunity. 67 Riverside Drive, 70th, one block Subway.

4 WEST 93D STREET
Elegant eight-room apartments; rents, $1,000-$1,200; free to October; get settled before going away for the Summer.

59 West 76th St.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; high-class elevator apartment; north, south, and east exposures; rents $50 to $75.

Beautiful five-room apartment; rooms bright, cheerful; big sacrifice; can be seen afternoons, evenings. Froehlich, 617 West 113th.

SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS.
209 Dyckman St., near Broadway and Subway; telephone every apartment; $30-$34.

249-251 West 109th St.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; newly decorated; rent $30 and $33.

26 Manhattan Av.—8 very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rent $42.50.

200 West 109th St.—Will sublet five-room high-grade elevator apartment. Girard.

120th, 414 West.—Sublet, 6 light rooms; ideal location; reasonable. Heiman, Apt. C6.

East Side.

UNFURNISHED Apartments — All sizes, prices, locations. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 45 East 44th St. Murray Hill 3596.

$1,000 to $1,380 for nine large, light rooms and bath at 126-130 East 24th St.; unusual closet room; good references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES'S PL., NEAR FULTON ST.
Six and seven-room apartments; $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters. Largest capacity in city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; filling names, addressing, mailing; samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

WE BUY PAWN TICKETS.
A.— Don't sacrifice your tickets; we pay highest prices and give you a square deal; we buy old gold, diamonds, and jewelry of all kinds. Roberts, 1,867 Broadway, (Regal Building.)

Highest prices paid, pawn tickets, old gold, diamonds, &c.; strictest privacy, 265 West 23d St.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

For Sale—1913 model, motor cycles and motor boats at bargain prices; all makes; brand new machines; on easy monthly payment plan; get our proposition before buying or you will regret it; also bargains in used motor cycles; write us to-day; enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Ames Sales Co., 935 8th Av., near 55th St.

Lost

LOST—Between elevator at 11th floor of 216-218 William St. and street, small purse, containing small change and two diamond rings, valued on account of association. Reward if returned to Berkeley Press, 11th floor, 216-218 William St.

LOST—Wednesday, June 11, at Franklin Simon's or McCreery's 34th St. store, or on way to Penn. R. R. station, gold lorgnette, with long chased handle and two diamond rings, valued on account of association. Reward if returned to Room 1, No. 640 Broadway.

LOST—Large bunch of keys from automobile in Broadway about 8 o'clock Tuesday night, between Hotel Cumberland and the Ansonia. Reward if returned to W. D. Lane, Room 310, 1,926 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain and Phi Beta Kappa key, between 85th St. and Riverside Drive and 91st St. and Broadway; reward. Return to E. Oppenheimer, 125 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Between Riverside Drive and West End Av., and between 90th and 96th Sts., lady's handbag, containing watch, chain, and other articles. Lobo, 738 West End Av.; reward.

LOST—Diamond fleur de lis pendant broch, between Bedford Park, Kingsbridge Road, and Yonkers; suitable reward for return. J. A. S., 611 West 40th St.

LOST—At Hotel Gotham, a gold purse set with rubies and diamonds; liberal reward and no questions asked for return to Mrs. Brady, Hotel Gotham.

LOST—Three-stone diamond gypsy ring, vicinity 48th St. and 6th Av., June 17; value of ring is the reward. R. Stevenson, Cort Theatre, 48th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, diamond bar pin, between Broadway and 157th Subway and 42d St.; liberal reward. Apartment 52, 3,681 Broadway.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 20,728 of the Security Bank of New York, 958 3d Av., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Platinum pin, three diamonds, six pearls, Oppenheim-Collins fitting room, Tuesday morning; reward. Fox, 48 East 14th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing cards and five dollar bill. Finder please keep, return pocketbook to O'Connor, 408 West 150th.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe brooch with one diamond missing. Reward for return to F. B. Lord, 49 Wall St., City.

LOST—$5 reward for return of papers, and no questions asked. Fisher, Saratoga Hotel, 401 8th Av.

LOST—Gold pin, 1½ inches long, three diamonds, Friday; reward. Foerster, 324 West 83d.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—85th St., Fifth Av., French bull; white mark on breast; name Smoke; reward; no questions asked. Apply 1,038 5th Av.

Automobile Exchange

EASY TERMS.
NEW AUTOS, USED AUTOS.
All makes, pleasure and commercial, also motor cycles; no advance on manufacturer's price; liberal allowances on used cars; before buying for cash or credit consult us; expert advice free; all transactions strictly confidential.
MOTOR CREDIT CO.,
1,587 B'way, cor. 48th St. Tel. 1873 Bryant.

Panhard landaulet, 35 horse power, 1912 model, equipped with speedometer, clock, windshield, shock absorber, demountable rims, extra shoe and tube; paint in excellent condition; body especially built; upholstered in gray whipcord; cost $8,500 new, will sell for $2,500; any demonstration given; no dealers. Apply James Parker, 801 West End Av., City.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
Pierce-Arrow, Stevens-Duryea, six Palmer-Singer, four 50 and six 45 Mitchell, six Paterson 30, roadster, toy tonneau, five and seven passenger models; repainted and rebuilt. Drouet & Page Co., Inc., distributors Palmer-Singer cars, 1,890 Broadway. Telephone 3530 Columbus.

NEW CARS 50% OFF.
New foredoor bodies, 65% off.
100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $100-$3,000.
New tops fit Fords, others, $10 up.
Del'y wagons, $150 up. Windsh'ds, speedomt'rs $5. Time payments. Trades made. Cars bought. 20th CENTURY CO., 1,706 Broadway, cor. 54th.

AUTOMOBILES AND BODIES
All This Week.
AT COST—AT COST.
Greatest Sale of the Year.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
3, 5, 7, 9 W. 61st, near B'way.

MONEY FOR YOU THIS WEEK.
Dollars saved in the purchase of autos are dollars earned. Special sacrifice sale of near new cars. STORAGE MART, 32 W. 63d.

Automobiles for Sale.—Two Dayton trucks, two-ton and five-ton capacity; in service less than year; both in first-class order. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

Chance of lifetime; must sell quickly my $2,200 five-passenger touring; very cheap; $500; excellent condition. Mrs. Seiff, 144 Brown Place, Bronx. Melrose 3930.

Hudson roadster, 1911; 22 H. P.; complete; fine condition; $450; no dealers. Wm. R. McDowell, 1,125 Boston Road. Phone 8351 Melrose.

Cadillac, 1912, for sale; perfect, complete equipment; self-starter, power pump, electric horn. Box 60, Short Hills, N. J.

Baker electric phaeton; new battery; overhauled, painted; $350. Owner, R 12 Times.

Premier six cylinder, ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Premier, 19 West 62d.

Maxwell touring, fully equipped, best passenger; $350. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Packard seven passenger touring, equipped; $375. R. M. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo roadster, torpedo centre control, 1913; equipped; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Reo fifth, centre control equipped; like new; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Flanders inside drive; suitable for physician; bargain. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Maxwell roadster, four cylinder; latest model; $375. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo, Model R, 1912, equipped; like new; $500. R. M. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD, 4 DOOR, TOURING AND LIMOUSINES, $4.00 PER HOUR; CONEY ISLAND, 4 HOURS, $14.00; RACER, 5 HOURS, $18.00; REDUCED MONTHLY RATES. PACKARD GARAGE, 2760 BRYANT.

Will rent my private touring cars for a term of months to responsible parties very reasonable; one 5-passenger Locomobile, also 7-passenger Peerless; both fully equipped 1911 models. Telephone 9029J Morningside.

For Rent—1913 7-passenger Premier, $3.50 per hour, $25 per day. Trips to Coney Island, 5 hours, $15; 7 hours Rockaway, $18; highly recommended, licensed chauffeur. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Gentleman goes to Rockaway every evening and comes back to New York every morning in up to date 7-passenger car; would take a few passengers. Demeo, 1,176 Boston Road.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE ONLY.
New Packard, seven-passenger cars, for rent; $4 per hour. Why pay more?
Tel. 3486 Bryant. Hess, 1,531 Broadway.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car; hour, day, month; special rates for morning shopping trips. Hobel. Telephone 175 Morningside.

For rent, five and seven passenger up-to-date cars, $2.50 and $3 per hour; owner drives himself. Telephones 821 Melrose or 3843 Audubon.

Packard touring cars for hire; best service and most reasonable prices in the city. Fred Smith, 102 West 46th. Phone Bryant 5424.

For Hire.—Elegant seven-passenger touring cars by the hour, day, month; very reasonable. Christy. Telephone 9780 Columbus.

For Hire.—Five-passenger touring car; $3 per hour; owner drives. Phone Columbus 4982 before 12 o'clock noon.

For hire, elegant Packard touring, hourly, monthly. Verlanger, 532 West 122d St. 7670 Morningside.

Will rent 1911, 7 passenger Peerless touring car to responsible people; very reasonable. Columbus 7186.

For Rent—Five seven-passenger Packard touring cars; hour, day, month. Phone Riverside 1603.

For Hire—New five-passenger touring car, day, week, month; owner drives. Columbus 7649.

Packard Touring, 7-pass., hour, day; low rate monthly. Phone 7261 Columbus.

Will rent Packard touring car by month; reasonable. Diffley, 368 West 127th.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, B'way and 48th St.

Wanted—Hudson touring car in good condition; 1912 or 1913 model; give full particulars and price. D. N. C., 107 Times.

Automobile Storage.

Limousine touring bodies stored, kept clean, $3 monthly. Moore & Co., 847 West 50th.

Storage.

American Storage Co.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid for furniture, houses, apartments, pianos, carpets, paintings, works of art. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; rooms with bath; table board; references.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board.

MADISON AV., 108, (Near 30th St.)—Room and board; excellent table; location convenient to all cars; Summer rates.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable cool rooms; superior table; references; telephone; table guests.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with board.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms, suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

58D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms, superior tables; rates $10 up; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first class; Summer rates.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; reference; telephone.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Summer rates; double, $10; single, $7; excellent table; Southerners.

58TH ST., 37 WEST, Block Park.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; superior table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—In a really elegant residence, beautifully furnished room, private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; excellent table; Summer prices.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; board; best location; select.

75TH ST., 139 WEST, (Recently 9 East 49th.) —Rooms with board; reasonable; references.

76TH 111 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, cool front room, smaller room; excellent table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in each room; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, desirable rooms; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; moderate.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, small room; electricity; telephone; generous table; home environment.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; Southern home; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also second floor, with private bath; board optional; Summer rates.

86TH ST., 137 WEST. — Can accommodate one or two adults in a refined, exclusive home; easy access to all car lines; references. Hexter.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; exceptional board; all conveniences; homelike.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; Summer rates; telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Strauss.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.) — Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; cool, attractive dining.

96TH ST., 58 WEST. — Large and small rooms; Summer rates; telephone. Pearson.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; established 17 years; special reduction Summer; $6 upward; all transportation convenient; references.

113TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Cool rooms; near Drive; table board a specialty; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury country house, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; large grounds; chickens, vegetables. Audubon 4412

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE PIERSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, suites, private baths; weekly, monthly, or transient; Summer rates, $5 up; restaurant service; overlooking Audubon. 611 West 137th. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 916 (105th).—Charming rooms, private bath, may secure for Fall; superior food. 'Phone 5262 River.

Brooklyn.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall, Subway; rooms; 76 Pierrepont St.; bath; excellent table. Main 1159 W. Mrs. Henry.

Business Opportunities.

For Sale.—GOOD WILL AND EQUIPMENT. One of the largest truck and rigging corporations in New Jersey; 150 head seasoned horses and mules; double and single sets harness, blankets, &c.; trucks and wagons, light delivery wagons; blacksmith and wheelwright shop, equipment bellows, forges, tire-setting machine, &c.; chains, tackle, blocking, &c., and all necessary appurtenances pertaining to a going business; yearly contracts agregate $4,500 monthly; additional receipts $3,000 monthly. Principals only. Address Secretary, R 14 Times.

WANTED PARTNER OR
Superintendent for old established woodworking, cabinet and novelty manufacturing plant; must be practical and well recommended; one with some capital to invest preferred. Address Opportunity, General Delivery, Newark, N. J.

CONTRACTING CORPORATION WITH ABUNDANCE OF WORK WANTS $10,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES; INVESTIGATION INVITED. K 14 TIMES.

Partner.—Young or middle-aged man with good common sense to take active interest in established business; willingness and adaptability essential features; $1,500 half interest; particulars at interview. I 112 Times.

Going abroad to increase sales; article now in big demand in this country; need a young man with some capital; splendid opportunity to secure an interest in the business. A. T. Johnson, 141 West 36th.

Lady with $2,500 to $5,000 can become partner in a wholesale jewelry business paying big profits providing she is able to attend to office details; investment guaranteed. T 219 Times Downtown.

We have country-wide facilities for marketing an article suitable for use in factories or offices, on a strictly commission basis. Address Suite 814, 136 Liberty St., N. Y.

Immediate capital wanted to enlarge high-class motion-picture concern; ground-floor opportunity; closest investigation invited. Address J. Hart, 511 West 113th St., City.

Partner wanted for well-established suitcase and traveling bag manufacturing business; must have $3,000; established five years. Suitcase, 23 Times.

A completely equipped plant of a shoe company for sale or lease. Mr. Wm. H. Burroughs, 200 West 34th St., New York City.

Laundry, with ironing machines, $50 weekly profit; established 14 years; owner retiring; trial allowed; price $2,200. R 56 Times.

Going manufacturing concern needs small amount of capital; attractive. K 34 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

WHITE ENAMEL SHOW CASE,
6 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, about 4 ft. high. Almost new. Cost $75. Will sacrifice at a bargain.

FRENCH PLATE MIRROR,
4 ft. x 5 ft. Adaptable for office or home. Very low cash price.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SCREEN,
4 leaf, hand embroidered on one side and hand painted on the other. A rare work of art. Cost $125. In perfect condition. Will sell dirt cheap.
MARINELLO SHOP,
Room 1,117, 366 5th Av., New York.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
342 Broadway, at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane }
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

RENT A VICTOR TYPEWRITER for that extra work; guaranteed new machine; standard; $100; visible model. Broadway, at 23d St.
VICTOR TYPEWRITER CO.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Second-hand furniture exchange. 781 8th Av.; buy, sell, furniture, carpets. Bryant 1,288.

Opportunity.—For sale, genuine Amati violin. Address Billa, 210 West 11th St.

Pianos and Organs.

$55—Good mahogany upright piano; standard maker; stool. Anguera, 316 West 42d St. Lower rates.

Country Board.

Staten Island.

FIRST-CLASS French boarding house, with all city improvements; large and cool rooms; electric light, telephone; 20 minutes from railroad stations and from seashore; carriage accommodations from Pleasant Plains, Villa Robert, Woodrow Road, MacGuire Av., Princess Bay, S. I. Tel. Tottenville 1107.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.
Elevation 400 ft.; 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Telephone 2161 Yonkers. W. E. Robinson, Manager.

LARGE, well-furnished rooms and board, suitable for two or family; good table; all conveniences; private family; near station and Sound; reasonable. 65 Lafayette St. Phone 246 W. New Rochelle.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK, Riverdale.—High elevation; modern house surrounded by pine trees; tennis court; excellent table. Knolls, Broadway, 261st St. Copp.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 185.

Long Island.

Convenient place for commuters; rooms with or without board. Address Box 35, East Williston, L. I.

New York State.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Duchess County, N. Y.; two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving, gas, bath; 100-acre farm; excellent table; $10 up; circular. Mrs. F. Kerker, 520 W. 122d, New York City. Phone 3345 Mgsd.

New Jersey.

CAMP LACKAWANNA, FOR BOYS, ONE hour from New York, in beautiful country; send for circular. M. SCHOTT, 227 East 82d St. Phone Lenox 1837.

Lady having beautifully situated detached country house will accommodate couple only with strictly first-class board. Box 117 Morsemere, N. J.

Galilee, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Few select guests; homelike accommodation; rates $22 up. Rerric.

Virginia.

WANTED.
One or two boarders, quiet place in the mountains. Box 34, McGaheysville, Va.

Country Board Wanted

Two rooms wanted during August and September for man, wife, and baby, within one hour of New York; real country desired. Reply, giving full particulars as to distance from station, terms, &c. R 90 Times.

American family of three desire board in Latin family near good bathing. Box 59, 804 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS coached during Summer by experienced teacher; a gentleman; Latin, mathematics, and English specialties. R 103 Times.

Dancing Academies.

Society dances taught; tango, one step, trots. Constantine Academy, 23 West 44th. 'Phone Bryant 8611.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

19TH, 134 EAST.—Two or three connecting rooms; kitchenette; telephone; bath; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $6; front room, $5.

30TH, 135 EAST (Apartment 2.)—Large room, adjoining bath; telephone; conveniences; gentlemen.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean, cool rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

44TH, 136 EAST.—Large, attractive, well-furnished room; every convenience; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; gentlemen.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; select, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates.

51ST, 305 EAST.—Clean, large, small housekeeping rooms; friends, couples; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1878.

LEXINGTON AV., 104, (Between 27th and 28th.)—First-class board; Swedish home cooking; luncheon, 35 cents; dinner 40 cents.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small rooms, with private baths; Summer rates.

West Side.

8T

GAYNOR PUT FAITH IN 'DECENT' ALDERMEN

Rejection of Curran Report Leads Mayor to Discuss the Situation.

MORE DISCLOSURES, MAYBE

Dowling Would Test Good Faith of Fusion Members of the Board of Aldermen.

Police Commissioner Waldo, who was the centre of the fight in the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, declined to talk yesterday about the rejection of the Curran Committee's report on police matters. It was said unofficially, however, that the Commissioner accepted the rejection of the report which recommended his removal as a vindication. It could not be learned whether the Commissioner would not voluntarily follow out some of the fifty-one constructive recommendations which were made by the committee in the rejected report.

Mayor Gaynor was asked what he thought about the action of the Aldermen. In a formal statement he said:

Gaynor Hints at More Disclosures.

"I have nothing particular to say about it. My efforts to gradually teach the police force and lift it up and make it better have been greatly embarrassed by this little partisan Aldermanic committee. But all the while I have gone on from day to day teaching the police, and also weeding out the old grafters from authority among them. It is of no use for me to complain about the embarrassments which I have had to meet. The atrocious thing was to call miserable old male and female criminals before the committee to tell their twenty-year-old tales.

"I felt certain that the decent men in the Board of Aldermen would not stand for such business, any more than the people of this city. The whole partisan and wicked effort was bound to burst into a thousand pieces in the end, and that is what has happened. We can now all look calmly back and see the great reforms which have been worked out in the police force during the last three and one-half years.

"Some cases of grafting were disclosed. Certainly that was no surprise to the community. Did we not all know that there had been grafting for some years, and did we not all start in to do away with it as fast as we could? But let it now be remembered that every case of graft disclosure has come from the lips of men and women whose gambling houses and vile houses were seized by the Police Commissioner and put out of business.

"Every single disclosure has been the result of the Police Commissioner doing his duty. If these proprietors had never been put out of business they never would have said a word. And other proprietors are now threatening the police with disclosures if they dare to touch them. Let them all come on. We are ready for them."

Dowling Challenges Fusionists.

Alderman F. L. Dowling wanted it understood yesterday that he, for one, had no intention of burying all of the committee's recommendations. Mr. Dowling was the leader of the minority group in the committee and favored many of the committee's recommendations. He said yesterday that he would propose the adoption of those recommendations which he considered good in the form of resolutions and ordinances.

"If the Fusion members of the board are sincere in their contention that there has been no political influence in this investigation," he said, "let them join with the Democrats in passing these measures. For my part, I think they were just after Waldo and the Mayor."

Many of the recommendations in the rejected report, Mr. Dowling said, could be carried out by the Police Commissioner without any legislation whatever. Those for which resolutions would not suffice, he said, could be put into ordinances. He was not ready to tell which of the recommendations he would approve, but he said that they included those calling for the re-establishment of the daily "line-up" of criminals at Police Headquarters, the abolition of the boiler squad, and the re-establishment of the homicide and Italian squads. The issuing of all licenses, he said, should be the duty of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran Committee, said that he considered it unfortunate and indefensible that the Democrats in the Board of Aldermen should have refused to discuss the fifty-one separate constructive recommendations of the committee. The committee had power only to recommend changes, he pointed out, and the failure of the report, he said, would not reflect on the investigators, but on those who voted against the report.

"There is still a chance of having some of the recommendations adopted," said Mr. Buckner. "Of course, Alderman Dowling didn't want the committee to get credit for anything, and so he will let the board draw its own resolutions. As for Waldo, all the King's horses and all the King's men could not change his record one mite. The taxpayers paid for an investigation and they got it. The facts were laid before them, and now it is up to them to do with them what they see fit."

WANT RAILROAD RECEIVER.

Creditors File Petition Against Southern New England Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—John Marsch, a contractor, and several other creditors of the Southern New England Railroad Company, which was planned as a part of the Grand Trunk system, filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court today, asking that the road be placed in the hands of a receiver.

Marsch, who had a contract to build part of the line, said the work was stopped because of an understanding between the Grand Trunk and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies. He contends that he is entitled to $1,510,000 damages for the breaking of the contract.

Zvirin Elected Tax Collector.

Jacob Zvirin, for sixteen years a newsdealer in Larchmont, was elected Tax Collector of that village on Tuesday on the Republican ticket by a majority of 36 over John O'Brien, Democrat. This office was the only one contested, the other candidates being indorsed by both parties. Charles A. Singer of the Palmer-Singer Manufacturing Company was elected President.

DOUGHERTY TO GAYNOR.

Asks Him If He Said It, as Quoted, Say, "Yes" or "No."

Mayor Gaynor's news budget of Monday, in which he made humor of J. Hampden Doughrety's services to the city and the judgment he obtained for $5,000, received attention from Mr. Dougherty, who wrote the Mayor this letter yesterday in reply:

27 William Street, New York,
June 18, 1913.

The Hon. William J. Gaynor, the City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir: In several of yesterday's newspapers there appeared a statement purporting to emanate from you. The newspapers that published it printed it in quotations, and some of them asserted that you had given it out in typewriting. The purpose of this statement is obvious on its face.

The motive is well known to me. In the Summer and Fall of 1911, and after the services which were the subject of my bill of $40,000 against the city had been finished and my work had your written approval and commendation, I opposed a bill to amend the charter of the city. That charter bill I then thought, and still think, a thoroughly vicious measure. That opinion of mine was shared by many of our fellow citizens. I spoke against the bill at the City Club, Aug. 23, 1911, and did what I then thought, and still think, right and proper to prevent its passage through the Legislature, although thoroughly conscious of the grave money risk I was incurring.

All I wish to know at present is, will you or will you not admit that the statement to which I have referred was prepared by you or for you and put in typewritten form and given to the press with your sanction? Yes or no is all I need and what I require.

Concerning my suit against the city, I am deterred from saying anything in this letter, inasmuch as there is a motion pending to set aside the verdict as utterly inadequate. No such sense of decorum restrains you, however.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

Mayor Gaynor gave no hint yesterday at the City Hall that he had received the letter.

MAYOR ON EAST SIDE AIR.

Tells School Children It Is Just as Pure as Any Other Air.

A group of children from Public School No. 1 on the east side, who, with their teacher, had been viewing the new Municipal Building, the Singer Building, and the City Hall, called upon Mayor Gaynor yesterday and the Mayor spoke to them as follows:

"I am glad you have come to see me. You are from the east side, I am told, but you all look healthy and rosy as though you lived in the country. I am going to tell you something about the east side. Some people think the air down there is not good, but it is the same air as at Coney Island and Rockaway, just the same. The air down there is just as good as in any other part of the city. Did you know that! And the people down there are just as healthy and just as well dressed and well fed.

"Some fellow wrote a book a few years ago and said half of you went to school every morning without breakfast. Did you ever hear such a thing? Some people think you are a lot of paupers down there; they want to give you free ice and free gas, and I don't know what. But all of you want to earn your own living and pay your own bills, and that is just what your fathers and mothers are doing for you, and they don't want anybody to give you free ice. They are willing to buy it themselves."

COAST LINER SEEMED AFIRE.

Smoke from Bunker Hill Caused Boston to Rush Boats to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—Dense clouds of smoke issuing from the steamer Bunker Hill as she passed Castle Island on her way to New York with 309 passengers this afternoon caused a great stir on the water front. People who could see the steamer were sure she was afire, and fireboats and tugs were rushed to her. Before they could reach her, however, the smoke seemed to end, and the Bunker Hill proceeded on her way.

Shortly after the smoke was noticed the steamer was seen to stop and then reverse, as though to return to her dock, but before she had gone far she got under way again. A wireless message to the Captain asking the cause of the trouble remained unanswered, but officials of the company said that the smoke was probably caused by the improper handling of the oil fuel. They describe wireless messages as stating that there was no damage and that the Bunker Hill would continue her schedule.

WOMAN JUMPS TO DEATH.

Dog in Adjoining Window Leaps, Too, and Is Killed.

A woman and a dog were killed by a jump of four stories to the street in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Mrs. Annie Casey, who lived on the fourth floor of 166 Fulton Street, suffering from melancholia due to grief over the death of her husband, was the woman. The dog was a fox terrier, the property of Mrs. Benjamin Lazowitz, who lives next door on the fourth floor of 168 Fulton Street.

Mrs. Casey committed suicide. The dog was sitting on the window sill of its mistress's home, and it is believed that the sight of the falling woman caused the animal to take the leap which killed it.

According to Mrs. Nellie Godfrey, a sister of Mrs. Casey, with whom she boarded, the woman had been acting so strangely of late that it was decided to send her to the Kings County Hospital. Besides grieving over the loss of her husband she worried over her inability to provide for her 13-year-old son, who was sent recently to the Catholic Protectory.

MRS. R. VANDERBILT OUT.

Sheriff Harburger Unable to Grant Her Request to be Made a Deputy.

Sheriff Harburger reluctantly declined yesterday to grant Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's appeal, made personally, for a Deputy Sheriff's badge and privileges. He was very happy to meet her, he said, when William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., the cousin of the Police Commissioner, presented her.

Both visitors were fully prepared to supply the necessary bond of $10,000 for the right to defend the Constitution and carry revolvers in their own domiciles. Still, it could not be done. The Sheriff, explaining this, dispatched his boy to bring the office's legal adviser, Albert Blumenthal. The attorney came, opened the statute books, and read how it was necessary for a Deputy Sheriff to be a voter.

It was enough. Mrs. Vanderbilt turned to the Sheriff and informed him that she would come back when the women were allowed to vote. The other application was granted. Both refused to give reasons for wishing to become Deputy Sheriffs.

BANKERS AT WORK ON CURRENCY BILL

Thirty-three Questions by the Senate Gone Over Their First Day in Atlantic City.

ALL EXPECT AN AGREEMENT

Published Summaries of the Bill Impress Them Favorably—Confidence in President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association put in a hard day's work here to-day in connection with the measures for banking and currency reform that are being formulated in Washington.

The meeting was called specifically for the purpose of preparing official replies to the thirty-three questions propounded by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, with a view to drawing out the views of experts of the general features contemplated in new legislation. These questions have been sent out to bankers individually, but so recently was this done that only two or three of the fifteen members of the commission have received them.

When the questions were first made public A. B. Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, who is Chairman of the association's Currency Commission, called the meeting that was held to-day. In the meantime matters have been proceeding rapidly in Washington, and for the last few days it had been expected that by the time the meeting was held the Administration bill would either have been published in full or that copies of it would be available in confidence, and the discussion would centre about its provisions rather than about the general question on which information had been invited by the Senate.

When the committee convened, however, it was without the Administration bill before it. Some of the members have had submitted to them drafts of currency bills prepared by Secretary of the Treasurer McAdoo, Senator Owen, and Congressman Glass, all of which differed. The result was that the commission went ahead on the original plan and took up in detail the thirty-three questions submitted to them individually.

The commission's work was in marked contrast to the usual Summer resort convention or conference. Most of the members did not arrive in the city until half an hour before the time set for the meeting, but the session began promptly on time, at noon, and it went on for an hour and a half. After an hour for luncheon the session was resumed and continued till nearly 6 o'clock.

The only absentees were E. F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank of Kansas City, and Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, who is in Europe. In addition to the members, the conference included Arthur Reynolds, President of the Des Moines National Bank, who is Vice President of the American Bankers' Association, and was for eight years a member of the commission. Col. Fred E. Farnsworth, Secretary of the association and of the commission, was also in attendance.

The other members who were present were James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, Chicago, and Vice Chairman of the commission; Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, New York; George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National, Chicago; John Perrin of Perrin, Drake & Riley, Los Angeles; Luther Drake, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Omaha; Sol Wexler, Vice President of the Whitney Central National, New Orleans; Robert Wardrop, President People's National, Pittsburgh; Joseph McCord, Vice President Third National, Augusta, Ga.; A. F. Sartori, President Security Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Levi L. Rue, President Philadelphia National, and E. L. Howe, President Princeton Bank, Princeton, N. J.

Several of those present had prepared complete sets of answers which they submitted for approval. These included Mr. Talbert, Mr. Forgan, Arthur Reynolds, and Mr. Perrit, who has long been a student of financial problems.

While the answers differed in form and to some extent in substance there was practical unanimity in the main lines of the reforms contemplated. It may be said in passing that the commission, during the eight days of its existence, while at the beginning of its services it has encountered some differences of opinion, has invariably been able to reach common ground and its conclusions have always been unanimous. While its present work is not finished the members are confident of a similar outcome on this occasion.

The upshot of the long discussion was that both the written suggestions and the views expressed in debate were referred to a sub-committee of five, which is to draft a set of answers and report back to the entire commission to-morrow morning. This released the other members for a turn on the Boardwalk to-night, the first time they have been outside the Hotel Traymore since their arrival.

In general it may be said that the commission is much encouraged by the prospect of currency action by the Administration and Congress, and believes that a sound and practical measure will be worked out largely through the efforts of President Wilson. No radical objection was offered during the sessions to any feature of the bill as summarized in the newspapers.

The members of the commission, which is representative of East, South, West, and Pacific Coast, do not expect that enactment of such a bill as has been outlined would result in anything like the heavy withdrawal of funds from New York that has been predicted.

Runaway Horse Kills a Man.

Isaac Krane, 35 years old, was instantly killed at Humboldt and Moore Streets, Williamsburg, yesterday, when a furniture van which he was driving was run into by a runaway horse. The force of the collision threw Krane from his seat and under the feet of his team, and one of the horses stepped on his neck, breaking it.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOOMER

Little Miss Methot Has Helped to Put Portland, Ore., on the Map.

The advertising men of Portland, Ore., decided not long ago that every one should know the merits of their city and they adopted an unusual way of bringing this about. So it was that Mayor Gaynor received yesterday afternoon at the City Hall pretty little Mayo Methot, who, when the Portland delegation departed for the Baltimore Advertisers' Convention, was named the "Portland Rosebud," and sent East in care of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Methot, to be the city's mascot and to present roses to executives. President Woodrow Wilson received his roses at the White House a few days ago and Mayor Gaynor's were presented to him yesterday.

C. H. Moore, District Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company and President of the Portland "Ad" Club, is in charge of the delegation, which included when it arrived in this city Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Boyersmith and H. R. Hayek. Little Miss Methot is only 8 years old, though she is very well grown for her age and has an ease of manner which many grown women might envy. She converses fluently, and when interviewed yesterday was never at a loss for an answer. With the bouquet she handed President Wilson the other day she delivered a message from the Governor of Oregon, and her escort included all the Oregon representatives now in the Senate and House. Miss Methot was found at her hotel yesterday. Perched on a high chair, she gave her impressions of her trip with much frankness.

"The President is awfully nice," she said, when asked what she thought of the Chief Magistrate. "He has a lovely room with pictures on the walls of other Presidents. I saw one of President Taylor, of whom I am a descendant. I am also a descendant of some other President, but I can't remember his name. I gave President Wilson the roses and told him I was a descendant of President Taylor. He had to go away to a public reception. Then we went out on the lawn and had our pictures taken. I went down to Coney Island last night and saw Luna Park. I rode on the merry-go-rounds and I wanted some of the party to go in the Turkey Trot tub with me, but they were afraid.

"I go to the public school in Portland. Mother has been talking of sending me to a Summer school, but I want my vacation, and I want to go back to Portland. I like it better than any city or town or State I have seen yet. New York is nice, but it hasn't the air that Portland has."

It was mentioned that little Miss Methot had played in a stock company in Portland. "Yes," said the little girl, "I have played in 'Sapho,' 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' 'Alias Jimmy Valentine,' 'Helena Ritchie,' 'Mary Jane's Pa,' and 'Her Own Way.' I have been on the stage for three years.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS FAIL.

Manhattan Creditors Petition Brooklyn Firm Into Bankruptcy.

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were begun yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, against A. D. Matthews' Sons, a Brooklyn department store established more than seventy years ago. The members of the firm are Gardiner and James Matthews, sons of the founder of the house, whose place of business is at 394 to 404 Fulton Street.

The claims filed by the petitioning creditors total $23,370. The petitioners are Jacob Stein, David H. Elsner, and Gall H. McLaury of the firm of J. C. Stein of 54 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, and Henry Bendell and Hyman Goldfarb. Judge Veeder gave the Matthews firm until June 27 to file an answer.

Robert F. Manning, attorney for A. D. Matthews' Sons, asserts that his clients expect to pay all their obligations in full. "The firm has of late been in a rather embarrassing situation, owing to the stringency of the money market and the lack of a sufficiently large amount of capital," he explained. "It has, however, already interested outside capital which intends to join with it in a plan of reorganization that, eventually will not only pay all the claims in full, but also will give a tremendous stimulus to the business."

Mr. Manning said that the plan of reorganization includes an immediate payment in cash of a certain percentage of their claims, giving ample security for the balance. This plan, he said, has the support of the largest creditors. The appointment of a receiver, according to Mr. Manning, would protect the creditors and would be only temporary, until the creditors accept the plans of reorganization. Meanwhile the business will be run as usual.

A. D. Matthews' Sons was founded by Axel Matthews, who died in June, 1910. In February, 1867, he admitted his sons, James and Gardiner, as partners, and upon his death they inherited his interest upon the payment of $5,000 each to five sisters. Owing to the insufficiency of the capital the firm's payments have for a long time been slow, and in 1909 Bradstreet's took away their rating. In 1910 they introduced trading stamps, which for a while increased the volume of the business.

James and Gardiner Matthews, heads of the firm, are both more than 70 years old.

SHE'LL PEDDLE FOR VOTES.

Eleanor C. Erving to Invade the Bronx with a Pushcart.

Purchasers at the Bronx Market on Bathgate Avenue will have a chance to buy their talcum powder and perfume, pins, needles, and thread with "Votes for Women" playing cards, suffrage buttons, and postcards from a pretty little pushcart propelled by a woman to-morow morning. The pretty part of the pushcart will appear in the purple, green, and white umbrella which will ornament it, the colors of the Woman's Political Union. Miss Eleanor C. Erving, who is also the official chauffeur of the union, will be the peddler.

Miss Erving took out her peddler's license, No. 512, at a cost of $4 on Tuesday morning. It states in the regulation form that she is "licensed to engage in business as a peddler with a pushcart." The license has a special mark, for Chief of the License Bureau James N. Wallace, in marking it "approved," added the words: "For the Cause."

The region of the Bronx Market is pagan as far as woman suffrage is concerned, and Miss Erving, noting this, marked it for her own. Her stock comes from the supply department of the union, and she will do her best to keep her end of the trade up with the peddlers who will be her rivals. Other members of the union are to take along the voiceless speech, which is now given in different languages, and will silently propagate the gospel of votes for women while Miss Erving takes in good cold cash.

ASK $200,000 FOR UNION SPIES' WORK

Bosserts, Great Trim Makers, Charge Conspiracy Against Rivals and Carpenters.

HAD THREATS OF STRIKES

Manhattan Market, They Say, Was Practically Barricaded Against Them—An Open Shop Warfare.

A suit to recover $200,000 damages for conspiracy was started yesterday in the Supreme Court against manufacturers of union wood trim in New York City and union carpenters' organizations of New York City by John and Charles V. Bossert, sole surviving partners of Louis Bossert & Son of Brooklyn. The suit is brought for damages to the Bossert business, sustained, it is alleged, through the spies of opposition manufacturers of wood trim, who followed the Bossert consignments to buildings, where union carpenters then called strikes of all building trades. The Bosserts, described by their counsel, Walter Gordon Merritt of 135 Broadway, as the largest manufacturers of wood trim east of Chicago, have previously been successful in certain instances in getting injunctions against building trades conspiracies.

Mr. Merritt said yesterday that the Bosserts, who have a plant in Brooklyn valued at more than a million dollars and employ 700 men, 400 of whom are carpenters, sell annually more than $1,000,000 worth of wood trim. They formerly had customers in Manhattan and the Bronx who bought $500,000 worth of their material annually, but they have lost much of this trade because builders feared to use their material lest strikes would be called.

The manufacturers of wood trim named as defendants in the suit are the Empire City-Gerard Company, the Murray & Hill Co., the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, the Jamestown Mantel Company, the Meisel-Danowitz Company, the Niagara Woodworking Company, Levin, Kronenberg & Co.; the J. Marcus Woodworking Company, the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company, the Welsberg-Baer Company, David W. O'Neil, Ernest D. Gerard, George H. Gerard, James Murray, Robert Hill, George M. Turner, J. Levin, Herman Kronenberg, George Stark, James C. Forbes, Louis Marx, and Michael Marx.

Mr. Merritt said in regard to the suit:

"This case is the outgrowth of a compact between the Carpenters' Union and the union manufacturers of wood trim, wherein the manufacturers agreed to operate a union shop on condition that the union would protect them from open-shop competition and prevent the installment of open-shop woodwork by calling strikes on any building where it was used. In order to reap the full benefits of this system, the union mills employ spies to trace the deliveries of open-shop material and furnish their information to the union with instructions to 'strike' the building where their open-shop competitor has made a sale.

"Through this combination all trade and commerce between the builders of Manhattan and the open-shop manufacturers of wood trim in Brooklyn who manufactured materials that the builders desire at prices lower than the builders pay has been completely terminated and destroyed. The union itself admits that it cannot compete with these open-shop mills, and that but for this combination the lower prices at which the open shops offer their products would completely destroy the union mills unless they were reorganized.

"Here is a case where all the potentialities of active competition exist in the largest city of the United States, and yet this combination in restraint of trade effectually debars the citizens of this city from the benefits of competition in the lowest priced building materials and completely isolates the Island of Manhattan from the open-shop Brooklyn mills."

SMALLPOX ON THE RYNDAM.

Steamship Allowed to Go to Her Pier After Proper Fumigation.

The Holland-America Steamship Ryndam, which arrived in Quarantine yesterday from Rotterdam via Halifax, was detained for two hours, owing to a case of smallpox among her steerage passengers. The patient, a Russian immigrant, was taken to the Hospital on Swinburne Island for treatment, and 194 of his fellow-passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

After the ship had been fumigated under the direction of the Health Officer of the Port, she was allowed to proceed to her pier in Hoboken.

Comes from Cuba to Surrender.

Peter J. Montane, Secretary of the Kendall Nail and Supply Company, walked into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with his counsel, Samuel Koenig, and surrendered to stand trial on a charge of forgery. Roy L. Brower, Vice President of the company, was the complainant, having alleged that Montane and George E. Enell, the President, had destroyed the concern's books in the furnace of the Waldorf to hide defalcations. Enell died in St. Luke's Hospital before being arraigned. Montane arrived from Cuba on Tuesday.

2 MORE CONFESS ROBBERY.

Gray, the Leader, Is Described as "Most Dangerous Criminal Alive."

Charles Truex and Philip Clark, two members of John Gray's gang, broke down before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday and confessed to taking an active part in robbing nine United Cigar stores. Truex and Clark also confessed to taking part in a number of other robberies committed in Connecticut. Gray testified on Tuesday that he was the leader of the gang, and told something about his past life as a criminal and a private detective. During the court proceedings of yesterday he was described as the brains of a gang of desperate thugs, and, according to Judge Swann, is the most dangerous criminal alive to-day. After pleading guilty yesterday Truex said:

"I first met Gray in 1912. I had been out of a job for some time, and was introduced to him by a friend. I knew Gray had a bad record, and that he was known as Philadelphia Johnnie. When he asked me if I was game to make some money, I simply said: 'Yes.' He told me how to make a clean getaway, and said it was the easiest thing in the world to blow a safe. Well, I joined hands with him, and then we picked up another fellow named Ralph Goodwin and started out with the intention of making enough money in small robberies to buy an equipment for big jobs of safe-blowing.

"Our first job was a safe up in Stamford, but we didn't get anything worth mentioning. We made some other trips, though, and took on some Post Office jobs. Gray then disclosed himself to me as a mighty clever safe blower. To see him working on a safe was worth money."

Truex then described a number of safe robberies and gave a list of them to Judge Swann. This will make it possible for the Federal authorities to prosecute Gray. Truex also enumerated the United Cigar Store robberies in this city and the number corresponds with that given by Gray. Truex said that when they began the cigar store "jobs" Clark joined them.

"It was after we had pulled some of these jobs," said Truex, "that Gray suggested the biggest job of all. That was the robbery of the Palace Theatre. Gray said the box office receipts were large there and that every night they were locked in the safe. It was arranged that Clark was to go to see the show and hide under the seats when the performance was over. Then Gray and I were to come in, tie up the watchman with picture cord, which we always used, and then blow open the safe. Gray got the cord, but said he was afraid that the detectives were after us, and told me he had seen one following him. This was true, for we later learned that they had tapped Gray's telephone and had the evidence on us. When we got to his place the detectives arrived and Gray and myself fled by a rear window, but were arrested on a car near Mount Vernon. Gray told me, when we were running away, that he would squeal, and advised me to do so, too."

Truex and Clark pleaded guilty to stealing $204 from the United Cigar Store at Seventy-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The clerk in the store was Nathan Werner, and, after tieing him with picture cord, the robbers took all the money in the cash register and safe. They will be sentenced on Monday. Gray is charged with carrying concealed weapons.

WIFE'S PLEA MOVES COURT.

Whitman Stole for Starving Family and Job Is Asked for Him.

After Joseph Whitman, a tinsmith, of 305 West Twenty-seventh Street, had pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday to stealing $10 from Albino Sasso of 240 West Thirty-first Street, he was remanded to the Tombs to give the probation officer time in which to get him employment. Judge Foster gave his wife $10.

It was charged that Whitman ran up to the complainant on June 8 and snatched a ten-dollar bill from his hand. He then ran to the Pennsylvania Station, where he was arrested. After pleading guilty yesterday Whitman was asked if he wanted to say anything, and told Judge Foster his wife would like to appear in his behalf. A thin woman then arose from the rear of the courtroom, and, clasping her eight-months-old baby in her arms, went to the witness stand. She said:

"We had been starving for over two months before Joe became a criminal. He had been taken sick and the baby came. My husband couldn't get any more jobs because he was so weak, and finally he disappeared from home. We didn't have anything in the house to eat but a quarter of a loaf of dry bread, and I couldn't even get the baby any milk, so I soaked the bread in water and tried to feed it to the baby, but when I did why, your Honor, she choked. Then I learned that Joe had stolen for the baby and me. I knew that it would be all right, because if any one knew the circumstance Joe would get off. Please, your Honor, give me back Joe, so he can help the baby."

"Has any one a tinsmithing job for this defendant?" asked Judge Foster, addressing those in the court room.

No one answered and the Judge then asked if any one had any employment at all to give the prisoner. There was no answer. He then turned to the defendant and said:

"Whitman, you bear a name that is honored and respected in this city. You should mold yourself after the man whose name is respected. I have heard your wife's story, and I have tried to get you employment, but it seems none is offered. The only thing for me to do therefore is to remand you to the Tombs for one week to see if the Probation Officer can't have better success and get you something respectable to do."

Educational Alliance School Closes.

Closing exercises of the day classes in English for adult immigrants were held yesterday in the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, and the prizes were distributed for English composition and perseverance. The classes are attended by both sexes, the men being night-workers. Dr. Henry Fleischman, administrator of the Alliance, addressed the classes, taking as his text the true meaning of liberty, which enforced respect for the law. He urged the necessity of learning to speak English.

Registered Trade Mark — Established Half a Century

Special Sale
Men's Furnishings

Pajamas at $1.65—Made of Soisette and self-figured mercerized material. Regularly $2.00 and $2.50.

Negligee Shirts at $1.35—Laundered and soft Cuffs, a choice selection of fabrics and designs. Regularly $2.00 and $2.25.

Pure Silk and Silk and Cotton Shirts, $3.25—Many of these have the Cluett patent reversible Cuff and separate collars to match. Regularly $3.75.

Men's Half Hose, 3 pairs for $1.00—Two tone Lisles, also some broken lots in all Silk. Regularly 50c per pair.

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers—Special at 50c per garment.

Shirts and Knee Drawers as well as Union Suits—In great variety, comprising Madras, Silk Mull, all Linen and novelty Silk and Cotton, from 75c to $3.00 per garment.

Italian Glove Silk Shirts and Drawers—$3.50 per garment.

Bathing Suits—Pure Worsted. Regular color combinations. Special at $2.75.

Beach Robes at $6.50—Made of unshrinkable Flannel. The colorings are particularly choice.

Men's Neckwear.—A choice selection of imported Foulard string Ties at 75c. Four-in-hands $1.00.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts.

E&W RED MAN BRAND — BLACKWOOD — 2 for 25 Cts.
Blackwood: A Collar of Exceptional Style. Points 3¼ in. Back 1⅞ in.
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'y. Tel. Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPPOSITE 130TH STREET. Bathing. Airship Ascensions. Fireworks Thurs.

MADISON SQ ROOF GARDEN 2d Year of Success. Dancing in the Moonlight. 20-Artist Cabaret.

American Roof Atop American Theatre. EVERY EVE. at 8:15. Cupid's Syndicate. Arizona Days. "On a Side Street." William Cahill, Lordy's Dogs, and others. SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.

Brighton Beach Music Hall. Opens Sat., June 21. Mats. Daily. Four Headliners! An All-Star Bill!

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. Daily. Prices 10-20-30c. IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE? With Mlle. De Leon, original "Girl in Blue."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day. THE Kissing Maid With Sam Howe

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF LADY RICHARDSON & "OLD FARM" Acts. Daily Mat. in Theatre. 25-50-75c.

B. F. KEITH'S Harlem Opera House 125th St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. D'ly. STOCK COMPANY in "THE CONCERT."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Cyclonic Musical Hit "THE PURPLE ROAD"

LYRIC Mats. 2:30 Evgs. 8:30 Twice Daily, 25c, 50c

CAPT. SCOTT'S Actual South Polar Motion Picture Diary

Lew Fields' 44TH ST. ROOF GARDEN Phone 7292 Bryant. Every Eve. 8:15. Ex. Sunday. LEW FIELDS in "ALL ABOARD"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ROMANCE

RINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 4 ONE-ACT PLAYS THAT MADE THE GRAND GUIGNOL IN PARIS FAMOUS.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. STOCK CO. Mat. To-day. THE EASIEST WAY. Next Week—THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Cont. Theatre in W. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8. LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. SAT. JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL. JOSEPH CAWTHORN

Criterion B'way, 44th St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Jack London's Adventures IN THE South Sea Islands. MOTION & STILL PICTURES LECTURE.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c., 50c. 23d ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. Fernanda Eliscu & Co., Donovan & Wilson & Co., Flanagan & Edwards Co., Hussey & Lee & 8 New Vaudeville Specialties. A unique blending of classy vaudeville, kinemacolor and black and white photo plays. Continuous from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Modest prices. Bills Changed Mon. & Thurs.

ASTOR B'way & 45 St. Every Day, Incl. Sun. 2:30 & 8:30. 25 & 50c. 2d Big Month "QUO VADIS?" Gigantic Photo-Drama

GRAND 23d St., 3d Ave. PRICES 10-25-50c. 4 TIMES DAILY: 2, 4, 7 & 9. THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Greatest Motion Picture Spectacle Ever Shown.

LUNA CONEY IS. FIRE & SWORD (Fall of Adrianople) NewFeaturesDaily

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Sam & Kitty Morton, Paul Morton & Naomi Glass, Pauline, Edwin Stevens, Laura Guerite, Leroy & Lytton; others. Brighton Brighton Beach

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S LAUGHING PLACE. The World's Greatest Playhouse.

Hotel Wellington
55th & 56th Streets & 7th Ave.
MODERN AND ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Exclusive Patronage
800 ROOMS, EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH AND SHOWER.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
Also Prop. Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I. J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager

HOTEL Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85th to 86th St.
Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. New York City's Largest Uptown Hotel.
Large rooms, large closets and all comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centres. Subway station at the door.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

Dine in the Open Air Garden and Dance in the Open Air Ball Room
Saturday Tea Dances at 4
Every Evening from 9 to Close
REISENWEBER'S
58th Street & Columbus Circle
WHERE THE MENU CHANGES DAILY
Delicious Frog Dinner (FROM 6 TO 9 P.M.) $1.25
Table d'Hote Lunch at Noon, 50c
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
Evenings and Sunday at Noon.
THE VIENNA COURT THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Lüchow
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

NORTH BEACH
RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS.
Boats East 99th and 134th Sts.
Queensboro Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT.

BOSTON Commonwealth Avenue
HOTEL VENDOME
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) — Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest corner) — 946-948 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits
$16.50 and $21.50
HERE is a very unusual early season opportunity—the suits at $16.50 are $25, $28 and $30 values; and those at $21.50 would regularly be $30, $35, $40 and $45. Wide selections. Come and see them—TODAY.

$20 for $25 to $35 Materials Made to Your Measure
Have you ever worn an Arnheim suit? Have you ever taken advantage of the efficiency of a big organization that saves its customers from 30% to 50% on high-grade custom clothes? If you haven't, this is your chance. Our summer materials are reduced, thousands of patterns have been marked down.
$25 to $35 Materials, Now $20
Coat and Trousers, $18
Serges, Donegals, Homespuns. Any cloth to be found anywhere is here. Your suit will be made for you. Fit, finish and satisfaction guaranteed.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

THE RICHMOND
Comfort and "Class"
The unlined coat usually has no shape. Comfort, in a word, but no "class" at all.
Let us minister to your hot weather needs, and then you'll have Style as well as Comfort.
Try on one of our Two-Piece Suits—a Serge, a Fancy Mixture or a Norfolk.
There you are! Well and lightly dressed—and the price is a detail.
Beautiful patterns in Summer Shirts and Neckwear, and all there is that's good in lightweight underwear.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, Between 31st and 32nd Sts.
Cooper Square, Opposite 5th Street.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at De Kalb Ave.

How to Rent Furnished Rooms
Another of the many instances in which Furnished Rooms are rented through advertisements in The New York Times